DO AS YOUR HEART TELLS YOU
BEAUTIFUL BLANK & ENVELOPE

WESTERN UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

DB578

D.NA663 NL PD=WUX NEWYORK NY 2=
A PHILIP RANDOLPH, CARE A GREEN=
1216 EAST TERRELL AVE FTW=

re FEPC
admin
& Policy

=MR AARONSON CALLED TODAY CONCERNING THE HEARINGS TO BE SCHEDULED BY THE HOUSE COMMITTEE IN WASHINGTON DC MAY 5. THERE IS A POSSIBILITY THE HEARINGS WILL BE POSTPONED A WEEK OR SO. MR AARONSON WANTS YOU TO WIRE ME BY RETURN WIRE AS TO WHAT DATE, BETWEEN MAY 14-20 WHEN YOU ARE BETWEEN MEMPHIS AND CHICAGO WHEN YOU WILL BE ABLE TO GET TO WASHINGTON TO TESTIFY. HE MAY BE ABLE TO INTERCED AND GET THE SUB COMMITTEE TO ALLOW YOU TO COME IN AT THE TIME THAT IS CONVENIENT FOR YOU=

HAZEL ALVES=

re FEPC
admin
& Policy

14-20=..

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

January 14, 1949

Hon. Irving M. Ives
Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Ives:

Since our discussion the other day I have had occasion to review the debate on the motion to take up the anti-poll tax bill during the special session of the Congress last summer.

As you know, attempts to limit the debate by invoking cloture proved unsuccessful when Senator Vandenberg ruled that the word "measure" in rule 22 did not include a motion.

On several occasions Senator Barkley expressed his disagreement with this ruling. The following quotation (Congressional Record, August 2; Page 9751) suggests quite clearly that as presiding officer of the Senate Senator Barkley will rule that a cloture petition may properly be filed to limit debate on a motion to consider.

> "I have not any doubt that when the Senate adopted the rule XXII it intended to make it possible for the Senate to bring to a termination debate upon any matter before it. If it be true that a measure is a step, among other steps, in a progressive course to bring about the consummation of some action, certainly a motion would be a measure within that sense. A motion to reconsider the vote by which a bill had passed would likewise be a measure within that sense. I do believe that when the Senate adopted it with the view and the intention and the conviction that it could bring any matter to a conclusion by the adoption of cloture. Since it was adopted, devices have been discovered and utilized by which the effectiveness of the rule is nullified, and I agree with the Senator from California that the object of the rule is to bring to a conclusion a discussion upon a pending matter, and if we cannot bring it to a conclusion upon the preliminary motions which may be regarded as measures toward that end, then the effectiveness of the rule

> is completely destroyed, and the object of those who wrote it and adopted it has been completely defeated.
>
> "The object of all legislation is to secure action. The object of all rules is to bring about legislation within legislative bodies, and in any parliamentary assembly the object of rules is to facilitate the transaction of business and not unduly to obstruct it.
>
> "Having in mind the obvious intention of the framers of this rule and of the Senate when it adopted it, and the definition which is applicable, in my judgment, it seems to me that it is a proper procedure to file the petition at this particular time."

Although an appeal will doubtlessly be taken from such a ruling, a filibuster on the appeal can be prevented by a tabling motion which is not debatable. The Senate can then by a majority vote either sustain or overrule the chair. Indeed, it seems to me that unless such a ruling is made by the chair it will not be possible to prevent a filibuster against a motion to consider a change in the Senate rules. It seems to me that Senator Barkley's statement is broad enough to cover amendments to the Journal as well as motions to consider. Even if this were not true, however, it is my understanding that approval of the Journal is not necessary on each calendar day within the same legislative day. In other words, if the Senate were to recess rather than adjourn throughout the consideration of a change in the rules, or of any civil rights measure, filibusters on the Journal could probably be avoided.

A secons technique which merits further exploration will be to make the motion to take up the change in the rules during the morning our (after an adjournment) and promptly thereafter on a point of order invoke rule VII, making such a motion not debatable. Here, too, of course, it would be necessary to insist throughout on a recess rather than an adjournment.

I am, of course, in complete agreement with you that the Senate rules should be revised so as to make the cloture petition applicable to any matter. Important as such a change may be, it would still be necessary to obtain a two-thirds vote (those present and voting) to limit debate on both the motion to consider and on the bill itself. This, it seems to me, is the basic weakness of the present cloture rule. As you know, there have been only four occasions since the adoption of rule XXII over thirty years ago in which debate has been closed by cloture petition. Reduction of the two-thirds requirement to that of a constitutional majority would have resulted in the successful application of the cloture rule on only three additional occasions.

In other words, there were only three instances in which cloture failed of the necessary two-thirds but received forty-nine or more votes. In none of these three instances was a civil rights bill under consideration. It is for this reason that I strongly favor changing the Senate rules so as to permit cloture to be invoked by a majority of those present and voting, (assuming a quorum).

The bills introduced by Senator Myers and by Senator Morse both call for such a change, in addition to making a cloture petition applicable to any matter. Both bills nevertheless provide ample safeguards for adequate debate (although I have not had an opportunity to examine the text of these bills, it is my understanding that Senator Myers' bill provides for one hour's debate per Senator after an application of cloture and that of Senator Morse for two hours' debate by each individual.

I recognize that such a change in the rules will encounter much more determined resistance than that envisioned in the Hayden-Wherry proposal or in the resolution offered by yourself, together with Senators Ferguson, Knowland and Saltonstall. At the same time, it seems to me that considerable effort and time will have to be expended in effecting any change and I sincerely doubt that two separate fights can be made on this issue during the course of the present session of the Congress. Moreover, since the objective of the Hayden-Wherry resolution can, in my opinion, be achieved in this instance either by ruling of the chair or by utilization of rule XII during the morning hour I would strongly recommend the "single package" approach contained in the Myers-Morse proposals.

I readily concede the difficulty of effecting such a sweeping change. I doubt, however, that anything less will achieve the democratic procedures to which we all subscribe.

Kindest personal regards.

Cordially,

ARNOLD ARONSON

[illegible] admissions policies Com

February 16, 1949

Mr. Arnold Aronson
National Community
Relations Advisory Council
295 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Arny:

Find enclosed copy of statement I submitted to Senator Thomas to be included in the proceedings of the hearing.

Sincerely yours,

APR:ha
enc.

A. Philip Randolph
International President

re FEPC
Admin. Policy

March 3, 1949

Mr. Arnold Aronson
[illegible] Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Arny:

Find enclosed copies of letters that are selfexplanatory.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

apr:prb
encs.

AA

March 18, 1949

Hon. Chester Bowles
Governor State of Connecticut
Executive Chambers
Hartford, Conn.

Dear Governor Bowles:

In the absence of Mr. Randolph, may I take this opportunity on his behalf, and on behalf of the Board of Directors, to express our sincere appreciation for your willingness to serve as an Honorary Chairman of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC.

The so called compromise cloture rule voted by the Senate last night makes the enactment of an effective federal FEPC doubly difficult. It has, at the same time, reinforced our determination to pursue our program until that objective shall have been realized.

I should like to take this opportunity to extend my congratulations on the elimination of segregation from the Connecticut National Guard. Your dynamic leadership which made possible this significant forward step will, I feel confident, enable us to move forward to the achievement of our common goal - full equality in a free society.

Sincerely yours,

AA:RB

Arnold Aronson

AA

March 21, 1949

Mr. Thurman L. Dodson
307 E Street N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Thurman:

In answer to your wire, may I say that I too was disappointed at the inability of thd National Council to take a more active roll in the filibuster fight. Although, I must confess, that it was not quite as inactive as you apparently believe.

Both Roy Wilkins and I were in Washington working on the bill on several occations, and we did all we could from our respective offices in New York in attempting to stimulate appropriate local pressures throughout the country. (The enclosed telegram is an example).

There is little doubt in my mind that Bob Church could have been extremely helpful, although I suspect that he could not have altered the final result. The unfortunate truth is that the Council already owes Mr. Church a few hundred dollars in back wages and is completely bankrupt insofar as the question of taking on paid staff is concerned. I might add that we too were in touch with Mr. Church by phone, and spoke to him as late as Thursday when we were attempting to get Langer, Morse, etc. to carry on a counter-filibuster in order to prevent a vote on the so called compromise resolution.

The present situation is certainly discouraging and calls for effective long range planning and programming. Perhaps we can get together soon to discuss this at greater length.

Cordial regards,

Sincerely,

Arnold Aronson

AA:RB
Enc.

NCRAC
admin & Corr
files

March 22, 1949

Mr. Arnold Aaronson
National Community
Relations Advisory Council
295 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Arny:

Find enclosed copy of letter which is self-explanatory.

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:ha
enc.

CONFIDENTIAL

From: Arnold Aronson

Date: July 5, 1949

Subject: Meeting with Senate Leadership on July 7

In keeping with the agreed upon objective of making FEPC the #1 item in the civil rights program, the following steps at least should be taken before the close of the present session.

1. A floor vote on FEPC by the House

This step requires immediate action by the House Education and Labor Committee, and, because of the composition of the Rules Committee, will probably necessitate recourse to the new 21 day rule by Chairman Lesinski.

2. Placing FEPC on the Senate Calender

This step should, if possible, be taken without any hearings before the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, which is admittedly favorable to FEPC. Favorable reports on FEPC by three previous Senate Committees, extensive hearings in the 80th Congress on a virtually identical measure, the hearings just concluded in the House - all these are factors which should make Committee action possible without hearings. Should hearings be found necessary, however, they should be scheduled immediately and limited to one or two days. It might be advisable to hold up action by the Senate Committee until after the House vote, since some members of the House are more likely to vote for the bill if it is still in Committee than if it is on the Senate Calender.

The above steps will make FEPC ready for floor action and the inevitable filibuster in the Senate immediately upon the opening of either a special session or the second session of the 81st Congress.

In the past, the procedure with respect to all civil rights legislation in the Senate has been to permit a filibuster for a few days, file a cloture petition, and, finally, vote on that petition. Failure to obtain the votes necessary to apply cloture has always marked the end of efforts to obtain passage of the bill under consideration, and has led to the return of that bill to a place on the Senate Calender.

Although FEPC obtained more votes for cloture than any other civil rights bill, no such bill ever received the two-thirds of those present and voting, previously required to invoke cloture. It is obvious, therefore, that there is no possibility of obtaining the 64 votes necessary for cloture under the Wherry resolution adopted during the present session.

Failure to apply cloture simply means failure to limit debate. It does not necessarily mean final failure. The bill under consideration still remains the pending business, and can be maintained as such until a vote is obtained, - provided that the Senate leadership is determined to do so. It is conceded that there are sufficient votes to pass FEPC - if it can be brought to a vote. Although a cloture petition should be filed immediately after debate begins, in order to demonstrate that the Wherry resolution was a surrender rather than a compromise, the strategy must rest on a determination to keep FEPC on the floor until a record vote on the bill itself shall have been obtained. This basic objective, which hitherto has never been achieved, is possible under the existing rules and requires no more time than has been devoted to previous sham battles on cloture.

Rule XIX provides that "no Senator shall speak more than twice upon any one question in debate on the same day (interpreted as legislative, not calender) without leave of the Senate, which shall be determined without debate."

Of the 22 Southern Senators, who normally can be expected to engage in extensive filibustering, two (Graham and Pepper) may actually be considered favorable to FEPC. Senator Kefauver, and possibly Lyndon Johnson, although opposed to FEPC, are not likely to participate in any lengthy filibuster. Senators Connally, McKellar, George, and Hoey, although devotes of the filibuster, are physically unable to carry on for any considerable length of time. Thus, there are approximately only fourteen Senators able and willing to engage in an extensive filibuster. Assuming that these 14 are able to speak twice each for an average of eight hours each time, a total of 224 hours would be required to exhaust the filibuster. In other words, if the Senate were to be kept in continuous session, all fourteen of the filibusterers would have spoken twice and the bill be ready for a vote in approximately ten days. Even if around the clock sessions are not resorted to, the same result can be achieved in approximately three weeks by keeping the Senate in session into the late evening of each day. This strategy, would enable us for the first time, to secure a vote on a civil rights bill, and, since only a majority would be required, would make passage of that bill highly possible.

Although this strategy can be employed successfully to break one filibuster, it is most unlikely that it can be utilized against two successive filibusters viz.

1. a filibuster on the motion to take up
2. a filibuster on the bill itself

The following strategy is therefore recommended to avoid the possibility of two filibusters and to insure debate on the FEPC bill itself.

Rule VII provides that a motion to take up a bill during the morning hour, which comprises the first two hours of the session following an adjournment of the Senate as distinguished from a recess, is not debatable.

At the conclusion of the routine business of the morning hour, if it is not yet 2 o'clock, any Senator may move to the

the consideration of FEPC and, upon a point of order, this motion can be brought to a vote without debate. If a majority is obtained, FEPC will become the pending business of the Senate. In order to employ this strategy successfully, several safeguards must be observed:

a. Any bill taken up on motion during the morning hour will continue before the Senate until two o'clock only, when it will be superseded by the unfinished business. It is essential therefore, that the strategy be employed when there is no unfinished business before the Senate, i.e. at the beginning of a special or regular session of the Congress.

b. It is important that the intention to utilize this tactic not be publicized so as to prevent Southern members from taking up the entire morning hour with routine business, i.e., memorials, petitions, resolutions, etc.

c. An understanding must be reached with the presiding officer to the effect that immediately upon the termination of routine business he will recognize the Senator who is to move the consideration of FEPC.

d. In order to apply rule XIX, and to avoid a possible filibuster on correction of the Journal, the Senate must avoid an adjournment and continue to recess from day to day.

e. Existing rules of the Senate must be strictly enforced by

1. Requiring the speaker to stand and not to sit or walk about.
2. Taking a Senator "off his feet" for using unparliamentary language.
3. Making a point of order against frequent quorum calls that no business has intervened since a roll call disclosed the presence of a quorum.
4. Drastic rulings against dilatory motions, on points of order raised from the floor.
5. Objecting to reading a paper (Rule XI)
6. Not permitting a Senator to yield except for a question.

A filibuster is an endurance contest not a debate. The same determination by the Senate leadership to break a filibuster, as has been shown by the Southerners in maintaining it, can result in bringing FEPC to a vote.

NCFEPC
church

December 12, 1949

Mr. Arnold Aronson
295 Madison Avenue, Suite 4107
New York 17, N. Y.

Dear Arnold:-

Thanks for your letter of December 8, which I received this morning. I have read it carefully.

The proposed conference refered to in the letter is off, because I knew when I received Paul Sifton's letter, that you did not think such a conference was advisable, and I have great respect for your opinion.

I have had many Republican Senators and Represenatives to write me about the NAACP in connection with FEPC. Typical of the position that they have all taken is expressed in the enclosed article, which I received from one this morning, in the same mail that brought me your letter. I am enclosing it in this letter for you to read, and after you have finished reading it, please put it in an envelope and return to me because I want to send it to Phil Randolph, and some others for their information.

I think that it is a very grave mistake, to liquidate the National Council. To close its office, remove Randolph, transfering FEPC activities to 100 Massachusetts Avenue, under Roy Wilkins at this time, would be a gigantic blunder. Roy Wilkins can not remove FEPC to Democratic Headquarters, and expect to get Republican support. Besides when you think of FEPC, you think of Phil Randolph, not Roy Wilkins.

The Strategy Committee of the Republican National Committee meets tomorrow and Wednesday at the Stevens Hotel here. I am going down to see whether I can hear anything about FEPC.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

encls
RRC:th

National Council

for a **Permanent Fair Employment Practice Committee**

930 F Street, N. W., Washington 4, D. C.

Please address your reply to
ARNOLD ARONSON
Room 4107 — 295 Madison Ave.
New York 17, N. Y.

Telephone: Executive 2233

NC FEPC adm

Honorary Chairmen
SENATOR ARTHUR CAPPER
SENATOR ROBERT F. WAGNER

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A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

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Mrs. Ruth B. Lipper
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Philip Murray
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Dorothy S. Norman
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Walter Reuther
Col. Milton Richman
G. Howland Shaw
Boris Shishkin
Mrs. Harper Sibley
Max H. Sorenson
Roderick Stephens
Willard S. Townsend
Noah Walter, Jr.
Philip Weightman
Walter White
J. Finley Wilson
Dr. Stephen S. Wise
Samuel Wolchok
Max Zaritsky
Charles S. Zimmerman

181

Mr. A.Philip Randolph
Bro.of Sleeping Car Porters
217 W. 125th St.
New York, N.Y.

December 30, 1949

Dear Phil:

Enclosed is a list of the people from whom it was felt we might obtain some immediate and sizeable contributions.

1. George Hunton should be asked to arrange appointments with the following:

Julian Reiss
John S.Burke
William Donovan
J.J.Morrow
Claire Booth Luce
Martin Quigley (speak to Quigley about contributions from Spyrous Skouros, Harry Brandt and others in the motion picture industry.)

2. Anna Rosenberg, 444 Madison Ave.- El 5 - 7795 should be seen regarding contributions from at least the following:

Albert Lasker
Jack Strauss
David Sarnoff
Owen D. Young

3. The following are people whom you can contact directly:

Dwight Palmer, General Cable Corp.
420 Lexington Ave. - Le 2 - 2920
Nelson Rockefeller
30 Rockefeller Plaza - Ci 7 - 3700
Henry Luce
9 Rockefeller Plaza - Judson 6 - 1212
Harry Scherman, Book of the Month Club
El 5 - 2850
Dorothy Schiff, New York Post
Wh 4 - 9000
Lillian Poses
400 Madison Ave., Pl 3 - 4989
Charles Tuttle
15 Broad St., Wh 4 - 4800

These last two should be approached on the basis of securing contributions from their own contacts rather than on the basis of any considerable contribution of their own.

4. Unions

    David Dubinsky - ILGWU
    Jacob Potofsky (Abe Miller) Amalgamated Clothing
    Emil Rieve - Textile Workers
    John L. Lewis - UMW
    John Green (Max Delson) Shipbuilders
    Max Zaritsky (Irving Salert) Hat & Cap Workers Union
    Joe Curran - NMU
    Mike Quill - Transport Workers
    John Burke - Paper Workers
    Hugo Ernst - Hotel & Restaurant Workers

5. Chicago

    William McFetridge - Bldg.Service Employees
    Ceaser Petrillo - AMF
    Pat Gorman - Amalgamated Meat Cutters
    Marshall Field (Bob Church)

6. Philadelphia

    William Batt,Sr. - SKF Industries
    Lessing Rosenwald (try to reach through the
    American Council for Judaism - Pl 9 - 6600

I realize that covering this list is a very heavy assignment but I do believe that it can be a very productive one and I know that no one else other than yourself who can do the job adequately.

I hope that you have fully recovered from your cold and that you will enjoy a very happy and healthy New Year.

Cordially,

Arnie
Arnold Aronson

AA:RB

of any considerable contribution of their own.

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I hope that you have fully recovered from your cold and that you will enjoy a very happy and healthy New Year.

Cordially,

Arnold

AA:RB Arnold Aronson

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

[illegible]

WESTERN UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN, PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS
DL=Day Letter
NL=Night Letter
LC=Deferred Cable
NLT=Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

QTH 3 STRAIGHT JAN 11 1949=

HONORABLE ALBEN BARKLEY VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIED STATES
SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC=

CONGRATULATIONS UPON YOUR CONSISTENT POSITION TO CHANGE SENATE RULES TO PREVENT OBSTRUCTING ENACTMENT OF CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION BY FILIBUSTER= WISH TO URGE THAT CHANGE OF RULES TO PROVIDE FOR LIMITATION OF DEBATE BY MAJORITY OF SENATORS PRESENT BE RECOMMENDED= A 2/3 MAJORITY PROVISON IS PRACTICALLY A FUTILE GESTURE SINCE IT CAN HARDLY BE ATTAINED WITH THE DIXIECRATS IN

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

1201

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Ship Radiogram

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THE SENATE=

A PHILIP RANDOLPH INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT
BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS.=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Feb.21, 1949

6145 FEB 23 '49

Mr.Roy Wilkins
National Council for a Permanent F.E.P.C.
20 West 40th St.
New York City

Dear Mr.Wilkins:

Here is the campaign outline you asked for, somewhat more expanded perhaps than expected. I hope you will find it suggestive and practical.

I am still uncertain just how much I can do myself. As I wrote you in my letter of the 10th I am somewhat involved with Governor Bowles' program in Hartford, and can't commit myself to full time work elsewhere, nor get too far away. I think I could probably give your campaign the equivalent of three days a week. Perhaps you would like to get me in on a per diem basis. But I could well understand it if you felt it essential to put your campaign in the hands of a full-time director with headquarters in Washington. Even if you did so you might still want me to help as a part-time consultant at the New York end. At best I am afraid I could get to Washington very infrequently myself.

Incidentally Governor Bowles says he will be "delighted" to be an Honorary Chairman of your Council.

I shall not be in the city, in all probability, during the remainder of this week. For the next few days I shall be at "Johnny Seesaw's", Peru, Vermont, but will be back at my home in Connecticut (R.F.D.3, Colchester, telephone New London 2-4[illegible]) by the week-end, and in New York next Monday, where my best address is 113 East 29th Street.

Sincerely yours,

Alfred M. Bingham

P.S. I am enclosing a carbon copy of this letter and the memorandum for your convenience.

Alfred M. Bingham
113 East 29th St., N.Y.C

SUGGESTIONS FOR 1949 F.E.P.C. CAMPAIGN

6145 FEB 23 '49

The following is a tentative outline of methods and procedures to be used by the National Council for a Permanent F.E.P.C. during the current session of Congress. These suggestions will naturally be checked against past experience in similar campaigns, and should be constantly subject to change and shifts in emphasis as the cooperating organizations deem expedient.

Objective. The objective of the campaign is to bring maximum pressure to bear on the national administration and on Congress, and to make them feel that key blocs of voters will be influenced in their voting in 1950 by the passage or failure of passage of S.174 in the present session of Congress. While some states and sections are more important in this effort than others, it is felt that the total effect created throughout the country will determine the result, and that no section and no method should be ignored.

Promotion. Essentially this is a selling or promotion job. The demand for F.E.P.C. must be made conscious, informed, and vocal. All media of education and propaganda must be explored. Simplicity, repetition and drama must be the keynotes. The following specific methods are suggested for consideration:

a. Literature. Literature used in past campaigns must be revised and improved. There is need for a

(1) Handbook or manual, for speakers, cooperating organizations, etc., giving facts, background, pros and cons. The 1948 Reference Manual could be revised, but it seems heavy and technical, and has too little statistical material. Perhaps a shorter and more popular pamphlet, with illustrations, could be put out for more general distribution, to supplement the Manual.

(2) Special short pamphlets and leaflets for special groups.

(3) Throwaway leaflets for meetings, enclosures with mailings, etc.

(4) A news bulletin, appearing irregularly, perhaps once a month, can be of major importance in keeping cooperating organizations, state and local groups, and all active friends of the effort, supplied with ammunition. These bulletins could each be a self-sufficient throwaway leaflet. If printed each time on a differently tinted paper, they could together form ~~uf~~ a kit of arguments, information, and incentives to action. Besides carrying information on the campaign activities and the situation in Washington, they could deal with opposition arguments, facts about various minorities, how state F.E.P.C.'s have worked, quotations, etc. A cartoon, e.g.by Bill Mauldin, in each issue, would help make them lively.

b. Other media. Radio round-table discussions and commentaries should be stimulated, and prepared radio speeches and scripts promoted. Availability of movie documentaries should be explored for promotion through local groups.

c. Publicity stunts. The following might be considered:

(1) A Fair Employment Sunday or Fair Employment Week could be promoted, with special efforts then on sermons, editorials, meetings, etc.

(2) A new "march on Washington", not as a mass affair, but with one representative from each of the minority groups concerned - Negro, Jew, Mexican, Catholic, Indian, naturalized American, Oriental, etc. - could be effective ~~s~~for picture magazines, and newsreels.

(3) Statements or resolutions by Big Shots, particularly in business field.

d. Slogans. "F.E.P.C." means little to the public. A good slogan or catchphrase ought to characterize the 1949 campaign, and be on every piece of literature. A new slogan could also keynote each issue of the Bulletin. Cooperating organiztions putting out large mailings with mailing meters should be asked to run an F.E.P.C. slogan on all mail. Here are some suggestions: A Fair Deal on the Job. This is a Must. Equality where it counts. Give everybody a break.

This is the Test of the 81st. F.E.P.C. Now! N Justice on the Job. Equal Job Opportunity. Outlaw Job Discrimination Now.

e. Other promotion methods. Posters, stickers, prizes for highschool essays, petitions, advertising, and other methods should be considered in relation to time and personnel available.

Participation.

In view of the magnitude of the effort needed, and the limitations on time, money and personnel, it is essential that as many groups and individuals be activated as possible.

a. Cooperating organizations must be aroused and stimulated to action. They should be offered literature, with space for their own imprint if desired, and encouraged to put out literature aimed at their own membership. Each one presents special problems. In every case possible the organizations should assign a special individual or staff to this campaign.

b. State and local organizations need to be activated. They should be supplied with literature, information and ideas, but should be encouraged to take full initiative in publicity, meetings, and pressure on own Senators, Congressmen and legislatures. One or more field men to stimulate and service these groups would be desirable but is probably not essential in view of past efforts.

c. Strategy committees in New York and Washington, a publicity committee (including if possible people like Edward L.Bernays) in New York, and various volunteers for special jobs should be recruited, with frequent meetings to get maximum results.

Pressure in Washington. Lobbying activities may require a full time man or woman in Washington, especially if hearings are to be held. While the Negro vote should be emphasized as of major importance, it is essential to make Washington feel pressure from other large minority groups, and from an enlightened business element which can effect conservative business pressures. A flood of letters and resolutions (particularly from local unions) should be felt in Washington as a result of the whole campaign.

Finances. It is assumed that the cooperating organizations in the National Council will finance this campaign, though a continuing effort will have to be made if maximum promotional efforts are to be carried through. Individual contributions should be solicited by state and local committees for their own work. The national campaign could be carried through on a meagre basis with $20,000, but the goal should be at least $100,000.

Priorities. Here is a tentative list of "first things first":

a. Organize strategy groups in New York and Washington, from present executive committee with additions.

b. Organize publicity committee to advise and assist on campaign methods, slogans, literature, etc.

c. Secure lobbyist for Washington headquarters, and organize New York office with secretary and volunteers.

d. Get literature prepared as outlined above.

e. Stimulate cooperating organizations and state and local groups, with preliminary bulletin and covering letter, asking for their plans and activities, and telling what campaign plans are nationally.

810 Monte Verde Dr.
Arcadia, Calif

WASHINGTON STATE COUNCIL for A NATIONAL F.E.P.C.
2018 JACKSON STREET • TELEPHONE EAST 4734
SEATTLE 44, WASHINGTON

Jan. 25, 1949

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Frank Goldman
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George K. Hunton
Catholic Inter-Racial Council
Miss Linnie Bressette
Natl. Catholic Welfare Council

Mr. A. Phillip Randolph:

Dear Mr. Randolph. Do you have any information on the National FEPC and what can be done now?

If so please let me hear from you soon and tell us just what to do. Mr. Sidney Gerber Co-Chairman from Seattle is in this State also and we have contacted Mr. Gilbert Chairman of Los Angeles Commitee. all of us are just waiting it seems.

Do you plan visiting Seattle this Spring? I think May will be or maybe April will be better if its convenient for you. we have had some weather there. I've been in this State since Dec. 21 will leave here March 8. write me at Arcadia address

Fraternally
Addie Booth

SUPPORT SENATE BILL 984 AND HOUSE BILL 2824

Xerox
Wash Council

January 29, 1949

Mrs. Addie Booth
510 Monte Verde Drive
Acadia, Calif.
Arcadia

Dear Mrs. Booth:

Just a word to thank you for your letter of January 25 inquiring as to our program for the fight to secure enactment of FEPC legislation in the 81st Congress. May I say that we are already active trying to mobilize sentiment back of the movement to change the Senate Rules to outlaw the filibuster. To this end, I want to urge that the Washington State Council get the various organizations and individuals to send telegrams and letters to Senator Carl Hayden, Chairman of the Senate Rules Committee urging that the rules be changed to provide for the limitation of debate by majority vote of those present.

I will not come West until the latter part of Spring or the first part of Summer.

Sincerely yours,

APR:bu

A. Philip Randolph
International President

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George K. Hunton
Catholic Inter-Racial Council
Miss Linnie Bressette
Natl. Catholic Welfare Council

April 3, 1949

Dear Mr. Randolph:-

Is it any way possible you can tell me about what date you will be in Seattle?

One of the Local Radio Stations asked that you come down. the NAACP Campaign Chairman asked me if I thought it would be any Chance of your Speaking to them.

What is the latest news on the National FEPC Bill?

Hope you and mrs Randolph are Well. Brother Booth joins in our Best to you Both

Sincerely

Addie Booth

SUPPORT SENATE BILL 9~~84~~ AND HOUSE BILL 2824

129

re FEPC
Seattle Council

April 22, 1949

Mrs. Addie [illegible], Chairman
Washington State Council for a National FEPC
2018 Jackson Street
Seattle 44, Washington

Dear Friend and Sister:

Just a word to thank you for your letter of April 3rd inquiring as to the status of the bill for a federal FEPC, and when I plan to come to the Coast. May I say that we are at the same place where we began with FEPC and other civil rights legislation, since a coalition of Dixiecrats and Republicans gave new life to the filibuster by action which makes it more difficult to halt the filibuster now than it was before the 81st Congress convened. However, we are not discouraged. In fact, we are more determined than ever to push the fight for the abolition of the filibuster by an amendment of the Senate rules.

The National Council for a Permanent FEPC is planning to hold a meeting of the Policy Committee and also the National Board of Directors, to discuss and formulate plans to mobilize all of our forces back of the fight for FEPC. While the fight for FEPC and civil rights in the 81st Congress has met with a setback, all developments are not to be set down on the debit side. Some distinctive progress is being made on FEPC in the States. I am glad to know that the State of Washington is among the advanced guard for FEPC in the States. I hope that these FEPC state movements will help our drive for a federal FEPC. I will keep you informed of developments.

Concerning my coming to the Coast, may I say that I am unable at this writing to indicate when that will be. I doubt, however, that it will be before next fall. Kindly remember me to the Brothers, Sisters and friends,

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:BB

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Natl. Catholic Welfare Council

May 1. 1949

Mr. A. Philip Randolph:-

Dear Chief. I were so very glad to receive you letter concerning the F E P C. we had our annual meeting of the Northwest Institute on Race Relations 29th + 30th of April which was ~~both~~ Interesting and Educational.

The Washington State Committee against discrimination Which is The State F E P C. promised support to our local Council for the National F E P C. and I am very happy since the State Bill passed am sure I will get more support now than before on this National Deal.

I have started quite a riot among the Sisters + Brothers of the BSCP as I told them you would be here this spring. I took for granted you

SUPPORT SENATE BILL ~~984~~ 179 AND HOUSE BILL 2824

Over

would be here as Brother Dellum and I said
at the Convention that the later part of
April or the first of May would be a good
time to come this way. the men from the
Press called already. and we have
Radio time for you whenever you
visit us. I am very proud of the people
for the support they promised when you
get here. we are looking forward to seeing
Mrs Wilson and Nutall May 25, 26 & 27.

Am enclosing a copy of the Washington
State F E P C Bill. It is far from perfect
but beats No Bill at all.
Brother Booth joins in our best to you
and yours.

Fraternally yours
Addie Booth

IN THE SENATE. BY SENATOR WESTBERG.

Senate Bill No. 12

STATE OF WASHINGTON, THIRTY-FIRST REGULAR SESSION.

January 13, 1949, read first time, ordered printed, and referred to Committee on Labor.

AN ACT

To prevent and eliminate discrimination in employment against persons because of race, creed, color or national origin, creating in the executive department a state board against discrimination, defining its functions, powers and duties and providing for the appointment and compensation of its officers and employees.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

SECTION 1. This law shall be known as the "Law Against Discrimination in Employment." It shall be deemed an exercise of the police power of the state for the protection of the public welfare, health and peace of the people of this state, and in fulfillment of the provisions of the constitution of this state concerning civil rights; and the legislature hereby finds and declares that practices of discrimination against any of its inhabitants because of race, creed, color or national origin are a matter of state concern, that such discrimination threatens not only the rights and proper privileges of its inhabitants but menaces the institutions and foundation of a free democratic state. A state agency is hereby created with powers with respect to elimination and prevention of discrimination in employment because of race, creed, color or national origin, as herein provided; and the Board established hereunder is hereby given general jurisdiction and power for such purposes.

SEC. 2. The opportunity to obtain employment without discrimination because of race, creed, color or national origin is hereby recognized as and declared to be a civil right.

SEC. 3. As used herein: (a) The term "person" includes one or more individuals, partnerships, associations, corporations, legal representatives, trustees in bankruptcy, receivers or any group of persons, and includes any political or civil subdivision of the state and any agency or instrumentality of the State or of any political or civil subdivision thereof;

(b) The term "employer" includes any person acting in the interest of an employer, directly, or indirectly, who has eight (8) or more persons in his employ, and does not include any religious, charitable, educational, social or fraternal association or corporation, not organized for private profit;

(c) The term "employee" does not include any individual employed by his parents, spouse or child, or in the domestic service of any person;

(d) The term "labor organization" includes any organization which exists for the purpose, in whole or in part, of dealing with employers concerning grievances or terms or conditions of employment, or for other mutual aid or protection in connection with employment;

(e) The term "employment agency" includes any person undertaking with or without compensation to recruit, procure, refer, or place employees for an employer;

(f) The term "national origin" shall, for the purposes of this act, include "ancestry."

Sec. 4. (a) There is hereby created a Board to be known as the Washington State Board Against Discrimination in Employment, which shall be composed of five members to be appointed by the Governor, one of whom shall be designated as chairman by the Governor.

(b) One of the original members shall be appointed for a term of one year, one for a term of two years, one for a term of three years, one for a term of four years, one for a term of five years, but their successors shall be appointed for terms of five years each, except that any individual chosen to fill a vacancy shall be appointed only for the unexpired term of the member whom he shall succeed.

(c) Each member of the Board while in session or on official business shall receive the sum of twenty dollars ($20.00) per day in lieu of subsistence and shall receive reimbursement for actual and necessary travelling expenses incurred during such time. Such reimbursement to be made in the manner provided by law for similar reimbursements for state employees. A member shall be eligible for reappointment.

(d) The Board shall have an official seal which shall be judicially noticed.

(e) A vacancy in the Board shall be filled within thirty days, the remaining members to exercise all powers of the Board.

(f) The principal office of the Board shall be in the City of Seattle, but it may meet and exercise any or all of its powers at any other place in the State and may establish such district offices as it deems necessary.

(g) The Board, at the close of each six months period, shall report to the Governor, describing in detail the investigations, proceedings, and hearings it has conducted and their outcome, the decisions it has rendered, the recommendations it has issued, and the other work performed by it, and shall make such recommendations for further legislation as may appear desirable. The Board shall present its reports to each regular session of the legislature; the Board's reports shall be published and made available upon request.

(h) Any member of the Board may be removed by the Governor for inefficiency, neglect of duty, misconduct or malfeasance in office, after being given a written statement of the charges and an opportunity to be heard thereon.

Sec. 5. The Board shall formulate policies to effectuate the purposes of this act and may make recommendations to agencies and officers of the state or local subdivisions of government in aid of such policies and purposes.

Sec. 6. The Board shall have the following functions, powers and duties:

(a) To establish and maintain its principal office in the City of Seattle, and such other offices within the state as it deems necessary.

(b) To meet and function at any place within the state.

(c) To appoint an executive secretary and chief examiner, and such investigators, examiners, clerks, and other employees and agents as it may deem necessary, fix their compensation within the limitations provided by law, and prescribe their duties.

(d) To obtain upon request and utilize the services of all governmental departments and agencies.

(e) To adopt, promulgate, amend, and rescind suitable rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of this act, and the policies and practices of the Board in connection therewith.

(f) To receive, investigate and pass upon complaints alleging discrimination in employment because of race, creed, color or national origin.

(g) To hold hearings, subpoena witnesses, compel their attendance, administer oaths, take the testimony of any person under oath, and in connection therewith, to require the production for examination of any books or papers relating to any matter under investigation or in question before the Board. The Board may make rules as to the issuance of subpoenas by individual members as to service of complaints, decisions, orders, recommendations and other process or papers of the Board, its member, agent, or agency, either personally or by registered mail, return receipt requested, or by leaving a copy thereof at the principal office or place of business of the person required to be served. The return post office receipt, when service is by registered mail, shall be proof of service of the same.

No person shall be excused from attending and testifying or from producing records, correspondence, documents or other evidence in obedience to the subpoena of the Board or of any individual member, on the ground that the testimony or evidence required of him may tend to incriminate him or subject him to a penalty or forfeiture, but no person shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter or thing concerning which he is compelled, after having claimed his privilege against self-incrimination, to testify or produce evidence, except that such person so testifying shall not be exempt from prosecution and punishment for perjury committed in so testifying. The immunity herein provided shall extend only to natural persons so compelled to testify.

In case of contumacy or refusal to obey a subpoena issued to any person, the superior court of any county within the jurisdiction of which the investigation, proceeding, or hearing is carried on or within the jurisdiction of which said person guilty of contumacy or refusal to obey is found or resides or transacts business, upon application by the Board shall have jurisdiction to issue to such person an order requiring such person to appear before the Board, its member, agent, or agency, there to produce evidence if so ordered, or there to give testimony touching the matter under investigation or in question, and any failure to obey such order of the court may be punished by said court as a contempt thereof.

(h) To create such advisory agencies and conciliation councils, local, regional or statewide, as in its judgment will aid in effectuating the purposes of this article, and the Board may empower them to study the problems of discrimination in all or specific fields of human relationship or in specific instances of discrimination because of race, creed, color or national origin, and to foster through community effort or otherwise good-will, cooperation and conciliation among the groups and elements of the population of the state, and make recommendations to the Board for the development of policies and procedures in general and in specific instances, and for programs of formal and informal education which the Board may recommend to the appropriate state agency. Such advisory agencies and conciliation councils shall be composed of representative citizens, serving without pay, but with reimbursement for actual and necessary travelling expenses, and the

Board may make provision for technical and clerical assistance to such agencies and councils and for the expenses of such assistance; the Board may use organizations specifically experienced in dealing with questions of discrimination.

(i) To issue such publications and such results of investigations and research as in its judgment will tend to promote good-will and minimize or eliminate discrimination because of race, creed, color or national origin.

(j) To adopt an official seal.

(k) To make such technical studies as are appropriate to effectuate the purposes and policies of this Act and to publish and distribute the reports of such studies.

(l) Witnesses before the Board, its member, agent, or agency, shall be paid the same fees and mileage that are paid witnesses in the courts of this state. Witnesses whose depositions are taken and the person taking the same shall be entitled to same fees as are paid for like services in the courts of the state.

Sec. 7. (1) It shall be an unfair employment practice for any employer:

(a) To refuse to hire any person because of such person's race, creed, color, or national origin, unless based upon a bona fide occupational qualification.

(b) To discharge or bar any person from employment because of such person's race, creed, color, or national origin.

(c) To discriminate against any person in compensation or in other terms or conditions of employment because of such person's race, creed, color or national origin.

(2) It shall be an unfair employment practice for any labor union or labor organization:

(a) To deny full membership rights and privileges to any person because of such person's race, creed, color, or national origin.

(b) To expel from membership any person because of such person's race, creed, color or national origin; or

(c) To discriminate against any member, employer, or employee because of such person's creed, color, or national origin.

(3) It shall be an unfair employment practice for any employment agency, except in the case of a bona fide occupational qualification or need, to fail or refuse to classify properly or refer for employment, or otherwise to discriminate against, any individual because of his race, color, religious creed, national origin or ancestry.

(4) It shall be an unfair employment practice for any employer, employment agency, or labor union to discharge, expel, or otherwise discriminate against any person because he has opposed any practices forbidden by this Act, or because he has filed a charge, testified, or assisted in any proceeding under this Act.

(5) It shall be an unlawful employment practice for any person to aid, abet, encourage, or incite the commission of any unlawful employment practice, or to attempt to obstruct or prevent any other person from complying with the provisions of this Act or any order issued thereunder.

Sec. 8. Any person claiming to be aggrieved by an alleged unfair employment practice may, by himself or his attorney, make, sign and file with the Board a complaint in writing under oath, which shall state the name and address of the person, employer, labor organization or employment agency alleged to have committed the unfair employment practice, and which shall set forth the particulars thereof and contain such other information as may be required by the commission. The Board, whenever it has reason to believe that any person has been engaged or is engaging in an unfair employment practice may issue a complaint. Any employer whose employees, or any of them, refuse or threaten to refuse to comply with the provisions of this act may file with the Board a written complaint under oath asking for assistance by conciliation or other remedial action. After the filing of any complaint, the chairman of the Board shall refer the same to a member or investigator to make prompt preliminary investigation of such complaint, and, if such member or investigator determines after such preliminary investigation that there is reasonable cause for believing that an unfair employment practice has been or is being committed as alleged in such complaint, he shall immediately endeavor to eliminate the unfair employment practice complained of by conference, conciliation and persuasion. No member or investigator shall disclose what has occurred in the course of such endeavors, provided the Board may publish the facts in the case of any complaint which has been dismissed and the terms of conciliation when a complaint has been adjusted. In case of failure to eliminate such practice, the investigator or investigating member shall certify the complaint and the results of his investigation to the chairman of the Board. The chairman of the Board shall thereupon appoint a hearing tribunal of three persons who shall be members of the Board or panel of hearing examiners to hear such complaint and shall cause to be issued and served in the name of the Board a written notice, together with a copy of such complaint, as the same may have been amended, requiring the person, employer, labor organization or employment agency named in such complaint, hereinafter referred to as the respondent, to answer the charges of such complaint at a hearing before such tribunal, at a time and place to be specified in such notice. The place of any such hearing may be the office of the Board or another place designated by it. The case in support of the complaint shall be presented at the hearing by counsel for the commission; and no member of the Board who previously made the investigation or caused the notice to be issued shall participate in the hearing except as a witness, nor shall he participate in the deliberations of the tribunal in such case. Any endeavors or negotiations for conciliation shall not be received in evidence. The respondent may file a written answer to the complaint and appear at such hearing in person or otherwise, with or without counsel, and submit testimony and be fully heard. The tribunal conducting any hearing may permit reasonable amendment to any complaint or answer and the testimony taken at each hearing shall be under oath and be transcribed at the request of any party. If, upon all the evidence, the tribunal finds that a respondent has engaged in any unfair employment practice as defined in section 7, it shall state its findings of fact and shall issue and file with the Board and cause to be served on such respondent an order requiring such respondent to cease and desist from such unfair employment practice. If, upon all the evidence, the tribunal finds that the respondent has not engaged in any alleged unfair employment practice, it shall state its findings of fact and shall similarly issue and file an order dismissing the complaint. The Board shall establish rules of practice to govern, expedite and effectuate the foregoing procedure. Any complaint filed pursuant to this section must be so filed within six months after the alleged act of discrimination.

SEC. 9. (a) The Board may petition the court within the county wherein any unfair employment practice occurred or wherein any person charged with unlawful employment practice resides or transacts business, for the enforcement of any order issued by a tribunal under the provisions of this act and for appropriate temporary relief or a restraining order, and shall certify and file in court a transcript of the entire record of the proceedings, including the pleadings and testimony upon which such order was made and the finding and orders of the hearing tribunal. Within five days after filing such petition in the court the Board shall cause a notice of such petition to be sent by registered mail to all parties or their representatives. The court shall have jurisdiction of the proceedings and of the questions determined thereon, and shall have the power to grant such relief by injunction or otherwise, including temporary relief, as it deems just and suitable and to make and enter, upon the pleadings, testimony and proceedings set forth in such transcript, a decree enforcing, modifying and enforcing as so modified, or setting aside in whole or in part any order of the Board or hearing tribunal.

(b) The findings of the hearing tribunal as to the facts, if supported by substantial and competent evidence, shall be conclusive. The court, upon its own motion or upon motion of either of the parties to the proceeding, may permit each party to introduce such additional evidence as the court may believe necessary to a proper decision of the cause.

(c) The jurisdiction of the court shall be exclusive and its judgment and decree shall be final, except that the same shall be subject to review by the Supreme Court, on appeal, by either party, irrespective of the nature of the decree or judgment. Such appeal shall be taken and prosecuted in the same manner and form and with the same effect as is provided in other cases of appeal to the Supreme Court, and the record so certified shall contain all that was before the lower court.

(d) Any respondent aggrieved by a final order of a hearing tribunal may obtain a review of such order in the Superior Court for the county where the unfair employment practice is alleged to have occurred or in the county wherein such person resides or transacts business by filing with the clerk of said court, within two weeks from the date of such order, a written petition in duplicate praying that such order be modified or set aside. The clerk shall thereupon mail the duplicate copy to the Board. The Board shall then cause to be filed in said court a certified transcript of the entire record in the proceedings, including the pleadings, testimony and order. Upon such filing said court shall proceed in the same manner as in the case of a petition by the Board under this section and shall have the same exclusive jurisdiction to grant to the respondent such temporary relief or restraining order as it deems just and suitable, and in like manner to make and enter a decree enforcing or modifying and enforcing as so modified or setting aside, in whole or in part, the order sought to be reviewed.

(e) Unless otherwise directed by the Board tribunal or court, commencement of review proceedings under this section shall operate as a stay of any order.

(f) Petitions filed under this section shall be heard expeditiously and determined upon the transcript filed, without requirement of printing. Hearings in the court under this act shall take precedence over all other matters, except matters of the same character.

(g) No court of this state shall have jurisdiction to issue any restraining order or temporary or permanent injunction preventing the Board from performing any function vested in it by this Act, nor shall any court have any jurisdiction to issue any order relating to the administration of this Act, except as provided by Sections 10 and 11 hereof.

(h) This Section shall not be applicable to orders issued against any political or civil subdivision of the state, or any agency, office, or employee thereof.

Sec. 10. Any person, employer, labor organization or employment agency, who or which shall wilfully resist, prevent, impede, or interfere with the Board or any of its members or representatives in the performance of duty under this article, or shall wilfully violate an order of the Board, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor; but procedure for the review of the order shall not be deemed to be such wilful conduct.

Sec. 11. In any case in which the Board shall issue an order against any political or civil subdivision of the State, or any agency, or instrumentality of the State or of the foregoing, or any officer or employee thereof, the Board shall transmit a copy of such order to the Governor of the State who shall take such action as he deems appropriate to secure compliance with such order.

Sec. 12. The provisions of this Act shall be construed liberally for the accomplishment of the purposes thereof. Nothing contained in this Act shall be deemed to repeal any of the provisions of any other law of this State relating to discrimination because of race, color, creed or national origin.

Sec. 13. If any provision of this Act or the application of such provision to any person or circumstance shall be held invalid, the remainder of such Act or the application of such provision to person or circumstances other than those to which it is held invalid shall not be affected thereby.

Sec. 14. There is hereby appropriated from the General Fund the sum of twenty five thousand dollars ($25,000) to carry out the purpose of this Act.

NCFEPC
Seattle Council

June [illegible], [illegible]

Mrs. Addie Smith
Washington [illegible] Council for a
Permanent FEPC
[illegible] Jackson Street
Seattle [illegible], Washington

Dear Friend and Sister:

Just a word to thank you for your letter of May 1st concerning action on FEPC in the State of Washington. Congratulations upon this victory. We are making some headway with our fight in Congress for FEPC. We [illegible] though we may be able to get the bill through the House [illegible]. We are making a tremendous fight for it. We also hope to get it voted in the Senate. Plans are being developed to carry on a nationwide series of meetings. You will receive a communication concerning this.

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:[illegible]

WASHINGTON STATE COUNCIL *for* A NATIONAL F.E.P.C.
2018 JACKSON STREET · TELEPHONE EAST 4734
SEATTLE 44, WASHINGTON

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Asst. Sec., N.A.A.C.P.
Frank Goldman
B'nai B'rith
George K. Hunton
Catholic Inter-Racial Council
Miss Linnie Brossette
Natl. Catholic Welfare Council

Sept. 11, 1949

Mr. A. Phillip Randolph:-

Dear Brother Randolph. Is there any way of your speaking to ~~with~~ our local Council one Evening after the BSCP Meeting. I am on Housing and Program committee and I see a space the FEPC will be happy to have you speak to us for a few minutes.

Please let us hear from you soon. wire us at our expense

Fraternally

A. Fletcher Booth chairman
Wash-State Council for A Natl FEPC.

SUPPORT SENATE BILL ~~984~~ AND HOUSE BILL ~~2824~~
1728 4452

re FEPC
Seattle Council

September 14, 1949

Mrs. A. Fletcher Booth, Chairman
Washington State Council for FEPC
2018 Jackson Street
Seattle 44, Washington

Dear Mrs. Booth:

Just a word to thank you for your letter of September 11th requesting me to speak at a meeting of the Washington State Council one evening during my stay in Seattle.

I will be glad to speak at a meeting for FEPC. I would suggest that you consult with the Brotherhood officials on dates so that there will be no conflict with any of the meetings of the Brotherhood and the Ladies Auxiliary in Seattle at that time.

Fraternally yours,

APR:bm

A. Philip Randolph
International President

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Frank Goldman
B'nai B'rith
George K. Hunton
Catholic Inter-Racial Council
Miss Linnie Brassette
Natl. Catholic Welfare Council

NCFEPC
Wash

Sept. 25, 1949

Mr. A. Philip Randolph:

Dear Mr. Randolph we have a well planned Meeting for FEPC Tuesday Oct. 18. 8:P.M. will you let me know the subject you will speak on? and is it alright if we publish same? what about your subject on Sunday Oct 16 should that be released NOW? Brother Booth joins in our best to you.

thanking you for a speedy reply, I remain

Sincerely

Addie Booth.

SUPPORT SENATE BILL ~~[illegible]~~ 1728 AND HOUSE BILL ~~2994~~ 4453

NC FEPC
Washington
Council

October 5, 1949

Mrs. A. F. Booth
Washington State Council for a National FEPC
2018 Jackson Street
Seattle 44, Washington

Dear Friend and Sister;

I am enclosing some copies of a press release which might be helpful in advertising our public meeting on October 16th. I would appreciate it if you would send them out to both the daily and weekly press in Portland before the 15th of October. You can fill in the place of the meeting in the blank space. Looking forward to seeing you, I am

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:bm
enc.

PRESS RELEASE

International Union
BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS
217 West 125 Street, Rm. 301
New York 27, N. Y.

RANDOLPH SAYS NEGROES WILL FIGHT AGAINST RUSSIA

October 14, 1949, Seattle, Washington

A. Philip Randolph, International President and father of FEPC, of New York City, will speak in Seattle, Washington under the auspices of the Seattle Local Division, Sunday, October 16th at ______________________ on the subject, Would Negroes Fight Soviet Russia in a War with the USA.

Mr. Randolph is on a cross country trip visiting the local division of his Union to discuss the application of the 205 hour work month, recently won for the porters and to discuss Communism and the Negro in the United States and the Darker Races of the world.

He is also urging support for federal FEPC legislation.

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Asst. Sec., N.A.A.C.P.
Frank Goldman
B'nai B'rith
George K. Hunton
Catholic Inter-Racial Council
Miss Linnie Bressette
Natl. Catholic Welfare Council

Nov. 8. 1949

Mr. A. Philip Randolph:

Dear Mr. Randolph. we were so happy to have you and Brother Dellum visit us and I really think it strengthened our auxiliary to have you two visit us.

The President Brother Hill is on vacation but the Brothers were greatly inspired. Brother Booth joins in our best to you.

Let us hear from you often we are deeply interested in you and appreciate all you have and are doing for us through our union.

Am enclosing a clipping of Father Derontean. Senator Humphry spoke here Nov. 4. and states that the National FEPC has a favorable outlook for the next session in Congress. Our best to Mrs Randolph.

Fraternally yours
Addie Booth
(more)

SUPPORT SENATE BILL ~~984~~ 1728 AND HOUSE BILL ~~[illegible]~~ 4453

P.S.

Brother Ridge had two operations since you all were here he's dong Nicely again

Addie

noted
Seattle Local

December 18, 1949

Mrs. Addie Booth
Washington State Council
for A National FEPC
2015 Jackson Street
Seattle 44, Washington

Dear Mrs. Booth:

Permit me to to thank you for the clippings on the Brotherhood activities during the stay of Brother Dellums and myself in Seattle.

It was indeed sad about the death of Father Ferguson. He appeared to be in good health. I recall so well the time he came to the party at your house and was in fine spirits. I liked him very much. He showed great sincerity in the interest of the Negro. I know his death was a shock to the student body of Seattle University and all of the people of Seattle because evidently he had not been ill for any length of time. He must have had a heart ailment. Kindly remember me to Brother Booth and all the brothers and sisters.

Fraternally yours,

APR:bm

A. Philip Randolph
International President

xc FEPC
NY local

February 17, 1949

Mrs. Dorothy M. Bostic, President
Girls Club
628 Jefferson
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mrs. Bostic:

In the name of the officers and members of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC, and myself personally, I want to express our great appreciation and thanks for the financial assistance your splendid organization contributed in the past to the extent of some twelve hundred dollars, and wish herewith to urge and request that you make contribution to the National Council for a Permanent FEPC this year.

As you know, from the reports in the press, Dixiecratic senators are attempting to turn over hell and earth by the use of all sorts of parliamentary devices, propaganda and finally the filibuster to defeat the FEPC Bill now before the Senate, as well as all other measures involving civil rights for the Negro and other minorities. In order to get the Fair Employment Practice Bill to a vote on the floor of the Senate, efforts are being made by some of the liberal senators, democratic and republican, supported by national liberal organizations, church, civic, educational and otherwise, to amend the Senate rules, providing for the limitation of debate by a majority vote. The Rules Committee of the Senate has apparently agreed upon a change in the Senate rules for the limitation of debate by a 2/3 majority vote. Realizing the great difficulty in getting a 2/3 majority vote in the Senate for our FEPC Bill or any civil rights measure, and in view of the violent opposition of the Southern reactionary senators, we are making every effort to get favorable action on our proposal for the change in the Senate rules which will provide for the invoking of cloture by a majority vote.

I need not tell you that the struggle to secure the enactment of FEPC legislation in the 81st Congress is going to be extremely difficult. Never before in the history of the Congress has any measure faced more determined opposition than does our FEPC Bill. While the Southern senators hate an anti-lynch and an anti-poll tax bill, they are overwhelmingly antagonistic to FEPC legislation. Hence, I am calling upon your organization to extend your financial and moral support to the fight of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC at your earliest convenience.

It is our earnest hope that we may be able to win this fight in this Congress and at least in the next six months. To this end, we are attempting to raise a budget of $50,000.

Let me congratulate you upon your fine civic and racial spirit. With cordial good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

APR:ha

A. Philip Randolph
International President

February 28, 1949

Hon. Chester Bowles
State House
Hartford, Conn.

Dear Governor Bowles:

The National Council for a Permanent FEPC, comprising major religious, labor, civic and ethnic groups throughout the country, has as its sole purpose the early enactment of a federal statute to prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, religion, color, national origin or ancestry.

A bill to accomplish this purpose, modelled on the Fair Employment Practices Act of Connecticut, has been introduced in the Congress under bi-partisan sponsorship. We believe that the Connecticut FEPC law, and the similar statutes in New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts, have demonstrated convincingly that governmental action can succeed in eliminating the blight of employment discrimination and have thereby contributed immeasurably to the passage of an effective federal FEPC law.

It is with very great pleasure, therefore, that I extend this invitation to you, and to Governors Dewey, Driscoll and Dever, to serve as honorary chairmen of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC.

Your acceptance of this invitation will not only do us honor but will aid us in our efforts to extend to all citizens of the United States the equality of job opportunity which under your leadership has been guaranteed to the citizens of the State of Connecticut.

Sincerely yours,

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
Co-Chairman

CHESTER BOWLES
GOVERNOR

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
EXECUTIVE CHAMBERS
HARTFORD

March 7, 1949

MAR 17 1949

I M ______ [✓ A A] ______ J C ______
C L ______ WAL ______ S S ______
Circulate ______ Return to ______ FILE

Dear Mr. Randolph:

Of course, I will be delighted to serve as one of the Honorary Chairmen of a National Council for a Permanent FEPC.

Tomorrow the State Assembly will hold hearings on the bill to eliminate discrimination in the National Guard here in the State. I have talked a good deal about this and I will be interested in seeing how the Republicans respond to my request that we pass our bill by unanimous vote.

I'll let you know how it comes out.

My best regards.

Sincerely,

Chester Bowles
Governor

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
National Council for a
Permanent FEPC
930F Street, N.W.
Washington 4, D. C.

xc FEPC
Admin Policy

May 14, 1949

Mr. Joseph S. Jerome
House Committee on Education
and Labor
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Mr. A. Philip Randolph, International President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, has requested that I send to you the enclosed twenty-five copies of a statement he has prepared, and which he has requested that I present to the House Sub-Committee on Education and Labor, on Tuesday, May 17, at 10:00 A.M.

I shall be prepared to receive any questions from members of the Sub-Committee regarding Bill HR-4453, following my presentation of Mr. Randolph's statement.

Very truly yours,

Theodore E. Brown
Director of Research

Enclosures.

NC FEPC
Bob Church

April 12, 1949

Mr. Robert R. Church
[illegible] Champlain
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Bob:

Just a word to thank you for your note with enclosures on the fight against the filibuster. I agree completely with your position as stated to Senators Morse, Taft and others. It is interesting that Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. agrees with you. He could win great distinction in the Senate were he to lead the fight for the Republicans against the filibuster and for the limitation of debate by a simple majority of those present. I like your attack on [illegible] Brooks, Dwight Green and Joe Ball. This is the triumphant of [illegible] conservativism. I think that Senator Taft's statement is just another bit of Republican political maneuvering not for the civil rights program but against President Truman. Of course, I have no book for President Truman as you well know, although I think he has stood up with a greater degree of integrity on this issue of civil rights than any other individual in Congress or public life.

If we had about a half dozen people as sincerely committed to the fight for civil rights and FEPC as you are, we would get somewhere. I come back to my basic position on this civil rights fight, namely, Negroes especially have got to raise some hell in this country in order to get their rights. The Dixiecrats, Democrats and Republicans are hypocritical, insincere, and practicing a double-crossing policy in dealing with minority groups and especially the Negro, only because they don't believe that the Negro will fight. By fighting, I don't merely mean holding conferences with the President, Senators and Congressmen but Negroes need to get into action in the form of public demonstrations, mobilization of their forces in various sections of the country and especially Washington.

You will note that when Hungary tried and sentenced Josef C. Mindszenty, Catholics in the United States of America staged marches all over the country and a wave of indignation and protest swept the world which stunned the hierarchy of Communism. Cardinals, arch-bishops and preachers all over America swung into action.

They got out into the streets and marched as evidence of their revolt against the outrageous action of Hungary against a high Catholic prelate. Negroes must do the very same thing if they hope to get anywhere in this fight for civil rights not only against the Dixiecrats but also the Democrats and Republicans. I have preached this doctrine from the beginning but everybody is scared that if we do this we will be looked upon as radicals or Communists. What difference does it make what people say about us so long as we know we are putting up an honest fight for our rights.

If I cannot get the National Council for a Permanent FEPC to see my point I may have to plan to raise cain in this country by myself, to awaken the people to the realization that in this day and age you cannot arouse people except through action for and against an issue.

We are to have a meeting of the National Council and I plan to tell them what I think about this matter.

Dixiecrats just don't think Negroes count or that they will fight. You will note that the Southern leadership kept the filibuster up even though it endangered the extension of rent control. They would have kept it up if the Russian Communist hordes were at the gates of America because they are determined to keep Negroes enslaved.

You will note also we never got any action on the jimcrow in the armed forces until we told the Senate that we were going to tell Negroes not to register in the armed forces unless something was done about jimcrow. As a result of this, President Truman not only issued an executive order banning jimcrow in the armed forces but also an executive order setting up an FEPC in the government, all designed to appease the Negro. Now the Committee set up by President Truman under the Executive Order is meeting and no doubt something will be done.

If Negroes stage a series of public meetings from coast to coast inconjunction with torch light parades, and finally end up in Washington as a great mobilization for civil rights, we would shake up the nation and get some action.

Of course, the crowd at the National Council believe in a respectable and polite program to secure FEPC legislation but it is not going to come that way. I don't say that the things that are being done, should not be done, but in addition to the program of polite education and agitation some knock-down, drag-out hell raising has got to be carried on.

I have got 40 different contracts to revise for the Brotherhood in the fight to reduce hours of work and raise wages which is going to take a whole lot of my time but the more I think about our civil rights situation, the more I am inclined to revive some action program. The next time I am in Chicago I will give you a ring so that we may have a chat. Keep up the good work. I am returning enclosures.

Sincerely,

APR:ha

A. Philip Randolph
International President

COPY

[illegible]
RR Church

REPUBLICAN AMERICAN COMMITTEE
6000 CHAMPLAIN AVENUE - CHICAGO

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ASST. SECRETARIES
MRS. EUNICE H. CARTER
NEW YORK
HENRY LINCOLN JOHNSON
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
MISS LUNA LANE
INDIANA

April 14, 1949

Honorable Hugh D. Scott, Jr., Chairman
Republican National Committee,
1337 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.,
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. Chairman;-

Today's New York Times carries a story about your new Organization Policy Committee, and its meeting in Washington April 24, just ten days from today.

This article carried the names of the members of the new Committee, which I read very carefully, and to my surprise and amazement, I did not see the name of a single Colored Republican among them. Not a single one. Nor, did I read in this article, where an invitation had been extended to one to appear before the new Committee to tell them why thousands and thousands and thousands of the Colored Electorate had deserted the Republican Party, and why thousands and thousands and thousands voted Democratic last November.

For the largest single minority, to be completely ignored and forgotten, at an Organization and Policy meeting, with Congressional Elections next year and the Presidential Election two years later, is just plain stupid. Particularly so, because the last Presidential Campaign, was the least intensive among Colored People of any since the Republican Party was founded. How you as ex-officio Chairman of the new Policy Committee would permit, the Colored Electorate, in view of last year's defeat, to be entirely overlooked, is beyond my understanding.

The Presidential defeats of 1932, 1936, 1940, 1944 and 1948 has not taught the Republican Leadership, anything about the wishes, hopes and aspirations of Colored Republicans to become first class citizens of this great America.

As I understand it, this new Committee is to make the Policy, decide on the strategy to be used, by our organization next year to try and win the House from the Democrats. Not only ought the Colored Electorate be represented on the new Organization Policy Committee, but in addition you ought to urge the Republican National Committee, to immediately elect at least two Republicans of Color, a man and a woman, to its membership from the Country at large, with the same status as any other member of the Committee, and one should be made Vice Chairman, with the same power as any other Vice Chairman.

The Rules can be changed in order that the new members can be added. I sat as a member of the Committee in Executive Session in the Muelbach Hotel at Kansas City two years ago, and saw the Committee change the rule to permit the Ohio Member to vote two proxies of members from another State. I can cite you more instances where the Rules have been changed, if you care to have them. Ordinary political wisdom would dictate that this should be done and done now. The Republican National Committee is asleep because they do not knew what the Colored Electorate is thinking, and they certainly need to be told in unmistaken terms, that is, if we sincerely want to win in 1950 and 1952.

The last election was a fair example. Everybody but the Republican Leadership, knew that Human Rights, was the one and only issue. On the 16, of last July, I sent you a copy of a letter that I had mailed to Governor Dewey, in which I told the Governor, that the Bill against Discrimination in Employment S.981, now S.174, should have priority over Anti-Lynch or Anti-Poll Tax, as much as the last two are desired and should be enacted. I further told the Governor, that FEPC is bread and butter, rent and fuel shoes for the baby and clothing for millions of Colored Voters, in doubtful Northern States and Congressional Districts. I added further that Colored voters had a taste of FEPC during the war, and they knew that our Party had promised FEPC in our 1944 and 1948 Platforms.

In your reply to me of July 27, you said; "I thank you very much for the copy of your letter to Governor Dewey. My own record in continuing support of FEPC is well known, and the testimony I gave a good many years ago before the Senate Labor Committee received considerable public notice at the time. I will discuss with interest the suggestions you have made with Herbert Brownell, Jr." I appreciated very much this reply from you but I knew when you mentioned Herb Brownell, that nothing would be done about my suggestions.

I made these suggestions to you as Chairman, and to Governor Dewey as the Nominee, before the President called the Special Session last summer, because the Republican Party had promised FEPC in its Platforms and they had been in complete control of both branches of the Congress for more than sixteen months, with majorities in the House and majorities in the Senate, and nothing had been done about FEPC, notwithstanding the promises our Party had made.

A year ago this spring, before I wrote you and Governor Dewey, when our Party was in control of the Congress, I sat in the Senate gallery and saw the transparent sham of the 'gentleman's agreement' whereby the Republican Senate Leadership proposes to use Southern Poll Tax Democratic opposition in a polite Filibuster against the Anti-Poll Tax Bill, for the purpose of flooding all legislation. According to plans, this was a Filibuster in name only. The Republican Leadership kept Banker's hours, conducting Senate sessions from noon to five p.m., installing a five hour day at a time when the National welfare and security would require a normal eight hour a day, and to break a Filibuster, a three shift twenty-four hour working day.

It was significant that the Senate Republican Leadership, had no plans for invoking cloture, and on the contrary, had gone so far as to point out to the Southern Poll Tax Democrats parlimentary devices by which to avoid the application of the cloture rule limiting debate. This use of a fake Filibuster on a civil rights bill, is a fraud upon friends of the Legislation and upon the American people. Under these circumstances, our Republican majority, becomes the silent partner in a Filibuster against all Legislation including civil rights.I was present and saw this performance myself.

You do not have to go back to last year to see the maneuvering on Human Rights Legislation, look at what happened in the Senate, just last month. The 'illigitmate intimacy' between a majority of Republican Senators with Southern, Ku Klux, Poll Tax Dixiecrats, is a National Scandal and a disgrace to the Party of Abraham Lincoln. This un-Godly alliance of Republican Senators joining with Southern Poll Tax Dixiecrats, in a misnamed compromise is in fact, an absolute and complete surrender to the ideas and policies of the Ku Klux Klan. All this cowardly surrender does is to play right into the hands of the Communists and Russia. If our Party wants to maintain its course of 'getting nowhere fast', all that is necessary is to continue to follow this kind of Leadership.

As you well know, the Southern Poll Tax Dixiecrats, are completely satisfied with the agreement they made with the Senate Republicans, because they know very well, that the Wherry Resolution has not hurt them a bit. As surely as there is a God in Heaven, time will prove, that it will be much easier to conduct a Filibuster under the Wherry Resolution, than before it was made the Senate Rule.

I have been told that the Senate would enact an Anti-Lynch Law at this Session, and this was the agreement reached between the Dixiecrats and the Republicans. The Dixiecrats proposed Anti-Lynch, because they knew that it would be the easiest to put through, and the Republican Leadership agreed notwithstanding, this same Republican Leadership knew well that Colored people regarded FEPC as the greatest piece of Human Legislation since the Emancipation Proclamation. Anti-Lynch, Anti-Poll Tax or Anti anything else can not compare with FEPC. S.174 ought to be the one piece of MUST Legislation for the Republicans, if only one civil rights law is to be enacted.

The Republican Party can not fool the Colored Electorate with Phony Platforms and double talk. These 'Houdini' Platforms are baited to catch Colored Voters by magic before elections, and then mysteriously do the disappearing act, and completely fade out, after the votes are counted.

These Phony Promises have greatly embarassed and humiliated those of us, who have tried to help our Party with the Colored Electorate. I have had my 'face washed' until it hurts, about our actions in the Senate last spring. We promised FEPC. We had a majority in the Senate and House. We did nothing about FEPC. Now, the Dixiecrats have agreed to let Anti-Lynch pass for the reason that Anti-Lynch is the least objectionable of all the Civil Rights Legilsation, and we say "me too". Please tell me, how you can answer this? It makes it practically impossible for Colored Republican Leadership to help our Party.

Take your own State of Pennsylvania, as another example. I will bet that I have been called more than a dozen times, within the past month from Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Harrisburg, abou t the State FEPC Bill, which our Party promised, and now the Pennsylvania Electorate thinks, that we double crossed them. For your information, I am enclosing some correspondence about it.

Mr. Chairman, there is just one way to workwith the Colored Electorate, and that way is, positive action on promises made.

As Chairman of the Republican American Committee, composed of Colored Republican Leaders in thirty-six States and the District of Columbia I feel it my duty to advise you as Chairman, and the new Organization Policy Committee of our Party, the truth about the Republican Leadership and the Colored Electorate. I am enclosing some Resolutions that our Organization adopted when we met in Chicago at Hotel Pershing in 1943, New York City, at Hotel Theresa in 1947, and in Philadelphia at the Pyramid Club in 1947. I do hope that you will take the time to read these Resolutions very carefully, and return them to me for my files after you have finished with them, because they are the only ones that I have left. So you see we have been trying for a long time, to get our Party to see just what was taking place with the Colored Electorate.

What the Republican Party needs most, and needs now, is courageous Colored Leadership, at the top where the Policy is made.Some who will tell the Committee the plain, unvarnished truth, without fear of consequences, not what they think the Committee wants to hear. For this reason I have urged that Colored Republicans be added to the Republican National Committee from the Country at Large, and be put on the new Organization Policy Committee.

There will be some Republicans who will criticize me for writing this letter, in order to gain favor with you, or some member of the Committee, or a member of the Congress. I expect this, and I have no apologies to make, because when I see the Leadership of my Party, aligning with Southern Poll Tax Dixiecrats, for the sole purpose of blocking Humane

Legislation, I think that it is time to speak out, and I want you and the Committee to know, that I stand squarely behind what I have said in this letter.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I want you to know that I am writing you because I am a Republican. I have been a Delegate to as many Republican National Conventions, as any man alive today. At Philadelphia in 1940, I had the privilege of voting for your then Governor, Arthur H. James, for the nomination.

I have written you at great length, because I must rely on your good offices as Chairman, to impress upon this new Organization and Policy Committee, the seriousness of the situation, and the suggestions that I have made in this letter.

In conclusion, I can not urge you too strongly to use the great power of your office as Chairman, and as a member of the Congress, to see that S.174 is made the Republican MUST, and enacted at this Session.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

R. R. Church.

Encls.

National Council

for a *Permanent Fair Employment Practice Committee*

930F Street, N. W., Washington 4, D. C.

Please address your reply to
R. R. CHURCH
2015 15th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Telephone: Executive 2233

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CHARLES S. ZIMMERMAN

181

Executive Secretary
[redacted]

Director, Legislative and Public Relations
[redacted]

May 18, 1949

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
217 W. 125th St.,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Phil:

Please take the time to read the enclosed copy of a letter to the Chairman of the Republican National Committee and his reply. Let me know what you think about it.

With kind regards.

Sincerely yours,

R. R. Church

R. R. Church

RRC/EH
Encls.

P. S. Please return copy of letter and reply after you have finished reading them.

RRC

"... THE TIME FOR ACTION IS *NOW*"—President's Committee on Civil Rights, October 29, 1947

Pass Senate Bill 984 and House Bill 2824

[illegible] Church

June 16, 1949

Mr. R. R. Church
[illegible] Champlain Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Bob:

Thanks a lot for the copy of the letter to H. D. Scott, Jr., Chairman of the Republican National Committee. I think it is timely and to the point. I hope to see you in Washington sometime soon.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:CD

National Council
for a Permanent Fair Employment Practice Committee

930 F Street, N. W., Washington 4, D. C.

Please address your reply to
R. R. CHURCH
2015 15th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Telephone: Executive 2233

Executive Secretary
ELMER W. HENDERSON

Director, Legislative and Public Relations
PAUL SIFTON

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Judge Joseph M. Proskauer
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Walter Reuther
Col. Milton Richman
G. Howland Shaw
Boris Shishkin
Mrs. Harper Sibley
Max H. Sorenson
Roderick Stephens
Willard S. Townsend
Noah Walter, Jr.
Philip Weightman
Walter White
J. Finley Wilson
Dr. Stephen S. Wise
Samuel Wolchok
Max Zaritsky
Charles S. Zimmerman

181

Personal

NC FEPC
Church

Chicago November 2, 1949

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
217 West 125, Street, Suite 301
New York 27, N. Y.

Dear Phil:-

Do you remember the dinner conversation, that we had in Frank's last June? I told you that I thought you were getting too far from the National Council for a Permanent FEPC. Well, I heard last week, that the NAACP is planning to take over the National Council for FEPC. This is the second attempt that the NAACP has made to do this, and it is being started now because of your seeming indifference and because of the fight within the Board over Walter White's successor, and because of the feeling that FEPC will pass

Wilkins wants to be the new Executive Secretary. He knows that if FEPC passes in the next Congress, which I think that it will, that its passage under NAACP will be a boom to his candidacy, and insure his election when the Board meets to elect nex year. With that in mind he has called a meeting in New York , tomorrow week, Thursday Nov. 10, of 20 Civic Organizations, to set the date for a meeting in Washington early next year, for FEPC.

I do not blame Wilkins for doing this, but I do blame you, if you sit quietly and permit it to be done. It certainly is not fair to the many men and women who came into the Council only because of you, and the absolute confidence they had in you, as the Council head. Icertainly did. I am sending this letter to you in the strictest confidence. You can check on what I have said, and then let me hear from you. The enclosed clipping, which was cut from the paper today, is the only thing that I have seen in the press about it.

Please let me hear from you, and be sure to include itinerary.

Sincerely yours,

Church

R. R. Church
6660 Champlain Ave, Chicago

"... THE TIME FOR ACTION IS *NOW*"—President's Committee on Civil Rights, October 29, 1947

Pass Senate Bill 984 and House Bill 2824

GRAPEVINE

Education Blows Hot

FROM Natchez, Miss., to Alexandria, Va., 'readin', writin', and 'rithmetic's got spiked with race and brother, somebody's got to give. Ole Herman Talmadge loused up the ether with derisive remarks about Northern agitators and NAACP-ers who dare speak of educational equality in Georgia. Admitting that State's Negro schools are 200 million bucks worth of stones, brick, mortar and repairs behind those of whites, Herman said State can't finance racial equality, so he'll fight. Talking back, A. T. Walden, Atlanta attorney, and fearless race champion, told Gene's offspring that he'd see him in court—Federal court, that is.

Federal Judge Albert Bryan has taken under advisement that educational equality case brought for Constance Carter of Alexandria. But not before he took a gander at the county's "separate, but equal" schools. Leon Ransom, Martin A. Martin, Spottswood Robinson, III and Oliver Hill were attorneys in the case. Fight wasn't helped any by some job-fearing hired hands at Hoffman-Boston high school for Negroes who got cold feet and swung to support of the county. Imagine how contradictory this educational flim flam must look to India's Prime Minister Jawaharal Nehru against a backdrop of [illegible] democracy.

People in the News

A. Philip Randolph out as head of National Committee for Permanent FEPC. NAACP to take over with CIO standing on sidelines just in case they, too, throw in the towel. Jimmy Freeman, former major in the 15th [illegible] appointed by New York Boxing Commission . . . Dr. Paul Cooke, head of local A. F. L. teachers' union, will carry job fight to D. C. Board of Education. Claims that he was under-considered for assistant professorship at Miner Teachers' College where he's English instructor because he has been outspoken opponent of District's Jim Crow school system . . . Lem Graves, Washington correspondent, Pittsburgh Courier, will go to Paris on two-year assignment with Economic Cooperation Administration, (ECA), to do a stint in public relations office at a reported rate of $9,000, including subsistence. Wife, Theora and daughter, Bunny, are in on the deal . . . Dr. Frank Snowden, Jr., Howard University professor of Classics, sailed this week for Italy where he'll do year's research in archeology under Fulbright grant . . . Arthur R. Glover, grosses close to $20,000 a year raising peanuts, soybeans and pigs on his 314-acre farm near Smithfield, Va. . . Jesse McIvers, design major at Howard won $250 second prize in nation-wide contest sponsored by St. Regis Sales Corporation of New York . . . Canada Lee in town for personal appearance with D. C. premiere of "Lost Boundaries" . . . Hattie (Beulah) McDaniels of movie and radio fame, suing husband, Larry Williams, for divorce, charging incompatibility and lots of it."

Army's Cankerous Brass

A CUNNINGLY conceived plot, aimed at flaunting Defense Secretary Johnson's wishes and making President Truman's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity look silly, is locked up in back of that recently released Army policy. Scouting the deal for more than three weeks we've been able to establish through sources that Johnson knew nothing about the new policy statement until five days after it was released publically; that Army Secretary Gray had routinely signed the unauthorized policy statement when it was slipped in between an accumulation of general correspondence which he was John Henrying without reading; that at least two high Army officers: Lt. Gen. Edward H. Brooks, head of Army personnel and Administration and Major Gen. Wade Haislip, Army Deputy Chief of Staff, knew all about the Army policy and approved the same. Haislip's office is said to have escalatored the policy statement up to Johnson's office where it was snagged by a posted military look-out who approved and signed the statement for Johnson without his knowledge or consent. The policy reportedly was written by insignificant Army officer in Brook's Personnel and Administration office. To save face, Johnson told Prexy Truman to call policy statement a "progress report." Look for some modification in the statement in the next two or three weeks.

Here To Yonder

National Council of Negro Women's International Night program from Departmental Auditorium to be addressed by President Truman, and honor dinner for Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, both will be beamed around the world by State Department's Voice of America program. Add former NYA Administrator Aubrey Williams, Mary Church Terrell, women's leader; Howard University President Mordecai Johnson; historian Carter G. Woodsen and American Association of University Women to list of those to be given scrolls for national and international accomplishments on International Night.

Roger N. Baldwin, director of American Civil Liberties will resign on January 1, to take up specialized work in field of international civil rights.

Earl J. McGrath, U. S. education commissioner, suggested in Kansas City, Mo., speech, that Government establish $300-million-a-year scholarship fund for non-veterans, calling it a civilian bill of rights comparable to GI Bill of Rights. Bill would safeguard against race, religious, sex and other discriminations in the operation of the fund.

Freedom Cries

SCHOOL enrollment in Dominican Republic has increased

Cooperation Administration, (ECA), to do a stint in pub-

divorce, charging incompatibility and lots of it."

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Freedom Cries

SCHOOL enrollment in Dominican Republic has increased 478 per cent in less than 20 years. 13 per cent of the Government's budget goes for schools and colleges. Over-all illiteracy has been reduced 50 percent in 15 years.

Union of South Africa's swing from Nationalist's Party which advocates strict racial segregation seen as unhealthy for whites. In recent municipal election, United Party won control of the municipal council in Prestonia. In Johannesburg, United Party swept all council seats. Alan Paton, native of the Union of South Africa and author of "Cry, the Beloved Country," speaking before the Herald Tribune Book and Author luncheon in New York, said whites backed Nationalists Party for fear of being engulfed by the blacks. He warned that any reaction against the power of the black man that expresses itself in terms of power of white man is to be resisted and feared.

Give Us Deeds, Not Words

Ignoring long shadows which warn of the future, representatives of both Democratic and Republican parties, home for 60 days, will spend valuable time placing blame for failure to enact civil rights legislation. State's Righters alone can bask in knowledge that they blocked some civil rights proposal to the everlasting credit of their own racial shortsightedness. But Papa Truman is keeping his lines straight. He told crowd at United Nations' cornerstone laying, "we believe strongly that the attainment of basic civil and political rights for men and women everywhere without regard to race, language or religion. Back-stopping Harry, FDR, Jr., told New York Herald Tribune Forum that "Under the leadership of President Truman, we will make the 1950 elections a battleground for the achievement of civil rights . . . But Henry Cabot Lodge, Republican Senator from Massachusetts, said that Democrats will always be weak, faltering, apologetic and divided on civil rights. He claimed that as descendants of the Lincoln philosophy, the Republicans had inherited the job of assuring America's minorities their civil rights. He said it was a field in which his party would be pre-eminently successful. Taking Lodge apart, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt admitted that the Democrats were divided. But she said that the Truman civil-rights program could be passed at any time the Republican party would cooperate with liberal Democrats instead of lining up with the southern reactionaries in opposition.

Crystal Gazing

FREQUENTLY mentioned as possible successors to the NCNW presidency which Mrs. Bethune will vacate next month have been Arenia C. Mallory, president, Saints Industrial School, Lexington, Miss.; Oliver Henry, president, Phi Delta Kappa Sorority; Dorothy Ferebee, D. C. physician; Edith Sampson, Chicago lawyer; Daisy Lampkin, public relationist for Pittsburgh Courier; Eunice Hunton Carter, New York attorney; Anna A. Hedgeman, assistant to the Federal Security Administration; Thomasina Johnson-Norford, chief, minority group services, U. S. Employment Service; Venice T. Spraggs, Chief, Defender's Washington Bureau and Doris Wesley, Houston, Texas.

Remember, my friend, that despite Jefferson Military College bigotry, a whole lot of white boys from Mississippi discovered racial philosophy was as phoney as a nicked nickle during World War, II. So, to head off World War III, which this "white superiority myth can certainly fertilize, "KEEP 'EM JUMPIN' STEADY." Hey, you New Yorkers, on November, 8, put your vote where your beefing has been [illegible]. Win a better way of life. Buy another U. S. Savings Bond, Mister, it's a good investment.

NCFEPC
Church

December 22, 1949.

Mr. R. R. Church
6000 Champlain
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Bob:

This is to advise that I held the meeting of the National Board of Directors of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC in Washington as planned on December 16th in the YWCA. We had about 11 persons present, some of whom represented Board members.

Our good friend Hudson was there and made a substantial and constructive contribution to the whole conference. I am glad to report to you that every person there was of the opinion that the National Council should continue as the leader in the fight for a federal FEPC law.

I found nothing but confusion in the minds of the individuals present on the whole question of the Council and the fight for FEPC. One or two of the representatives of Jewish organizations stated that they believed that the National Council for a Permanent FEPC would not get any further support from the organizations that had been supporting it until the question of the role of the National Council is clarified in the minds of the public. There was also the feeling that a conflict existed between the National Council and the Mobilization movement of civil rights initiated by the NAACP.

The following motions were made and adopted:

1. That the National Council continue as the agency to lead the fight for a federal FEPC law.

2. That a statement be issued to clarify the role of the National Council in the fight for FEPC in the public's mind.

3. That the National Council support the Mobilization Movement for Civil Rights.

4. That the representatives present urge their organizations to make contributions to the National Council for a Permanent FEPC.

Now I am embarking upon a campaign to raise funds for the Council at this end. I hope to come to Chicago sooner or later to talk with Mr. Marshal Field about a contribution to the Council. I also plan to talk to a Mrs. Barnes of the International Harvester Company about a contribution. I understand that she is friendly to causes such as the FEPC and will make a contribution to same. May I request you to find out who this lady is in your own way and how it may be possible for me to meet with her when I come out there to see Mr. Marshal Field. I will want you to arrange the conferences with both of these people at the time it would be convenient for me to make the trip.

I talked with Arnold Aaronson, Roy Wilkins, and Isiah Minkoff immediately upon my return to New York about the National Council carrying on the fight for FEPC legislation in the next Congress. Roy told me that the Mobilization for Civil Rights Emergency Committee would not have any thing to do after the Mobilization demonstration was over January 15-17. I made it quite explicit and definite to Roy Wilkins, Arnold Aaronson and Isiah Minkoff that I had no intentions of permitting the National Council to disintegrate or subordinate it with any movement in the fight for FEPC and that my own mind was made up that the Council should lead the fight. I pointed out to them that I found confusion among persons I had talked to on my trip across the country. They expressed the feeling that there should not have been any confusion in the minds of the public about the role of the National Council but this idea of theirs was entirely unsound.

However, we are having another meeting Thursday, December 22nd after which a statement will be issued to the press to clarify the role of the National Council in the fight for FEPC. The statement will be issued under the names of the Co-Chairmen. I am looking forward to raising some money in the next week or two with a view to getting the work started in Washington on Congress by yourself and Mr. Klein. It is the feeling of Roy Wilkins, Arnold Aaronson, Theodore Brown and B. F. McLaurin that Paul Klein is a responsible and loyal person and that he has done a splendid job. Of course all agreed that you work was of top class order and is indispensable to the fight. Roy and Arnold expressed a sense of defeatism in raising money for the National Council and apparently expect me to raise whatever money is to be raised. Roy indicated no great amount of money was being raised for the Mobilization of Civil Rights Movement. No doubt this is true because there is not very much money in circulation. In fact, the country is in a slump but I plan to give some personal time to the raising of some funds and I am confident that we can get some funds to project our program. I hope to get some funds from a trip I plan to make through the South.

Fraternally yours,

APR:hs

A. Philip Randolph
International President

FEPC
NY Council

Tel. ~~[illegible]~~-6761
Beekman 3-8146

THE FEDERATION OF SHORTHAND REPORTERS
38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 7, N.Y.

Jan 3, 1949

A Philip Randolph
Bro of Sleeping Car Porters
217 W 125th St
NYC

Dear Bro Randolph:

The enclosure is from today's Mirror. They do not have much of a letter column, but the other papers may carry a statement from you on FEPC.

Pending revival of the Council, perhaps you might urge all our previously active people to now begin a letter-writing campaign urging no compromise, to press and Congressmen.

Sincerely,

Sam. Colton

Samuel Colton

FEPC
Natl Council

January 6, 1949

Mr. Samuel Colton
Federation of Shorthand Reporters
38 Park Row
New York 7, N. Y.

Dear Sam,

Thanks a lot for your letter of January 3rd with clipping on FEPC. I think your suggestion of starting a letter writing campaign for FEPC is good. I think we will need it. We are planning to start up the activities of our councils pretty soon.

Sincerely yours,

APR:ba

A. Philip Randolph
International President

COPY

February 28, 1949

Hon. Thomas E. Dewey
Albany, New York

Dear Governor Dewey:

Thanks to your leadership, New York became the first state to enact legislation prohibiting discrimination in employment because of race, religion, color, national origin or ancestry. Using the New York law as a model, Senator Irving M. Ives, with bi-partisan sponsorship, has introduced similar legislation into the Congress of the United States.

The National Council for a Permanent FEPC, comprising major religious, labor, civic and ethnic groups throughout the country, has as its sole purpose the early enactment of this legislation. We believe that the New York Law Against Discrimination, and the similar statutes in New Jersey, Massachusetts and Connecticut, have contributed to the accomplishment of this purpose by providing a convincing demonstration that governmental action can succeed in eliminating the blight of employment discrimination.

It gives me great pleasure, therefore, to extend this invitation to you, and to Governors Driscoll, Dever and Bowles, to serve as honorary chairman of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC.

Your acceptance of this invitation will not only do us honor but will aid us in our efforts to extend to all citizens of the United States the equality of job opportunity which under your leadership has been guaranteed to the citizens of the State of New York.

Sincerely yours,

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
Co-Chairman

STATE OF NEW YORK
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER
ALBANY

April 11,1949

Oren Root,Esq.
25 Broad Street
New York, New York

COPY

Dear Oren:

A careful checkup of our files reveals no letter from Philip Randolph on the subject concerning which you wrote me. During the session we are inundated with mail and occasionally there is a slip-up so perhaps it came in but no one can find any trace of it in the file room.

I am so sorry that I cannot accept Mr.Randolph's invitation. Experience has long since made it clear to me that I cannot accept sponsorship of organizations to which I cannot give personal attention and I just cannot take on any more at this time.

It is good of you to write to me and I hope you will convey to Mr.Randolph my warmest regards and sincere regrets.

Cordially yours,

/s/ THOMAS E. DEWEY

TED:LR

February 28, 1949

Hon. Paul Dever
State House
Boston, Mass.

Dear Governor Dever:

The National Council for a Permanent FEPC, comprising major religious, labor, civic and ethnic groups throughout the country, has as its sole purpose the early enactment of a federal statute to prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, religion, color, national origin or ancestry.

A bill to accomplish this purpose, modelled on the Massachusetts Fair Employment Practices Act, has been introduced in the Congress under bi-partisan sorship, including Senator Leverett Saltonstall. We believe that the Massachusetts FEPC law, and the similar statutes in New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, have demonstrated convincingly that governmental action can succeed in eliminating the blight of employment discrimination and have therefore contributed immeasurably to the passage of an effective federal FEPC law.

It is with very great pleasure, therefore, that I extend this invitation to you, and to Governors Dewey, Driscoll and Bowles, to serve as honorary chairmen of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC.

Your acceptance of this invitation will not only do us honor but will aid us in our efforts to extend to all citizens of the United States the equality of job opportunity which under your leadership has been guaranteed to the citizens of the State of Massachusetts.

Sincerely yours,

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
Co-Chairman

March 29, 1949

Mr. Thurman L. Dodson
507 E. Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Thurman;

Your message concerning representatives of the Council working in the interest of favorable action against the fillibuster came to my notice. I think you are right that it would have been helpful to have had Mr. Church on the scene. We would have had him there but for the fact that we did not have the money. I am sure Bob Church would have been able at least to keep the issue before the Republican senators. I hope we will be able to make a better showing when the fight starts again during this session.

Sincerely yours,

APR:ha

A. Philip Randolph
International President

WESTERN UNION

(38)=

1949 MAR

NA124 DL PD=WASHINGTON DC 16 447P=

ARNOLD ARONSON, CARE NATL COMMUNITY RELATIONS ADVISORY
295 MADISON AVE= COUNCIL=

WAS AMAZED THAT NATIONAL COUNCIL HAD NO REPRESENTATIVE HERE DURING FILIBUSTER FIGHT= MR CHURCH COULD HAVE HELPED OUT ON REPUBLICAN SIDE= TALKED TO HIM BY TELEPHONE TODAY AND ASKED HIM TO GET LANGER TO MAKE A MOTION TO RECONSIDER BARKLEY RULING CHURCH TALKED TO LANGER WHO SAID THAT HE WOULD HAVE BEEN GLAD TO HAVE MADE MOTION BUT THAT IT WAS NOW TOO LATE= MOTION SHOULD HAVE BEEN MADE LAST MONDAY= IT WOULD SEEM THAT CHURCH COULD BE MOST HELPFUL IF COUNCIL COULD FLY HIM HERE AT ONCE= WE ARE WORKING ON A STRATEGY WHICH WE HOPE WILL DELAY FINAL ACTION FOR A DAY AT LEAST PLEASE ADVISE=

THURMAN L DODSON 307 E ST NORTHWEST=

TELEGRAM - DAY LETTER
Sent - March 16, 1949

ARNOLD AARONSON c/o NATIONAL COMMUNITY RELATIONS ADVISORY COUNCIL
295 Madison Avenue

Was amazed that National Council had no representative here during filibuster fight. Mr. Church could have helped out on Republican side. Talked to him by telephone today. Asked him to get Langer to make a motion to reconsider Barkley ruling. Church talked to Langer who said that he would have been glad to have made motion, but it was now too late. Motion should have been made by last Monday. It would seem that Mr. Church could be most helpful if Council could fly him here. We are working on a strategy which we hope will delay final action for a day at least. Please advise.

Thurman L. Dodson

307 E Street, N.W.

PAUL H. DOUGLAS
ILLINOIS

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, D.C.

January 17, 1949

Mr. A. Philip Randolph,
International President,
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters,
217 West 125th Street,
New York 27, N. Y.

Dear Philip Randolph:

I am heartily in favor of a strengthening in the cloture rule and will support it as soon as it gets out on the floor of the Senate.

Sincerely yours,

Paul Douglas

Paul H. Douglas.

PHD/mh

HUGH BUTLER, NEBR., CHAIRMAN
EUGENE D. MILLIKIN, COLO.
EDWARD V. ROBERTSON, WYO.
GUY CORDON, OREG.
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ZALES N. ECTON, MONT.
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CARL A. HATCH, N. MEX.
JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY, WYO.
JAMES E. MURRAY, MONT.
SHERIDAN DOWNEY, CALIF.
ERNEST W. MC FARLAND, ARIZ.
HUGH R. BROWN, CHIEF CLERK

United States Senate
COMMITTEE ON
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

January 17, 1949

A. Philip Randolph, International President
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
217 West 125th Street
New York 27, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Randolph:

This is to thank you for your letter of January 2 concerning limitation of debate in the Senate which I have read with interest and appreciation.

While I am unable at this time to express an opinion on any particular plan, nevertheless, you may be assured I am most sympathetic to any reasonable attempt to limit filibuster. It is a matter of considerable importance, and you may be certain it will continue to receive my very close attention.

Many thanks for giving me the benefit of your views.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

Sheridan Downey

SHERIDAN DOWNEY

SSD/pb

W. F. DOYLE
CHAIRMAN
3630 WEST 10TH AVENUE
VANCOUVER, B. C.

J. P. O'BRIEN
SECRETARY
686 WEST 8TH AVENUE
VANCOUVER, B. C.

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VICE-CHAIRMAN
3873 WEST 13TH AVENUE
VANCOUVER, B. C.

C. NOTT
TREASURER
2366 WEST 12TH AVENUE
VANCOUVER, B. C.

The Standard Railway Unions Local Conference Committee

16

VANCOUVER, B. C.

3630 West 10th, Ave.
Vancouver, B.C. Can.
June 2, 1949.

Mr. A. Philip Randolph, President,
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters,
217 West 125th Street,
New York 27, N.Y., U.S.A.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Permit me to thank you for the literature you sent me pertaining to Fair Employment Practices. I have shown this literature to the President,of the University of B.C.,Civil Liberties Union, who,is a Miss Bernice Levitz, who has met you some few years ago in Toronto. It is the intent of this campus group to make a survey of conditions of discrimination, in order that they may present a case for a Fair Employment Practices Law and a Bill of Rights in this Province. I have been gathering together the constitutions of the various unions that have restricted covenants, with the view of through the Conference Committee we can have the union membership demand their convention delegates take action that will erase such prejudices.

The Trainman News for May 30, carries an editorial, entitled,"It Didn't Help Any", in which it states that Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-NY) went out of his way to intimidate Harry See, Trainmans National Legislative Representative, and assumed a most belligerent attitude, during the Labor Subcommittee hearing on proposed Fair Employment Practices Legislation. The editorial goes on to say the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen does not discriminate against colored brakemen and yardmen, but at considerable effort and expense has secured standard wages, rules and work ing conditions and has accomplished more for them than the Negroe organization that now charges discrimination." I am answering this editorial,thanks to the material you have sent me.

I am enclosing a few newspaper clippings and articles relative to discrimination I am sure you will want to read. Again let me thank you for your co-operation in aiding me in securing material that I am sure will very shortly bring about a better trade union movement.

Fraternally Yours,
Frank Doyle.
Frank Doyle.

D

June 17, 1949

Mr. Frank Boyle
[illegible] West 10 Avenue
Vancouver, B.C., Canada

Dear Sir and Brother:

Just a word to thank you for your letter of June 2nd with enclosures. I am indeed happy to know of the movement of the students of the University of British Columbia toward the achievement of bills for civil rights and fair employment practice in the House.

I am also interested in the information concerning an editorial in the Trainman News, May 30th, entitled, "It Didn't Help Any", commenting on the attitude of Adam Clayton Powell toward the Trainmen's National Legislative Representative Harry See during one of the hearings on FEPC. I am indeed glad to know you plan to run an editorial on this matter.

The only way by which they may be pushed to play down discrimination and segregation based on race, religion, color and national origin is to relentlessly expose their antisocial character and to let them know it constitutes a menace not only to the victims but to those who perpetrate discrimination and segregation upon the victims. Not only is racial and religious prejudice a bane to peoples of various colors, creeds and nationalities, but it is a grave danger to the world and democracy in the cause of labor.

I plan to be in Vancouver on the following dates: July29, 30, 31, August 1 and 2. Hope to see you.

Fraternally yours,

APR:ha

A. Philip Randolph
International President

February 28, 1949

Hon. Alfred Driscoll
State House
Trenton, New Jersey

Dear Governor Driscoll:

The National Council for a Permanent FEPC, comprising major religious, labor, civic and ethnic groups throughout the country, has as its sole purpose the early enactment of a federal statute to prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, religion, color, national origin or ancestry.

A bill to accomplish this purpose, modelled on the New Jersey Law Against Discrimination, has been introduced in the Congress under bi-partisan sponsorship, including Senator H. Alexander Smith. We believe that the New Jersey FEPC law, and the similar statutes in New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut, have demonstrated convincingly that governmental action can succeed in eliminating the blight of employment discrimination and have thereby contributed immeasurably to the passage of an effective federal FEPC law.

It is with very great pleasure, therefore, that I extend this invitation to you, and to Governors Dewey, Dever and Bowles, to serve as honorary chairmen of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC.

Your acceptance of this invitation will not only do us honor but will aid us in our efforts to extend to all citizens of the United States the equality of job opportunity which under your leadership has been guaranteed to the citizens of the State of New Jersey.

Sincerely yours,

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
Co-Chairman

ASA PHILIP RANDOLPH

SUBJECT FILE

FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE
COMMITTEE

CORRESPONDENCE

G-W

1949

Mr FEPC
Seattle Council

January 21, 1946

Mr. Sidney Gerber
Anderson and Thompson Ski Company
1101 East Spring Street
Seattle 22, Washington

Dear Mr. Gerber:

I was glad to receive your letter of December 23rd telling us of your efforts to develop forces for FEPC in your territory. May I say that our Committee held a meeting in New York and plans were discussed to push the fight in the present Congress. As soon as we get our plans pretty well set, we will so advise you, since we will need all the support we can get. I appreciate your interest in this struggle immensely.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:SB

ANDERSON & THOMPSON SKI CO.

PHONE CAPITOL 8830
1101 EAST SPRING STREET
SEATTLE 22, WASH.

Dec. 23rd.

Mr. A. Phillip Randolph
217 West 125th St.
N.Y.

Dear Mr. Randolph,

I am in receipt of yours of Dec. 15th. I am now in Los Angeles, Calif, and will be around Southern California for about a month.

I have spent considerable time in Portland, Ore, and San Francisco to see what could be done about getting a real working F.E.P.C. group together to help the national office.

So far I have found no co-ordinated group on the Coast except our Seattle committee, but a lot of people are interested in helping.

I am now contacting key organization people in the Los Angeles, area, and I think eventually your best help will come from here.

I am keeping in touch with Roy Wilkins, but have not heard from him lately. Will you please let me know, or ask Wilkins to let me know just what is new in F.E.P.C. in the last couple weeks back there.

Please address any mail for me to the above address, and they will forward.

Sincerely,

S Gerber

Sidney Gerber

The Original Laminated Ski

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Executive Council
President, William Green
Secretary-Treasurer, George Meany
A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C.

First Vice President, William L. Hutcheson,
Carpenters' Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
Second Vice President, Matthew Woll,
570 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.
Third Vice President, Joseph N. Weber,
621 Alta Drive, Beverly Hills, Los Angeles, Calif.
Fourth Vice President, Geo. M. Harrison,
Railway Clerks' Bldg., Cincinnati, O.
Fifth Vice President, Daniel J. Tobin,
222 East Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.
Sixth Vice President, Harry C. Bates,
815 Fifteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Seventh Vice President, W. D. Mahon,
2237 Jackson St., Hollywood, Fla.
Eighth Vice President, W. C. Birthright,
Delaware at Twelfth Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
Ninth Vice President, W. C. Doherty,
1625 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Tenth Vice President, David Dubinsky,
1710 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Eleventh Vice President, Charles J. MacGowan,
604 Brotherhood Bldg., Kansas City, Kans.
Twelfth Vice President, Herman Winter,
2729 N. Wilton Ave., Chicago Ill.
Thirteenth Vice President, D. W. Tracy
1200 Fifteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE NATIONAL 3870-1-2-3-4
CABLE ADDRESS AFEL.

NCFEPC
Admin
Policy
Com

Washington 1, D. C. January 24, 1949

Mr. A. Philip Randolph, President
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
217 West 125th Street, Rm. 301
New York 27, New York

Dear Sir and Brother:

Be assured it has been and is the aim and purpose of the American Federation of Labor to bring about an amendment to the Senate Rules which would provide for the termination of filibusters designed to prevent the enactment of legislation by a minority in the Senate. We have long felt that such procedure was undemocratic. I have discussed this question, as well as the policy which we should pursue in dealing with it, with the legislative representatives of the American Federation of Labor.

Be assured that we will continue to deal with the subject through and by cooperation with the leaders of the Senate majority who have made it clear that it is their purpose to bring about an amendment to the Senate Rules providing for cloture when filibustering tactics are resorted to.

I am pleased to send this communication to your letter dated January 13th.

Fraternally yours,

Wm Green
President
American Federation of Labor

ams

re FEPC
Administration Policy
Com

February 8, 1949

Mr. William Green, President
American Federation of Labor
A.F. of L. Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir and Brother:

At your suggestion, I requested the opportunity to testify before the Senate Committee on Labor and Education for the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act and the enactment of the administration's labor bill. I note that efforts are being made to conclude the hearings in the next few days and I suspect that it may not be possible for me to testify.

Since you, according to the press, will appear before the Committee to testify against the Taft-Hartley Act and the enactment of the administration's bill, I want to request and urge that among your recommendations there be one for a provision in the administration's bill to eliminate discrimination on account of race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry.

Knowing of your sound position on this question and of the repeated action of the A.F. of L. Conventions to outlaw racial and religious discrimination, I hope you may find it convenient to press this amendment at the hearings and during the course of the fight for the administration's bill in the Senate and House of Representatives.

I assure you that the officers and members of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters will appreciate this service immensely.

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:HB

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Org'd Nov. 15, 1881

Executive Council
President, William Green
Secretary-Treasurer, George Meany
A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C.

First Vice President, William L. Hutcheson,
Carpenters' Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
Second Vice President, Matthew Woll,
570 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.
Third Vice President, Joseph N. Weber,
621 Alta Drive, Beverly Hills, Los Angeles, Calif.
Fourth Vice President, Geo. M. Harrison,
Railway Clerks' Bldg., Cincinnati, O.
Fifth Vice President, Daniel J. Tobin,
222 East Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.
Sixth Vice President, Harry C. Bates,
815 Fifteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Seventh Vice President, W. D. Mahon,
2357 Jackson St., Hollywood, Fla.
Eighth Vice President, W. C. Birthright,
Delaware at Twelfth Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
Ninth Vice President, W. C. Doherty,
1525 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Tenth Vice President, David Dubinsky,
1710 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Eleventh Vice President, Charles J. MacGowan,
604 Brotherhood Bldg., Kansas City, Kans.
Twelfth Vice President, Herman Winter,
2719 N. Wilton Ave., Chicago Ill.
Thirteenth Vice President, D. W. Tracy
1200 Fifteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

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Washington 1, D. C.

February 11, 1949

Mr. A. Philip Randolph, President
Brotherhood Sleeping Car Porters
217 West 125th Street, Room 301
New York 27, N. Y.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I will gladly respond to your request to call upon the Committee on Education and Labor when I meet with it next week to favor the elimination of discrimination on account of race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry.

This would be in line with the policy I pursue generally -- to establish racial equality and to eliminate racial discrimination.

Very truly yours,

Wm Green

President,
American Federation of Labor

ds

February 11, 1949

Mr. William Green, President
American Federation of Labor
A. F. of L. Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Find enclosed copy of statement which I proposed to present to the Senate Committee on Labor and Education if I had had the opportunity of appearing. I have also sent this statement to Elbert Thomas who requested it since there was not enough time for me to appear at the hearings.

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:ha
enc.

Xc to Pl. plan
admin &
com

February 23, 1949

Mr. William Green, President
American Federation of Labor
A. F. of L. Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir and Brother:

As you know the fight for FEPC legislation in the 81st Congress is becoming hotter and more difficult. The opposition of the Dixiecrats is violent and determined. Because of this fact, we need to wage a terrific fight to mobilize public opinion back of the struggle for FEPC legislation.

Since the American Federation of Labor in resolution at the Chicago Convention, 1946, endorsed the National Council for a Permanent FEPC and FEPC legislation, I want to request that Labor's League for Political Education, out of its education fund, make a contribution to the National Council for a Permanent FEPC to help it carry on its fight. The Council is greatly in need of finances to continue an effective campaign for FEPC legislation.

Now I understand that Labor's League for Political Education has two funds, one political and the other educational. I know that it would not be proper to make any contribution out of the political fund but since the educational fund is designed to promote educational programs in the interest of legislation for which the AFL stands, I feel that it is proper that a contribution may be made out of the educational fund to a movement such as the National Council for a Permanent FEPC.

To refresh your memory, may I say that the National Council for a Permanent FEPC is made up of a cross-section of organizations in our country, church, labor, civic etc. It is supported by Catholic, Jewish and Protestant organizations as well as by the AFL and CIO.

Last year the CIO made a contribution of five thousand dollars to the

National Council for a Permanent FEPC. We have requested the CIO to renew the contribution this year. Last year John L. Lewis contributed five thousand dollars and we are requesting same this year.

Because of the deep concern and interest of the AFL in pushing FEPC legislation in the Congress, having demanded that it be included in the platforms of both the Democratic and Republican Parties, I am sure you will be interested in helping the National Council for a Permanent FEPC in the splendid work it is doing to secure enactment of the FEPC bill now before Congress. Our bill in the Senate is sponsored by Senators Meyers, Pennsylvania, Downey, California, Ives of New York and Morse of Oregon. We have a comparable, bi-partisan bill in the House.

May I hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Fraternally yours,

APR:ha

A. Philip Randolph
International President

copy to Sen. Saltonstall
Sen. Cabot Lodge, Jr.

MC FEPC
Admin & Policy
Corr

February 8, 1949

Hon. Hubert H. Humphries
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Humphries:

Permit me to urge and request that at the hearings held during the course of the debate in the Senate on the Administration's Labor Bill, which is supposed to take the place of the Taft-Hartley Act, that you recommend and urge the amendment of the bill to provide for the elimination of discrimination on account of race, creed, color, national origin or ancestry in the administration of the law.

This is eminently necessary, inasmuch as such a provision is essential in a new National Labor Relations Act in addition to the enactment of Fair Employment Practice legislation by the Congress.

Very truly yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:BB

Copy

IM ____ FA ____ JC ____
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Circulate ____ Return to ____ FILE

MAR 7 1949

March 4, 1949

Hon. Paul A. Dever
State House
Boston, Mass.

Dear Governor Dever:

I understand that you have recently received an invitation to serve as honorary chairman of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC. May I express the hope that you will find it possible to accept.

As one of the founders of the National Council, I have been gratified at the extent to which a number of Catholic organizations have been cooperating with its program. Organizations such as: the National Catholic Welfare Conference; the National Council of Catholic Women; the Catholic War Veterans and Catholic Interracial Councils throughout the country.

It has been a matter of satisfaction to me to have a number of outstanding Catholics as fellow members on the Board of the National Council. These include: Bishop Francis J. Haas; Judge Gerald L. Flood; G. Howland Shaw; Oren Root; Philip Murray; James A. Carey and Miss Linna Bresette.

I am sure you will be interested to know that Mr. Martin Quigley, a prominent Catholic layman and publisher of well known journals including *Motion Picture Herald* and *Motion Picture Daily*, has been recently elected co-chairman of the National Council.

The purpose of the program of the National Council coincides with the principles of interracial justice of which, I believe, we both subscribe.

I am convinced that you willingness to serve as honorary chairman will assist the Council in translating these principles into reality.

Therefore, I hope that you will do us the honor of accepting the invitation. With every good wish, I am

Sincerely yours,

Geo K Hunton

GEORGE K. HUNTON, Secretary
CATHOLIC INTERRACIAL COUNCIL
OF NEW YORK

GKH:RD

re FEPC Policy
admin

INTERRACIAL REVIEW
20 VESEY STREET
NEW YORK 7

May 24, 1949

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
3687 Second Avenue
Los Angeles, California

Dear Phil:

I was talking with Ben today and told him I was thinking of sending you copies of testimony of Mr. Quigley and Msgr. McClafferty. He gave me your address so I am sending you copies of both statements. Arnold Aaronson and I called on Mr. Quigley and persuaded him to testify as a co-chairman. Shortly after this, Arnold went to the hospital. Roy Wilkins and I went to see Quigley and discussed his proposed statement which followed a draft written by Roy. Quigley is not only a very fine person but has shown a great interest in the national council. More than ever, I am convinced that he was a good selection.

While you are in Los Angeles I wonder if you would have time to get in touch with Daniel Marshall, a white Catholic lawyer who was first president of the Catholic Interracial Council of Los Angeles. By the way he was the attorney who was successful in the case where the local county clerk had refused a marriage license because he contended it would be in violation of an old statute forbidding intermarriage.

Trusting you are well and with every good wish,
I am

Sincerely yours,

George

George K. Hunton

GKH: mz

Helen
Cen 2 9986

CARL HAYDEN, ARIZ., CHAIRMAN
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IRVING M. IVES, N. Y.

United States Senate
COMMITTEE ON
RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

February 2, 1949

xc FEPC
admin & Policy Com

Mr. A. Philip Randolph,
International President
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
217 W. 125th Street, Rm. 301
New York 27, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Randolph:

Your letter of January 13, urging my support of changes in the rules of the United States Senate which would prevent filibusters, has been received.

It so happens that this is one of the matters which I have emphasized most vigorously ever since I became a candidate for the United States Senate in 1946. Furthermore, I am among the sponsors of legislation to meet this situation and have pressed and shall continue to press as strongly as possible along the lines indicated.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

I. M. Ives
IRVING M. IVES

IMI:BD
Enc.

For release AM papers
Monday, January 24, 1949
(Thank You)

REMARKS OF U. S. SENATOR IRVING M. IVES UPON OCCASION OF PRESENTATION OF "FREEDOM PARADE" UNDER AUSPICES OF FREEDOM HOUSE ON THE EVENING OF SUNDAY, JANUARY 23, 1949, AT CARNEGIE HALL, NEW YORK CITY

- - - - - - - - -

The honor you have accorded me in your invitation to participate on this significant occasion is deeply appreciated.

The battle in the Congress over the Civil Rights program has begun. The first engagement of that battle is now in progress. The first skirmish of that engagement has taken place, and the decision in that skirmish is a set-back for the Civil Rights program.

Immediately upon the convening of the Congress, legislation was introduced to carry out some of the more important recommendations of the President's Committee on Civil Rights. In the United States Senate the bill against discrimination in employment because of race, religion, color, national origin or ancestry was introduced; its sponsors are four Democrats and four Republicans, including myself - the same Senators who sponsored the same bill in the last Congress.

It is generally agreed that the United States Senate will be the main battleground for Civil Rights legislation. In the Senate the chief struggle will concern the amendment to the rules to prevent filibusters. Unless this rules change can be effected, the outlook for the Civil Rights program is not promising.

When I just stated that the first skirmish in the battle had gone against us, I was referring to the six to five vote by which the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration acted to delay hearings on the proposed amendments to the rules for a period of ten days. This delay may prove costly to the Civil Rights program. If filibusters in the Senate are to be outlawed, changes in the rules for this purpose should be made at the beginning of the first session of a new Congress -- before Senate calendars become loaded with vital and controversial bills, for immediate action on many of which there is tremendous demand.

The set-back we have received, however, need not prove fatal. The hearings are to be restricted to the Members of the Senate and can and should be conducted with dispatch. There should be no occasion for subsequent delay in Committee action. The platforms of both major parties have strong planks favoring a program of Civil Rights. The Senate Republicans are committed to the proposed changes in the rules. It would seem therefore that, once placed on the Senate calendar, they should receive solid support from a substantial majority of the Senators.

Indications are that a concerted all-out effort will be made by certain Members of the Senate to prevent the adoption of these changes. There are further indications that this minority among the Senators will exercise all of the existing Senate procedures which may be available to aid them in their opposition. Indications are that in an heroic effort to put its house in order, the United States Senate may be the scene of the greatest filibuster of all time.

So I say that the battle over the Civil Rights program is just beginning. It may be a long and exhaustive and angry battle. But I firmly believe that, if all of us -- both in and out of the United States Senate -- who are supporting the Civil Rights legislation will act with intelligence and persistency and uncompromising determination, the battle will be won.

It is not my purpose tonight to review the recommendations which have been made by the President's Committee on Civil Rights. I favor all of them. I shall support all of them. You undoubtedly are acquainted with them and you also undoubtedly favor them.

Rather, I would emphasize the importance of the strategy which must be employed if our efforts in this Congress are to succeed. Both in and out of the Congress, those backing the Civil Rights program should place first things first, as we press forward in support of that program. In the past there has been too

(more)

often a tendency among the various groups who have been supporting Civil Rights legislation to scatter their support rather than to concentrate it upon one bill at a time. One group would press for the anti-poll tax bill; another would place its weight behind the anti-lynch bill; still a third would be pushing FEPC legislation. As a result of this scattered support, it often happened that no bill at any one time received the united support of all groups; yet, all of these groups presumably favored all of the legislation.

So I hope that this year there will be concentration of support behind each bill as it is brought before each House of the Congress for action. I hope that those in charge of the overall Civil Rights program will determine the priority of the several bills. I hope that this program of legislation will be placed before the Congress for action in such sequence that each bill may benefit by the concentration of support of all the groups and organizations that are behind the program.

The President's Committee recommended a permanent Federal Commission on Civil Rights. I heartily endorse this proposal. Such an agency of government can go far in helping to reduce discrimination in every area of national activity.

As I see it, however, the most important feature in any Civil Rights program is that portion aimed to eliminate discrimination in employment. My own experience in this field has led me to believe profoundly that discrimination in employment is the greatest obstacle to the removal of discrimination generally and that, once we are successful in removing discrimination in employment from our national life, we shall be well on the way toward the achievement of the overall objective which is sought.

Whether the enactment of legislation providing for the establishment of a Federal Commission on Civil Rights should precede the enactment of legislation which would outlaw discrimination in employment, is a matter of great importance which should be settled with the least possible delay. It would seem to me unwise for either House of the Congress to attempt to act upon those two measures simultaneously by combining them in one package. One of them should be given the right of way over the other. And so it is with the other portions of the recommendations of the President's Committee, which may require legislative determination.

In what I have said tonight, I have refrained from pleading the cause of Civil Rights or Civil Liberty. My remarks are not aimed to create enthusiasm for a cause in which all of us believe and of which all of us are sincere supporters. Because I know your enthusiasm is already kindled, I have tried to lend encouragement by constructive suggestion. I have sought to point the way to that line of attack which seems to me indispensable if the Civil Rights program is to become a reality.

Plagued by lack of unity and disagreement among its supporters, the Civil Rights program is likely at best to meet with only partial success in the Congre
Under such conditions it may even meet with total failure.

With a planned and coordinated approach and attack, its supporters should be able to overwhelm the opposition and have their efforts rewarded with complete success.

-30

Re FEPC
Admin's policy

February 5, 1949

Hon. Irving M. Ives
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Ives:

Kindly send me a copy of the new administration bill which is to succeed the Taft-Hartley Act.

Very truly yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:HB

NC FEPC
Admin + Policy

February 5, 1949

Hon. Irving M. Ives
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Ives:

Permit me to thank you for your letter of February 2nd with enclosures.

I appreciate your stand on the change of Senate rules and your fight to outlaw the filibuster.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:HB

February 11, 1949

Honorable Irving M. Ives
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Ives:

Find enclosed copy of statement which I submitted to Senator Elbert Thomas, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Labor and Education.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:ha
enc.
cc: Hubert Humphreys
Wayne Morse
Leverett Saltonstall
Philip Murray

IRVING M. IVES
NEW YORK

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, D. C.

February 23, 1949

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
International President
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
217 West 125th Street
New York 27, New York

Dear Mr. Randolph:

Your letter of recent date in which you urge an amendment to the Administration's labor bill which would provide for the elimination of discrimination in employment on account of race, creed, color, national origin and ancestry, has been received and I appreciate very thoroughly your attitude in this connection. As you may know, I am no longer a member of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, and it would seem more appropriate for someone like Senator Morse, who is a member, to submit the proposal you recommend.

Senator Humphrey is also a member of this Committee and is also interested in this type of prohibition against discrimination.

I am assuming that you are communicating with these two Senators and am taking the liberty of talking to them about the matter.

Sincerely yours,

IMI:d

IRVING M. IVES

Re 5011
admin & Pres
Comm

February 28, 1949

Honorable Irving M. Ives
United States Senate
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Ives:

Permit me to thank you for your letter of February 23rd commenting on my suggestion for an amendment to the Administration's Labor Bill which will provide for the elimination of discrimination in its administration on account of race, creed, color, national origin or ancestry.

I want you to know I appreciate your suggestion that you will speak to Senator Humphrey and to some of the other senators concerning it since you are not a part of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

Sincerely yours,

APR:ha

A. Philip Randolph
International President

CARL HAYDEN, ARIZ., CHAIRMAN
THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN, R. I.
FRANCIS J. MYERS, PA.
JOHN C. STENNIS, MISS.
RUSSELL B. LONG, LA.
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LESTER C. HUNT, WYO.
GARRETT L. WITHERS, KY.
KENNETH S. WHERRY, NEBR.
WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND, CALIF.
HENRY CABOT LODGE, JR., MASS.
WILLIAM E. JENNER, IND.
IRVING M. IVES, N. Y.

United States Senate
COMMITTEE ON
RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

NC [illegible] Admin & Policy Com

March 23, 1949

A. Philip Randolph, International President
BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS
217 West 125th Street
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Randolph:

Your recent communication concerning the extension of rent controls has been received. Thank you for advising me of your sentiments.

I agree with you that rent controls should be continued at the present time, and I am doing all possible to secure passage of fair and workable legislation to this end.

Sincerely yours,

Irving M. Ives
IRVING M. IVES

IMI:pp

MAJORITY MEMBERS:
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EIGHTY-FIRST CONGRESS

Committee on Education and Labor

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Congress of the United States

Washington 25, D. C.

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PROFESSIONAL STAFF:
JOHN S. FORSYTHE
GENERAL COUNSEL
JOSEPH S. JAROSZ
RESEARCH SPECIALIST
FRANK E. BOYER
INVESTIGATOR

May 2, 1949

Mr. A. Philip Randolph, Co-Chairman
National Council for F.E.P.C.
217 West 125th Street
New York 27, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Randolph:

You received a communication dated April 28, 1949 informing you that we have set aside time on May 10 for you to testify before the Subcommittee on National Act Against Discrimination in Employment.

Due to unforeseen circumstances which we regret it has become necessary to postpone hearings on the proposed legislation to a later date and, therefore, to reschedule all witnesses.

You are now scheduled to appear before the subcommittee on May 17. Kindly inform the undersigned of the accepted change in your scheduled appearance.

The hearings are to be held on H. R. 4453 which supersedes H. R. 21.

Twenty-five copies of your statement must be furnished the c ommittee twenty-four hours prior to your scheduled appearance. You will be allowed ten minutes to outline the statement and then be ready for questioning.

Sincerely yours,

Joseph S. Jarosz

JOSEPH S. JAROSZ, Research Specialist
Committee on Education and Labor.

mat SIC
Adm & Plans

May 5, 1949

I have passed this information on to

Mr. Brown

Miss Alves

SAMPLE OF LETTER TO BE SENT TO WITNESSES
BY NATIONAL COUNCIL FEPC

May 1949

Dear Mr. __________:

After consultation with Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., request has been filed with Mr. Joseph S. Jarosz, Research Specialist, Committee on Education and Labor, for time for you to appear before the Subcommittee holding hearings May 10-27 in support of H. R. 4453, to establish a Fair Employment Practice Commission.

Sometime shortly after May 1, you should receive a letter from Mr. Jarosz notifying you of the assignment of time to present testimony before the Committee. Certain rules regarding testimony may be mentioned.

So that you may not be taken aback, we hasten to assure you that these requirements do mot amount to a substantial increase in the task — or rather, democratic privilege — of testifying. We attach a sheet explaining the requirements, their reason and value to all concerned.

Your prepared statement, reinforced by your oral testimony, is vitally important in building the strongest possible case for early favorable action.

We will appreciate your furnishing us with a few advance copies of your statement. Will you also please advise as to your time of arrival and hotel?

Should you have any questions in connection with the hearings and will ask us, we will try to supply answers.

Sincerely yours,

81st CONGRESS
1st Session

H. R. 4453

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

April 29, 1949

Mr. Powell introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor

A BILL

To prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, or national origin.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "Federal Fair Employment Practice Act."

FINDINGS AND DECLARATION OF POLICY

SEC. 2. (a) The Congress hereby finds that, despite the continuing progress of our Nation with respect to protection of the rights of individuals, the rights of some persons within the jurisdiction of the United States to employment without discrimination because of race, color, religion, or national origin are being denied, and that such infringements upon the American principle of freedom and equality of opportunity are destructive of the basic doctrine of the integrity and dignity of the individual upon which this Nation was founded and which distinguishes it from the totalitarian nations, force large segments of our population into substandard conditions of living, foment industrial strife and domestic unrest, deprive the United States of the fullest utilization of its capacities for production, and thereby adversely affect the interstate and foreign commerce of the United States. The Congress recognizes that it is essential to the general welfare that this gap between principle and practice be closed; and that adequate protection of such rights of individuals must be provided to preserve our American heritage and prevent serious damage to our moral, social, economic, and political life, and to our international relations.

(b) The Congress, therefore, declares that the right to employment without discrimination because of race, color, religion, or national origin is a right of all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States, and that it is the national policy to protect the right of the individual to be free from such discrimination.

(c) The Congress further declares that the succeeding provisions of this Act are necessary for the following purposes:

(i) To remove obstructions to the free flow of commerce among the States and with foreign nations.

(ii) To insure the more complete and full enjoyment by all persons of the rights, privileges, and immunities secured and protected by the Constitution of the United States.

(iii) To promote universal respect for, and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race or religion, in accordance with the undertaking of the United States under the United Nations Charter, and to further the national policy in that regard by securing to all persons under the jurisdiction of the United States effective recognition of certain of the rights and freedoms proclaimed by the General Assembly of the United Nations in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 3. As used in this Act—

(a) The term "person" includes one or more individuals, partnerships, associations, corporations, legal representatives, trustees, trustees in bankruptcy, receivers, or any organized group of persons and any agency or instrumentality of the United States, including the District of Columbia, or of any Territory or possession thereof.

(b) The term "employer" means a person engaged in commerce or in operations affecting commerce having in his employ fifty or more individuals; any agency or instrumentality of the United States, including the District of Columbia, or of any Territory or possession thereof; and any person acting in the interest of an employer, directly or indirectly; but shall not include any State or municipality or political subdivision thereof, or any religious, charitable, fraternal, social, educational, or sectarian corporation or association, not organized for private profit, other than a labor organization.

(c) The term "labor organization" means any organization, having fifty or more members employed by any employer or employers, which exists for the purpose, in whole or in part, of collective bargaining or of dealing with employers concerning grievances, wages, hours, terms or conditions of employment, or for other mutual aid or protection in connection with employment.

(d) The term "commerce" means trade, traffic, commerce, transportation, or communication among the several States; or between any State, Territory, possession, or the District of Columbia and any place outside thereof; or within the District of Columbia or any Territory or possession; or between points in the same State but through any point outside thereof.

(e) The term "Territory" means Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

(f) The term "possession" means all possessions of the United States, and includes the trust territories which the United States holds as administering authority under the United Nations trusteeship system, and the Canal Zone, but excludes other places held by the United States by lease under international arrangements or by military occupation.

(g) The term "Commission" means the Fair Employment Practice Commission, created by section 6 hereof.

EXEMPTION

SEC. 4. This Act shall not apply to any employer with respect to the employment of aliens outside the continental United States, its Territories and possessions.

UNLAWFUL EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES DEFINED

SEC. 5. (a) It shall be an unlawful employment practice for an employer—

(1) to refuse to hire, to discharge, or otherwise to discriminate against any individual with respect to his terms, conditions, or privileges of employment, because of such individual's race, color, religion, or national origin; and

(2) to utilize in the hiring or recruitment of individuals for employment any employment agency, placement service, training school or center, labor organization, or any other source which discriminates against such individuals because of their race, color, religion, or national origin.

(b) It shall be an unlawful employment practice for any labor organization to discriminate against any individual or to limit, segregate, or classify its membership in any way which would deprive or tend to deprive such individual of employment opportunities, or would limit his employment opportunities or otherwise adversely affect his status as an employee or as an applicant for employment, or would affect adversely his wages, hours, or employment conditions, because of such individual's race, color, religion, or national origin.

(c) It shall be an unlawful employment practice for any employer or labor organization to discharge, expel, or otherwise discriminate against any person, because he has opposed any unlawful employment practice or has filed a charge, testified, participated, or assisted in any proceeding under this Act.

THE FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE COMMISSION

SEC. 6. (a) There is hereby created in the executive branch of the Government a commission to be known as the Fair Employment Practice Commission, which shall be composed of five members who shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. One of the original members shall be appointed for a term of one year, one for a term of two years, one for a term of three years, one for a term of four years, and one for a term of five years, but their successors shall be appointed for terms of five years each, except that any individual chosen to fill a vacancy shall be appointed only for the unexpired term of the member whom he shall succeed. The President shall designate one member to serve as Chairman of the Commission, and one member to serve as Vice Chairman. The Chairman shall be responsible on behalf of the Commission for the administrative operations of the Commission. The Vice Chairman shall act as Chairman in the absence or disability of the Chairman or in the event of a vacancy in that office.

(b) A vacancy in the Commission shall not impair the right of the remaining members to exercise all the powers of the Commission and three members thereof shall constitute a quorum.

(c) The Commission shall have an official seal which shall be judicially noticed.

(d) The Commission shall make an annual report to the Fair Employment Practice Commission, which shall be its activities during the preceding fiscal year, including the number and types of cases it has handled and the decisions it has rendered; and shall report to the President from time to time on the causes of and means of eliminating discrimination and make such recommendations for further legislation as may appear desirable.

(e) Each member of the Commission shall receive a salary of $17,500 a year, except that the Chairman shall receive a salary of $20,000 a year.

(f) The principal office of the Commission shall be in the District of Columbia, but it may meet or exercise any or all of its powers at any other place and may establish such regional offices as it deems necessary. The Commission may, by one or more of its members or by such agents as it may designate, conduct any investigation, proceeding, or hearing necessary to its functions in any part of the United States. Any such agent, other than a member of the Commission, designated to conduct a proceeding or a hearing shall be a resident of the judicial circuit, as defined in title 28, United States Code, section 41, within which the alleged unlawful employment practice occurred.

(g) The Commission shall have power—

(1) to appoint, in accordance with the Civil Service Act, rules, and regulations, such officers, agents, and employees, as it deems necessary to assist it in the per-

formance of its functions, and to fix their compensation in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended;

(2) to cooperate with regional, State, local, and other agencies;

(3) to pay to witnesses whose depositions are taken or who are summoned before the Commission or any of its agents the same witness and mileage fees as are paid to witnesses in the courts of the United States;

(4) to furnish to persons subject to this Act such technical assistance as they may request to further their compliance with this Act or any order issued thereunder;

(5) upon the request of any employer, whose employees or some of them refuse or threaten to refuse to cooperate in effectuating the provisions of this Act, to assist in such effectuation by conciliation or other remedial action;

(6) to make such technical studies as are appropriate to effectuate the purposes and policies of this Act and to make the results of such studies available to interested governmental and nongovernmental agencies; and

(7) to create such local, State, or regional advisory

and conciliation councils as in its judgment will aid in effectuating the purpose of this Act, and the Commission may authorize them to study the problem or specific instances of discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, or national origin, and to foster through community effort or otherwise good will, cooperation, and conciliation among the groups and elements of the population, and make recommendations to the Commission for the development of policies and procedures in general and in specific instances. Such advisory and conciliation councils shall be composed of representative citizens residents of the area for which they are appointed, who shall serve without compensation, but shall receive transportation and per diem in lieu of subsistence as authorized by section 5 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 73b–2), for persons serving without compensation; and the Commission may make provision for technical and clerical assistance to such councils and for the expenses of such assistance.

PREVENTION OF UNLAWFUL EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES

SEC. 7. (a) The Commission is empowered, as hereinafter provided, to prevent any person from engaging in any unlawful employment practice as set forth in section 5. This power shall be exclusive, and shall not be affected by any other means of adjustment or prevention that has been or may be established by agreement, code, law, or otherwise: *Provided*, That the Commission is empowered by agreement with any agency of any State, Territory, possession, or local government, to cede to such agency jurisdiction over any cases even though such cases may involve charges of unlawful employment practices within the scope of this Act, unless the provision of the statute or ordinance applicable to the determination of such cases by such agency is inconsistent with the corresponding provision of this Act or has received a construction inconsistent therewith.

(b) Whenever a sworn written charge has been filed by or on behalf of any person claiming to be aggrieved, or a written charge has been filed by a member of the Commission, that any person subject to the Act has engaged in any unlawful employment practice, the Commission shall investigate such charge and if it shall determine after such preliminary investigation that probable cause exists for crediting such written charge, it shall endeavor to eliminate any unlawful employment practice by informal methods of conference, conciliation, and persuasion. Nothing said or done during and as a part of such endeavors may be used as evidence in any subsequent proceeding. Any written charge filed pursuant to this section must be filed within one year after the commission of the alleged unlawful employment practice.

(c) If the Commission fails to effect the elimination of such unlawful employment practice and to obtain voluntary compliance with this Act, or in advance thereof if circumstances so warrant, it shall cause a copy of such written charge to be served upon such person who has allegedly committed any unlawful employment practice, hereinafter called the respondent, together with a notice of hearing before the Commission, or a member thereof, or before a designated agent, at a place therein fixed, not less than ten days after the service of such charge.

(d) The respondent shall have the right to file a verified answer to such written charge and to appear at such hearing in person or otherwise, with or without counsel, to present evidence and to examine and cross-examine witnesses.

(e) The Commission or the member or designated agent conducting such hearing shall have the power reasonably and fairly to amend any written charge, and the respondent shall have like power to amend its answer.

(f) All testimony shall be taken under oath.

(g) The member of the Commission who filed a charge shall not participate in a hearing thereon or in a trial thereof, except as a witness.

(h) At the conclusion of a hearing before a member or designated agent of the Commission, such member or agent shall transfer the entire record thereof to the Commission, together with his recommended decision. The Commission, or a panel of three qualified members designated by it to sit and act as the Commission in such case, shall afford the parties an opportunity to be heard on such record at a time and place to be specified upon reasonable notice. In its discretion, the Commission upon notice may take further testimony.

(i) With the approval of the member or designated agent conducting the hearing, a case may be ended at any time prior to the transfer of the record thereof to the Commission by agreement between the parties for the elimination of the alleged unlawful employment practice on mutually satisfactory terms.

(j) If upon the record, including all the testimony taken, the Commission shall find that any person named in the written charge has engaged in any unlawful employment practice, the Commission shall state its findings of fact and shall issue and cause to be served on such person an order requiring him to cease and desist from such unlawful employment practice and to take such affirmative action, including reinstatement or hiring of employees, with or without back pay, as will effectuate the policies of the Act: *Provided, however,* That interim earnings or amounts earnable with reasonable diligence by the person or persons discriminated against shall operate to reduce the back pay otherwise allowable. If upon the record, including all the testimony taken, the Commission shall find that no person named in the written charge has engaged or is engaging in any unlawful employment practice, the Commission shall state its findings of fact and shall issue an order dismissing the said complaint.

(k) Until a transcript of the record in a case shall have been filed in a court, as hereinafter provided, the case may at any time be ended by agreement between the parties, approved by the Commission, for the elimination of the alleged unlawful employment practice on mutually satisfactory terms, and the Commission may at any time, upon reasonable notice and in such manner as it shall deem proper, modify or set aside, in whole or in part, any finding or order made or issued by it.

(l) The proceedings held pursuant to this section shall be conducted in conformity with the standards and limitations of sections 5, 6, 7, and 8 of the Administrative Procedure Act.

JUDICIAL REVIEW

SEC. 8. (a) The Commission shall have power to petition any United States Court of Appeals or, if the court of appeals to which application might be made is in vacation, any district court or other United States court of the territory or place within the judicial circuit wherein the unlawful employment practice in question occurred, or wherein the respondent transacts business, for the enforcement of such order and for appropriate temporary relief or restraining order, and shall certify and file in the court to which petition is made a transcript of the entire record in the proceeding, including the pleadings and testimony upon which such order was entered and the findings and the order of the Commission. Upon such filing, the court shall conduct further proceedings in conformity with the standards, procedures, and limitations established by Section 10 of the Administrative Procedure Act.

(b) Upon such filing the court shall cause notice thereof to be served upon such respondent and thereupon shall have jurisdiction of the proceeding and of the question determined therein and shall have power to grant such temporary relief or restraining order as it deems just and proper and to make and enter upon the pleadings, testimony, and proceedings set forth in such transcript a decree enforcing, modifying, and enforcing as so modified, or setting aside in whole or in part the order of the Commission.

(c) No objection that has not been urged before the

Commission, its member, or agent shall be considered by the court, unless the failure or neglect to urge such objection shall be excused because of extraordinary circumstances.

(d) If either party shall apply to the court for leave to adduce additional evidence and shall show to the satisfaction of the court that such additional evidence is material and that there were reasonable grounds for the failure to adduce such evidence in the hearing before the Commission, its member, or agent, the court may order such additional evidence to be taken before the Commission, its member, or agent and to be made a part of the transcript.

(e) The Commission may modify its findings as to the facts, or make new findings, by reason of additional evidence so taken and filed, and it shall file such modified or new findings and its recommendations, if any, for the modification or setting aside of its original order.

(f) The jurisdiction of the court shall be exclusive and its judgment and decree shall be final, except that the same shall be subject to review by the appropriate United States court of appeals, if application was made to the district court or other United States court as hereinabove provided, and by the Supreme Court of the United States as provided in title 28, United States Code, section 1254.

(g) Any person aggrieved by a final order of the Commission may obtain a review of such order in any United

States court of appeals of the judicial circuit wherein the unlawful employment practice in question was alleged to have been engaged in or wherein such person transacts business, by filing in such court a written petition praying that the order of the Commission be modified or set aside. A copy of such petition shall be forthwith served upon the Commission and thereupon the aggrieved party shall file in the court a transcript of the entire record in the proceeding certified by the Commission, including the pleadings and testimony upon which the order complained of was entered and the findings and order of the Commission. Upon such filing, the court shall proceed in the same manner as in the case of an application by the Commission under subsection (a), and shall have the same exclusive jurisdiction to grant to the petitioners or the Commission such temporary relief or restraining order as it deems just and proper, and in like manner to make and enter a decree enforcing, modifying and enforcing as so modified, or setting aside in whole or in part the order of the Commission.

(h) Upon such filing by a person aggrieved the reviewing court shall conduct further proceedings in conformity with the standards, procedures, and limitations established by section 10 of the Administrative Procedure Act.

(i) The commencement of proceedings under subsection (a) or (g) of this section shall not, unless specifically ordered by the court, operate as a stay of the Commission's order.

INVESTIGATORY POWERS

SEC. 9. (a) For the purpose of all investigations, proceedings, or hearings which the Commission deems necessary or proper for the exercise of the powers vested in it by this Act, the Commission, or any member thereof, shall have power to issue subpenas requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of any evidence relating to any investigation, proceeding, or hearing before the Commission, its member, or agent conducting such investigation, proceeding, or hearing.

(b) Any member of the Commission, or any agent designated by the Commission for such purposes, may administer oaths, examine witnesses, and receive evidence.

(c) Such attendance of witnesses and the production of such evidence may be required, from any place in the United States, including the District of Columbia, or any Territory or possession thereof, at any designated place of hearing.

(d) In case of contumacy or refusal to obey a subpena issued to any person under this Act, any district court of the United States as constituted by chapter 5, title 28, United States Code (28 U. S. C. 81 et. seq.), or the United

States Court of any Territory or other place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, within the jurisdiction of which the investigation, proceeding, or hearing is carried on or within the jurisdiction of which said person guilty of contumacy or refusal to obey is found or resides or transacts business, upon application by the Commission shall have jurisdiction to issue to such person an order requiring him to appear before the Commission, its member, or agent, there to produce evidence if so ordered, or there to give testimony relating to the investigation, proceeding, or hearing.

(e) No person shall be excused from attending and testifying or from producing documentary or other evidence in obedience to the subpena of the Commission, on the ground that the testimony or evidence required of him may tend to incriminate him or subject him to a penalty or forfeiture; but no individual shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter, or thing concerning which he is compelled, after having claimed his privilege against self-incrimination, to testify or produce evidence, except that such individual so testifying shall not be exempt from prosecution and punishment for perjury committed in so testifying. The immunity herein provided shall extend only to natural persons so compelled to testify.

ENFORCEMENT OF ORDERS DIRECTED TO GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND CONTRACTORS

SEC. 10. (a) The President is authorized to take such action as may be necessary (1) to conform fair employment practices within the Federal establishment with the policies of this Act, and (2) to provide that any Federal employee aggrieved by any employment practice of his employer must exhaust the administrative remedies prescribed by Executive order or regulations governing fair employment practices within the Federal establishment prior to seeking relief under the provisions of this Act. The provision of section 8 shall not apply with respect to an order of the Commission under section 7 directed to any agency or instrumentality of the United States, or of any Territory or possession thereof, or of the District of Columbia, or any officer or employee thereof. The Commission may request the President to take such action as he deems appropriate to obtain compliance with such orders.

(b) The President shall have power to provide for the establishment of regulations to prevent the committing or continuing of any unlawful employment practice as herein defined by any person who makes a contract with any agency or instrumentality of the United States (excluding any State or political subdivision thereof) or of any Territory or possession of the United States, or of the District of Columbia, in any amount exceeding $10,000. Such regulations shall be enforced by the Commission according to the procedure hereinbefore provided.

NOTICES TO BE POSTED

SEC. 11. (a) Every employer and labor organization shall post and keep posted in conspicuous places upon its premises a notice to be prepared or approved by the Commission setting forth excerpts of the Act and such other relevant information which the Commission deems appropriate to effectuate the purposes of the Act.

(b) A willful violation of this section shall be punishable by a fine of not more than $500 for each separate offense.

VETERANS' PREFERENCE

SEC. 12. Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to repeal or modify any Federal, State, Territorial, or local law creating special rights or preference for veterans.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

SEC. 13. The Commission shall have authority from time to time to issue, amend, or rescind suitable regulations to carry out the provisions of this Act. Regulations issued under this section shall be in conformity with the standards and limitations of the Administrative Procedure Act.

FORCIBLY RESISTING THE COMMISSION OR ITS REPRESENTATIVES

SEC. 14. Whoever shall forcibly resist, oppose, impede, intimidate, or interfere with a member, agent, or employee of the Commission while engaged in the performance of duties under this Act, or because of such performance, shall be punished by a fine of not more than $500 or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both.

SEPARABILITY CLAUSE

SEC. 15. If any provision of this Act or the application of such provision to any person or circumstance shall be held invalid, the remainder of this Act or the application of such provision to persons or circumstances other than those to which it is held invalid shall not be affected thereby.

81st CONGRESS
1st Session

H. R. 4453

A BILL

To prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, or national origin.

By Mr. Powell

April 29, 1949

Referred to the Committee on Education and Labor

Western Union Telegram

May 5th, 1949

Honorable A. Clayton Powell
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Joseph S. Jarosz
House Committee on Education and Labor
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Appreciate time set aside for me to testify before Sub-Committee considering bill HR 4453 May Seventeenth. Unfortunately will be in Far West at time but am preparing statement and have requested my Research Director, Theodore E. Brown to appear before Committee and present my views on the urgent and immediate need for adequate federal FEPC.

Cannot urge too strongly need for pushing this bill for favorable and quick reporting out by your Committee and passage by House this session of 81st Congress.

A. Philip Randolph

International President
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

May 12, 1949

Mr. Joseph Jarse, Clerk
House Committee on Labor and Education
House Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Jarse:

Supplementary to my telegram, I am herewith advising that Mr. Theodore E. Brown will testify before the Committee on Labor and Education of the House for the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and myself and that Mr. Martin Quigley, Co-Chairman of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC will testify for the National Council on May 17th.

Sincerely yours,

APR:hs
cc: Theodore E. Brown

A. Philip Randolph
International President

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

1201

(12)

SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter
NL=Night Letter
LC=Deferred Cable
NLT=Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

NA180 PD=CHICAGO ILL 11 330P=

[illegible]

A PHILIP RANDOLPH OR V F MCLAURIN=
215 WEST 125 ST=

WOULD YOU LIKE A REPRESENTATIVE FROM DEPC COUNCIL IN CHICAGO IN WASHINGTON AT THE INAUGURATION ON THE 20TH IN INTEREST OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS=.

JIMMIE LEE JONES SECY CHICAGO COUNCIL=

20 SEPC=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

NC FEPC
Chicago Council

January 12, 1949

Miss Jimmie Lee Jones, Secretary
Chicago Council
5734 Prarie Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Miss Jones:

In reply to your telegram inquiring as to whether a representative from the Chicago Council for a Permanent FEPC should attend the inauguration of President Truman in the interest of civil rights, January 20th, may I say that it will be unnecessary.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:HB

re FEPC & [illegible]

February 8, 1949

Mr. Joe Keenan
Labor's League For Political Education
1525 H Street, N. W.
Washington 5, D. C.

Dear Brother Keenan:

Just a word to advise that the Secretary of our Executive Committee of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC, on whose Board of Directors a representative of the American Federation of Labor sits, appointed by President William Green, will visit Washington in the next few days in the interest of FEPC bills before Congress and I want to request you to give him a bit of your time for the purpose of discussing ways and means of getting these bills enacted.

In the 1946 Convention in Chicago, the American Federation of Labor went on record as endorsing the National Council for a Permanent FEPC and it has adopted resolutions supporting FEPC in convention after convention including the last one in Cincinnati.

Our National Council for a Permanent FEPC is composed of a cross section of national organizations in this country including the AFL, the CIO, Jewish, Catholic and Protestant faiths and other liberal movements free from Communist domination. I wanted to give you this glimpse of the National Council so that you will know when Mr. Arnold Aronson visits you, what he represents.

Fraternally yours,

APR:hd

A. Philip Randolph
International President

Labor's League for Political Education

LABOR OMNIA VINCIT

WILLIAM GREEN
Chairman
GEORGE MEANY
Secretary-Treasurer
JOSEPH D. KEENAN
Director

1525 H STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON 5, D. C.
TEL. STERLING 7651

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JOSEPH N. WEBER
HERMAN WINTER
MATTHEW WOLL
MAX ZARITSKY

to A Aronson

March 2, 1949

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
International President
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
217 W. 125th St. , Rm. 301
New York 27, New York

Dear Sir and Brother:

Your letter of February 8, 1949 was called to my attention upon my return to the city.

I will be happy to meet with Mr. Arnold Aaronson when he visits Washington, D. C., however, I will be out of the city until Friday and I hope Mr. Aaronson will be here on a day that I am in the city.

With best wishes, I am

Fraternally yours,

Joseph D Keenan

Joseph D. Keenan, (9)
Director

JDK/ng

YOU WON THE DAY—IN THE AMERICAN WAY!
You have another date—November 7, 1950

27 27
J-37022

December 29, 1949

Mr. Joe Keenan
Labor's League for Political Education
1525 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Brother Keenan:

Find enclosed article which may be of interest to you and which you may be able to use as a part of your propaganda. It might be helpful in opening the eyes of the Negroes of Ohio to Senator Taft and his Republican cohorts.

Fraternally yours,

APR:ha
enc.

A. Philip Randolph
International President

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United States Senate
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

MAR 28 1949

23 March 1949

IM ____ [✓ AA] ____ JC ____
CL ____ WAL ____ SS ____
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Dear Mr. Wilkins:

Your telegram of March 17 has been received. For the first time in its history the Senate has an effective cloture procedure whereby a filibuster can be broken. Up to this time cloture could not apply to a motion to bring up a bill and since no bill could be brought up except by motion the old Rule 22 would not apply. I am enclosing a copy of a talk I made on the floor of the Senate on Thursday, March 17th.

Sincerely yours,

William F. Knowland
United States Senator

Mr. Roy Wilkins, Chairman
Executive Committee National Council
for a Permanent FEPC
930 F Street N. W.
Washington, D. C.

(Not printed at Government expense)

Congressional Record

United States of America

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 81st CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Amendment to the Cloture Rule

SPEECH

OF

HON. WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

March 17, 1949

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, in commenting on the very able address of the junior Senator from Illinois [Mr. Douglas], which is his maiden address in this body, and a very good one, I merely wish to say that I rather gained the impression that, so far as he was concerned, he was repudiating the report of the President's Civil Rights Commission. I noted that with some alacrity the junior Senator from Georgia [Mr. Russell] rose, and I think somewhat to his own amazement, pressed the point as to whether the junior Senator from Illinois was in fact repudiating the President's Commission on Civil Rights. It rather seemed to me that at that moment the able junior Senator from Georgia and the able junior Senator from Illinois were approaching a coalition of the same general sort as that which some of us on this side of the aisle who happen to have agreed on a compromise are being chastised for having approached.

I wish to say again, because I think this point needs to be reiterated, that no compromise such as the Wherry substitute, signed by 52 Members of this body, was offered so long as there was any other possibility of getting an effective cloture at this session of the Congress, or indeed at the Eighty-first Congress during any period of its life.

I also wish to point out that I have no quarrel with my colleague the junior Senator from Oregon [Mr. Morse], who sincerely believes in a simple majority, or the able Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. Myers], who believes in a constitutional majority, because I am frank to admit that there is a considerable difference in the number of votes required as between a simple majority and a constitutional majority, or a so-called constitutional two-thirds. But I should like to try to narrow this issue so that not only the Senate but the American people may clearly understand what is at issue at the present time.

So far as the rules changes themselves are concerned, on both sides of the aisle and on both sides of the question we have gained nothing and we have lost nothing in regard to the rule. I wish to underscore that point and to point out that certainly no Senator on the other side of the aisle, or no Senator who is opposed to the substitute which has been presented, can with very great force object to it when the very able majority leader himself, not once, not twice, but several times within the hearing of all of us who served on that committee, said, speaking primarily to those representing the southern point of view, "Gentlemen, insofar as this applies to a change in the rules, you can write your own ticket." He apparently did not object to a constitutional two-thirds. Apparently he did not even object to the suggested three-fourths. He said, "Gentlemen, so far as a change in the rules is concerned, you can write your own ticket." So I submit that, insofar as the question pertains to an amendment to the rule, there is no issue in regard to the substitute which we are pressing.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield.

Mr. RUSSELL. I should like to state, inasmuch as the Senator has gone into the question, that the Republicans who met in these negotiations were much more restrictive in their views with respect to measures to effect changes in the rules than was the distinguished Democratic leader. He said we could write our own ticket. I took that to mean that he would agree to a provision that cloture would not even be applicable to a motion to change the rules, or a resolution to change the rules. However, the Senator from California [Mr. Knowland] and the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. Wherry] refused to accede to that point, and in that respect they were more restrictive than was the majority leader.

Mr. KNOWLAND. The Senator is absolutely correct.

We now come to the question of the basic difference, if any, between the present two-thirds cloture under rule XXII, and two-thirds of the Members chosen and sworn, as provided in the substitute. This is the fundamental issue, the difference between us. I think we have a right to examine that situation very fully, so that everyone may fully understand just what is presented.

If the substitute is not adopted, we shall have no effective cloture whatsoever. At any time civil-rights legislation is presented, or legislation relating to a national emergency, and the distinguished majority leader moves for consideration of a bill, a resolution, or a constitutional amendment, immediately a filibuster can start at that point, and the Senate can be tied in knots. Not two-thirds, not three-fourths, not nine-tenths of the membership of the Senate can proceed until, by sheer physical exhaustion, the filibuster is worn down.

So the choice we have here today is not as between two-thirds of the Members of the Senate voting and two-thirds of the entire membership of the Senate. The choice is as between two-thirds of the Members chosen and sworn, and nothing at all. I say that that is a very material advance in the ability of the United States Senate to function as a legislative body.

Let us examine the actual votes which have been taken. Nineteen times since 1917 the United States Senate has had presented to it cloture petitions on which a vote has been taken. Four times cloture has carried, under the existing rule XXII. I may say in passing that the development of the filibuster on a motion to take up is a more recent development in the history of the Senate, and probably the Senate would not have been able to vote on cloture 19 times had the loophole been found earlier. But based on the facts and on the record itself, 19 times the Senate has had a cloture petition presented to it. Four times cloture has carried. Of the four times cloture has carried, on one occasion the affirmative vote was 78, on another 68, and the third time it was 65. So on three of the four occasions when cloture carried in the Senate, it would have carried under the proposal we are urging upon the Senate at this time, and only once out of those four times would it not have carried.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at this point for a question?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield for a question only.

Mr. LONG. Do not those figures prove that, although on three of those four occasions a constitutional two-thirds was in favor of invoking cloture, so that cloture would have been invoked even under the proposal now before us, and although on the fourth occasion when cloture was actually invoked, it would not have been invoked under the present proposal, actually cloture might have been invoked on that fourth occasion, under the rule now proposed, for if cloture had not been invoked when first attempted, because of the lack of the favorable votes of 64 Senators, the majority leader could have filed another cloture petition on the following day; and when it came up for vote, 2 days later, he could if necessary, have required the attendance of all Senators—by arrest, if necessary—and thus might have obtained the necessary number of votes?

Mr. KNOWLAND. That is entirely correct. Even if the floor leader had failed to obtain cloture that time, after the additional day's debate he could have presented another cloture petition, and under the 2 days' rule the matter would have had to come before the Senate for a yea-and-nay vote; and if necessary he could have sent out for the absent Senators and could have had them brought in.

Mr. President, I submit that the duty of a Senator of the United States is to be in his seat in the Senate, voting on controversial public questions. There are some instances—for instance, in case of sickness or death in the family or some extreme situation—when a Senator is justified in being absent; but basically there are only two of us representing each of the States in the Union; so when one Senator from a State is absent, his State is deprived of 50 percent of its representation in the Senate; and if both Senators from one State are absent from the Senate, that State is entirely deprived of its representation in the Senate. If the question before the Senate is an important public one, of such importance that the Senate is justified in invoking cloture, then I say there is a mandate upon the majority leader, who sits in the chair across the aisle from where I stand, and upon the minority leader, who sits in the chair which I temporarily occupy today, to send out, if need be, and have every Senator brought into this Chamber to vote on that basic question. If every Senator is in his seat, there is not one iota of difference between the spirit of the present rule XXII and the substitute proposal we are presenting here today.

Mr. President, in the other 15 cases in which a cloture petition has been presented in the Senate, the cold, hard facts from which no one can escape, are these: In all 15 of those cases, cloture would not have carried if the Senate had merely retained the simple two-thirds majority rule, and I believe that in all but three of those cases it would not have carried even with a constitutional majority rule.

Mr. President, outside of the gain I have mentioned—by which we have proceeded from having nothing to having something, so that the Senate has effective control over its own deliberations, and in case of a great national emergency cannot be hog-tied so that it cannot operate—we have made another gain, one of tremendous importance. For 16 years the New Deal administration had control of the Government of the United States. At one time more than two-thirds of the Members of the Senate of the United States adhere to it. For 16 years that administration had an opportunity to enact civil-rights legislation or almost any other legislation it desired, and to present cloture petitions in regard to such proposed legislation, if it desired to have such measures enacted. In fairness I think it can be said that the reason why cloture petitions were not presented more often during that period when that administration had control, or the reason why these matters were not more often brought up in the Senate, is that there existed then the same situation which confronted the Republican leadership during the last 2 years, when the Republicans had control of this body,—namely, the fact that rule XXII as it now stands is so full of loopholes that a measure cannot even be brought before the Senate for consideration, regardless of how many signatures one might obtain on a cloture petition. Regardless of that, the Senate is basically helpless so far as bringing a measure before it is concerned. However, under the constructive proposal which we have presented here, we have eliminated that helplessness.

Mr. President, the present proposal does not go as far as I would like to have gone. In the Committee on Rules and Administration I supported the so-called Hayden-Wherry resolution, which would merely close the loopholes and would retain the present two-thirds rule. But, Mr. President, after diligent work, night and day, day after day, sitting down with the majority leader, sitting down with able Senators representing the South, and sitting down with Senators on this side of the aisle who have different points of view, it was apparent to everyone who sat in those conferences that there was no chance whatsoever of obtaining any effective legislation or change in the rules at this session of Congress unless we could get a meeting of minds of at least a majority of the Members of the Senate. Now we have done that.

I have no apologies, either on behalf of myself or on behalf of any of the Senators on either side of the aisle, for trying to present to the Senate a constructive, moderate alternative to the chaotic situation with which the Senate was faced.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at this point for a question?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I prefer not to yield just now, if the Senator does not mind.

I wish to point out that regardless of the political charges which may be made, this is no alliance between Republicans as such and southern Democrats as such. It is no alliance between one wing of the Republican Party—and I deny that the Republican Party is divided into wings—and one wing of the Democratic Party as such, because on this side of the aisle Senators have conflicting points of view, and Senators on the other side of the aisle have conflicting viewpoints. But this is a moderate attempt to arrive at a compromise.

I make no apology for the use of the word "compromise," for we would not have the Republic which we represent today in the Senate of the United States if men far abler than those of us who sit here now had not been willing to sit together and make compromises on the basic questions which confronted them during the Constitutional Convention. Mr. President, I am amazed at some of my friends on the other side of the aisle and at some of my friends on this side of the aisle who say that under no conditions must they accept the Wherry substitute, which is signed by 52 Senators, because it seems to make a change of the rules a little harder to achieve. Mr. President, it does not prevent the making of a change in the rules if there is a will and a need to change them. Since the general theory seems to have been criticized by the junior Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], I call their attention to the fact that the small States have equal representation in this body with the large States; that finally, in order to be able to get this Union formed, the delegates at the Constitutional Convention inserted in the Constitution of the United States one provision which cannot be amended under any conditions: the provision that no State shall be deprived of its equal representation in the Senate without its own consent. No matter whether two-thirds of the Members of the Senate favor making a change in that provision, no matter whether three-fourths of the States favor making a change in that provision, it simply cannot be changed or amended without the consent of the State or States concerned. It was a compromise in order to form the Republic and to guarantee to the small States that they would not be overridden by the large States. I personally think it is a good system. Although I represent one of the larger States, even if I could amend that section of the Constitution, I would not vote to amend it.

But the fact remains that by the Constitution the small States are given a guaranty which no one can take away from them without their own consent. In short, Mr. President, in the parlance of the Senate, what they did was to provide that, except by unanimous consent, that provision of the Constitution could not be changed.

Mr. President, is it an unreasonable provision that our colleagues who represent some of the Southern States have asked in the matter of changing the rule? On the rule question only, they gave up nothing and we gave them nothing. All they asked, if they gave up the very weapon they had, to discuss for an unlimited period of time any measure, bill, resolution, constitutional amendment, or what not, on the floor of the Senate before it actually becomes the pending business—if they gave up that very effective weapon which they had, they merely wanted to be sure that insofar as the rules are concerned, an effort would not be made to slip in here a little later and try then to get simple majority cloture or constitutional majority cloture, and thus upset the situation. I do not think the request they made was unreasonable. I should have preferred personally if we could have gotten them to accept our point of view; but we could not. As I pointed out once before, the very nature of a legislative body—and I have served for 6 years in both houses of my own State legislature and for 2½ years in the Senate—the very nature of a legislative body is such that there must be reasonable compromise; true, not on principle, but where there is an opportunity to get a meeting of minds. I dare say no matter what public question of a controversial nature is raised, if the Chair could, under our rules, request each Member to write his solution to the problem, we would have 96 different ideas as to what form the legislation should take. In the parliamentary legislative process our job, by filtering proposed legislation through the committees, by bringing it out on the floor, by debating it, and by amending it, is finally not to have 96 bills but to have one bill upon which a majority of the Members of the Senate can agree; or, in the case of a constitutional amendment, on which two-thirds of those present and voting can agree.

So I want to say, Mr. President, I do not think that, in the final analysis, this is an unreasonable compromise which has been presented.

Mr. RUSSELL rose.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I do not intend to take much more time of the Senate, but because there has been some misunderstanding, I want to again state why I believe the compromise represents a very material improvement. After I have made my next point, I shall be glad to yield to the Senator from Georgia.

Let us take the civil rights, take national emergency legislation, take anything that may be desired, because I do not think this proposal is tied to any one type of legislation. At the present time, a number of Senators who are determined to prevent the Senate from acting can start a filibuster on the majority leader's motion to make a given bill the pending business. What about Senators as to whom the charge has been made that they may want to be absent and may not want to go on record? At the present time, under existing rule XXII, all a Senator has to do is to sit quietly in his seat, and not open his mouth, and let the filibuster be conducted until the majority leader, torn to distraction, finally has to give way and adjourn the Senate, in which event there is never a test of any type or character, so that the people back home may know where Senators stand.

But, Mr. President, what is the situation under the substitute signed by 52 Members of this body, representing both wings of the Democratic Party, 12 from the North and the East and the West, and 18 from the South, a majority of the majority leader's own party, and by 22 Members on the Republican side? What is the situation under the substitute? Very simply, it is this: A measure, regardless of what it is, is brought up. If a filibuster is initiated on the motion to make it the pending business, after a reasonable length of time a cloture petition can be filed. The circulation of the cloture petition itself is one indication of where Senators stand at the time. As soon as 16 signatures are secured, after the lapse of one intervening day, by a yea-and-nay vote, open to the public record, the public press, and the Congressional Record, and the people of the United States, there is at least some sort of test vote to see if there is sufficient will to make the matter the pending business before the Senate. There is no means of any type or character whatever under existing rule XXII by which it is possible to obtain such a test. So I say again we have made a very material improvement.

The second thing is that after having made such a test, if a test is desired, and winning it, the legislation is then before the Senate, where amendments can be offered and the people back home can see how their Senators stand. There is a chance to vote on it, which Senators will never have under rule XXII as it exists today. So the people back home can again get a chance to see where Senators stand on public questions.

So I say, Mr. President, with all the sincerity I possess, that, while the substitute does not go as far as I personally should have liked to have it go, I believe it has unshackled the Senate and placed it in a position where it cannot be hogtied and prevented from acting. I believe we have made a major step forward; that we have lost nothing by doing so; and that if there is a will and a necessity for making a change in the rules, it can still be made. I call the attention of those who so complacently talk about the ease of breaking a filibuster to the fact that they were not able to break this one; that, as a matter of fact, the majority leader—and he has my deepest sympathy—had to surrender to it because of the pressure of parliamentary business. If we were to amend the rule as proposed in the substitute, he will not be faced with that question in the future.

With all the facts before us, Mr. President, I cannot but believe that in the history of the Senate of the United States, it is the first time that reasonable men, moderate men, willing to give and take, willing to make an honorable compromise, have presented to the Senate, with 52 signatures, a majority of this body, a proposition that will give to the Senate of the United States control over its own deliberations. I now yield to the Senator from Georgia.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1949

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United States Senate
COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Washington, D. C.
January 15, 1949.

A. Philip Randolph
International President
BROTHERHOOD of SLEEPING CAR PORTERS
217 West 125th Street, Room 301
New York 27, New York

Dear Mr. Randolph:

I have your letter of January thirteenth.

I am for the petition to change the vote on cloture by majority rule.

With every good wish, I am

Yours most sincerely,

Scott W. Lucas

SCOTT W. LUCAS

SWL:ert

ALFRED BAKER LEWIS
P.O. Box 682 - Grand Central Annex
New York City, N. Y.

December 13th, 1949

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
217 West 125th Street
New York 27, N. Y. Rm. 301

Dear Brother Randolph:

I am enclosing copy of an article which appeared in the NEW LEADER and which is self-explanatory. I hope you can use it, and if possible, have it printed in some other A. F. of L. union papers. It might pay to send a copy to Labor's League for Political Education and urge them to use it.

Fraternally yours,

Alfred Baker Lewis

Alfred Baker Lewis

ABL:rhy
Enc.

GOP KILLED FEPC BILLS IN 4 STATE LEGISLATURES

by

Alfred Baker Lewis

Everyone knows that a substantial majority of the Republicans in the Senate joined the Dixiecrats in the early days of the first session of the 81st Congress to kill civil rights by voting against curbing the filibuster, despite the official party stand for civil rights in its 1948 platform. But even when there are no technicalities like cloture rules to use as alibis, Republican legislators in the state capitals have opposed legislation against racial discrimination. The party of Abraham Lincoln has been especially adamant in its opposition to the various State Fair Employment Practice laws introduced in a number of Northern and Eastern states.

During 1949, four additional states passed FEP legislation: Rhode Island, New Mexico, Oregon and Washington. Six states voted down laws by fairly narrow majorities: Minnesota, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and California.

In Minnesota, the vote was taken in the legislature acting as a committee of the whole, so that no record of the vote was made and bigotry could not be ferreted out and rebuked at the next election.

In Michigan, the Fair Employment Practice bill was advocated by Governor Williams, a Democrat and a member of Americans for Democratic Action. But the Republicans controlled the legislature, and in both houses they bottled up the bill in committee and thus killed it without a record vote.

In the other four states, the record of the Republican legislators is known and was a very sorry one indeed.

* * *

IN CALIFORNIA, the committee of the State Legislature to which the bill was referred, refused to report it out. An attempt was made to bring it out of the committee on June 16th and the attempt was defeated. The Democrats voted 26 to 2 in favor of FEP and the Republicans voted 33 to 5 against it. The floor leaders of Governor Warren, a Republican, were active in securing the defeat of the resolution to report the bill out.

In the Ohio legislature, the Democrats voted 62 to 7 in favor of the bill and the Republicans voted 54 to 8 against it. In the Ohio State Senate, not a single Republican favored the bill and 13 voted against it, while the Democrats stood 15 to 4 in favor of it.

Illinois saw a straight party vote. The Democrats voted 63 to 3 in the Lower House and 16 to 1 in the State Senate in favor of it. The Republicans voted 40 to 13 in the Lower House and 24 to 7 in the State Senate against it.

Pennsylvania gave an even clearer line-up. In the entire State Legislature, both Senate and House, not a single Democrat voted against the bill. The Republicans (with one solitary exception) voted against it. The issue was once more an effort to bring the FEP bill out of committee.

THE REASON for this extraordinary record is the bigotry of big business. (Most such laws on the state level apply only to those who hire six or more employees.) The big employers are opposed to fair employment practice laws partly because of racial bias and partly because they are opposed to any government regulation, even if it is to get rid of discrimination.

Employers frequently try to put the blame for racial discrimination in employment on the alleged prejudices of their employees. The Democrats in the Northern and Western states are unusually friendly to organized labor, and in some places actually politically in debt to the unions. Yet they solidly support the FEP bills in the State Legislatures in the North and West with great solidarity even though the bills specifically apply to union membership as well as to employment. In fact, both the AFL and the CIO state bodies in the Northern states, and both of them also in their national conventions, have gone on record in favor of FEP legislation.

The Republicans, as the faithful servants of the business interests, vote against such bills almost solidly. Lincoln is dead, and even his memory has been buried by the Republicans.

* * *

December 18, 1949

Mr. Alfred Baker Lewis
P.O. Box 688 Grand Central Annex
New York, N.Y.

Dear Brother Lewis,

Just a word to thank you for your letter with article entitled GOP Killed FEPC Bills in 4 State Legislatures. I will be glad to send a copy to Joe Keenan of Labor's League for Political Education for use. No doubt he can make good use of it because it is factual and irrefutable. We may use some of the material in the Black Worker also.

May I wish for you a very happy new year.

Sincerely yours,

APR:ha

A. Philip Randolph
International President

Re FEPC
ad's policy

January 13, 1949

Honorable J. Howard McGrath
National Chairman
Democratic Party
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir;

Realizing that your Civil Rights program will not have a chance in a million to get through this 81st Congress unless the Senate rules are changed to provide for the limitation of debate by a majority of the members present, may I inquire as to the policy of the Administration on the question of changing the Senate rules. It seems obvious that unless the rules are changed to abolish the filibuster at the beginning of this 81st Congress there is very little chance that they will be changed at all. I hope you will lend the weight of your great office, as the Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, on the side of the change in the Senate rules immediately in the interest of the enactment of civil rights legislation.

May I request, if I may, an expression of your opinion on this matter.

Sincerely yours,

APR:ha

A. Philip Randolph
International President

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United States Senate
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

February 17, 1949

NC FEPC
Admin.- Policy

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
217 West 125th St. (Room 301)
New York 27, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Randolph:

I have your recent letter relative to the Civil Rights program.

I can assure you I will do everything I possibly can to support this program.

Sincerely yours,

J. Howard McGrath

J. Howard McGrath

JHM:RD

FEB 28 1949

COPY

Feb 25 1949

Straight Telegram

Hon. Elbert D. Thomas, Chairman
Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare
Senate Office Building
Washington D.C.

American Jewish Congress urges that Labor and Public Welfare Committee report FEPC bill (S 174) favorably to Senate without holding hearings. Bill is identical with S 984 of last Congress on which your committee held extended hearings in 1947 and which it reported favorably early in 1948. Further hearings would have no value. Matter is ripe now for final disposition by Senate. Hope you will use your good offices to obtain speedy passage.

Irving Miller, Chairman
Executive Committee
American Jewish Congress

CIVIC UNITY COMMITTEE

Red Feather Service of Seattle Community Chest
MInor 2727
417 E. Pine Building
SEATTLE 22, WASHINGTON

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Executive Secretary
IRENE B. MILLER
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MARIANA MCCOY

NC FEPC
Seattle Local

October 14, 1949

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
Olympic Hotel
Seattle, Washington

Dear Mr. Randolph:

We are happy and proud to have you in Seattle. I know that you have an extremely busy schedule, and we sincerely appreciate your willingness to meet with so many groups. Mrs. Booth has promised to bring you to our office Tuesday morning at 10:00 a.m. We have invited a few key members of our Board to drop in to meet you.

You may recall that I talked with you this morning about a radio interview that KOMO would like to schedule with you Monday, at 9:00 a.m. I tried my best to get a later hour for the transcription but the radio interviewer, Milliard Ireland, who will interview you, is the best radio interviewer in Seattle and this is the only hour he can make the transcription. They have invited Father Lemieux, president of Seattle University, to be on the program with you. We believe the interview, which will be broadcast Monday evening, will be valuable in publicizing the rally Tuesday night.

Please forgive me for getting you out so early Monday morning. I will pick you up at the Olympic at 8:45.

Sincerely yours,

Irene Miller
Irene Miller

IBM:mm

N 9-22 an 40.

C.W. Evans
63 N.E. Holiday
Portland Oreg
Union Pacific
Says he was appointed
Secretary - But never
[illegible]

Kelly Foster
403 L 3 St.
3rd & Flanders
Portland Oreg -

J. L. Speed
New York City -
Resorts Oakland
Said he was losing
money on road [illegible]

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WESTERN UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS
DL=Day Letter
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QTH 2 STRAIGHT JAN 11 1949=

HONORABLE WAYNE MORSE SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC

= CONGRATULATIONS UPON YOUR DEMAND FOR ACTION TO CHANGE RULES TO PREVENT FILIBUSTER FROM OBSTRUCTING PASSAGE OF CIVIL RIGHTS BILLS= APPLAUD YOUR CRITICISMS OF PROPOSAL WHICH DOES NOT ABOLISH REQUIREMENT OF 2/3 VOTE TO LIMIT DEBAT= IMPOSSIBLE TO GET 2/3 MAJORITY WITH DIXIECRATS IN THE SENATE= I WANT TO URGE THAT YOU DEMAND CHANGE OF RULES PROVIDING FOR LIMITATION OF DEBATE BY MAJORITY PRESENT BECAUSE EVEN A CONSTITUTIONAL MAJORITY OF MEMBERS OF THE

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

CLASS OF SERVICE

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WESTERN UNION

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SENATE WOULD BE DIFFICULT TO SECURE=

A PHILIP RANDOLPH INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT
BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

NC FEPC
Admin Policy Com

February 8, 1949

Hon. Wayne Morse
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Morse:

Permit me to urge and request that at the hearings held during the course of the debate in the Senate on the Administration's Labor Bill, which is supposed to take the place of the Taft-Hartley Act, that you recommend and urge the amendment of the bill to provide for the elimination of discrimination on account or race, creed, color, national origin or ancestry in the administration of the law.

This is eminently necessary, inasmuch as such a provision is essential in a new National Labor Relations Act in addition to the enactment of Fair Employment Practice legislation by the Congress.

Very truly yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:BB

Congress of Industrial Organizations

CIO

718 Jackson Place, N. W. Washington 6, D. C.

OFFICE OF
THE PRESIDENT

EXECUTIVE 5581

January 11, 1949

Mr. A. Philip Randolph, Intl. President,
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters,
217 West 125th Street,
New York 27, N. Y.

Dear President Randolph:

I want to express my apologies for not having answered your letter of December 17th at an earlier date. I have delayed my reply in anticipation of answers to my invitation to the American Federation of Labor, the Railway Labor Executives Association, and Presidents Whitney and Johnson for a meeting to coordinate our legislative efforts in support of common objectives.

To date I have received a favorable response from Presidents Whitney and Johnson and a letter from President Green indicating that my invitation would be considered at the forthcoming meeting of the AFL Executive Board.

The CIO of course strongly supports President Truman's Civil Rights program and is proud of the fact that Secretary-Treasurer Carey of the CIO participated as a member of the President's Committee in formulating this program.

It goes without saying that if the AFL accepts our invitation, the CIO will urge that all necessary steps be taken to implement the convention action of both the CIO and the AFL endorsing President Truman's Civil Rights program. The CIO regards the Civil Rights program to be one of the major items in the legislative agenda of the 81st Congress.

Sincerely yours,

Philip Murray

Philip Murray,
President

Copy to: William Green
Robert A. Taft
Irving M. Ives
Scott W. Lucas
Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.
Leverett Saltonstall
Wayne Morse
Francis J. Myers
Margaret Chase Smith
Hubert H. Humphrey
Paul H. Douglas
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Sheridan Downey
Warren G. Magnuson

January 13, 1949

Mr. Philip Murray, President
Congress of Industrial Organizations
718 Jackson Place, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Realizing that the President's civil rights program will not have a ghost of a chance to get through this 81st Congress unless the Senate rules are changed to provide for the limitation of debate by a majority of the Senators present, I wish to urge that you lend the weight of your great office, on the side of the change in the Senate rules immediately in the interest of the enactment of civil rights legislation.

May I request, if I may, an expression of your opinion on this matter.

Sincerely yours,

APR:ha

A. Philip Randolph
International President

NC FEPC
Admin. & Corr.
Policy

January 18, 1949

Mr. Philip Murray, President
Congress of Industrial Organizations
718 Jackson Place, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Brother Murray:

Permit me on behalf of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC to express our gratitude for your letter of January 11 in reply to my request for support of the civil rights measures in a proposed unity conference you have called including the AFL and the railroad unions. Of course I know that the CIO and you individually will support the civil rights program of President Truman and I am grateful for this expression with respect to my request.

Fraternally yours,

APR:ha

A. Philip Randolph
International President

L

Ha-FEPC
Admin & Policy

February 8, 1949

Mr. Philip Murray, President
Congress of Industrial Organization
718 Jackson Place, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Since I note that you will be testifying before the Senate Committee on Labor and Education on the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, I want to request and urge that you recommend an amendment to the administration's bill providing for the elimination of discrimination on account of race, creed, color, national origin or ancestry.

Knowing of your sound position on this question, I am hopeful that you will find it convenient to press this amendment at the hearings and during the course of the fight for the administration's bill in the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

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WESTERN UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN, PRESIDENT

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Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

NCFEPC
admin
& Policy

FEBRUARY 25, 1949

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD,
COOPERATING ORGANIZATIONS AND LOCAL COUNCILS:

SENATE DEBATE ON RESOLUTION TO LIMIT FILIBUSTER SCHEDULED TO BEGIN FEBRUARY 28. PASSAGE OF EFFECTIVE ANTI-FILIBUSTER RULE PREREQUISITE TO ENACTMENT OF FEPC AND OTHER CIVIL RIGHTS MEASURES. FLOOD YOUR SENATORS WITH WIRES AND LETTERS URGING SUPPORT OF RESOLUTION TO PERMIT CLOTURE BY MAJORITY OF THOSE PRESENT AND VOTING INSTEAD OF PRESENT TWO-THIRDS RULE.

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
CO-CHAIRMAN
NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT
FEPC.

Telegraph your order for America's favorite magazines—HOLIDAY, 1 yr., $5 • the
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for a *Permanent Fair Employment Practice Committee*

930 F Street, N. W., Washington 4, D. C. Telephone: Executive 2233

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181

12/16/49

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
217 W. 125th St.,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Randolph:

Enclosed is a list of contributors to the Council.

I hope I have given you what you need.

My best regards to you.

Sincerely yours,

Elsie

"... THE TIME FOR ACTION IS *NOW*"—President's Committee on Civil Rights, October 29, 1947

Pass Senate Bill ~~984~~ and House Bill ~~2884~~
1728 4453

12/16/49

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National Community Relations Advisory Council	$ 400.00	8/10/48	
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Maybe a letter could also go to them.

re FEPC
adm
+ Policy
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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 26, 1949

Dear Mr. Randolph:

I am replying, on behalf of the President, to your letter of January thirteenth. He wants you to know that he is very appreciative of your remarks on the State of the Union Message.

I do not think you will be disappointed in his support of the proposal to limit debate in the Senate. You know, I am sure, that he voted for cloture when he was a Senator, and in the last debate on FEPC, stated publicly that he would do so again if he were still a Senator.

Cordially,

David K. Niles

DAVID K. NILES
Administrative Assistant
to the President

Mr. A. Philip Randolph,
International President,
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters,
217 West 125th Street,
New York 27, New York.

NCFEPC
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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 3, 1949.

Mr. A. Philip Randolph,
International President,
Brotherhood of Sleeping
Car Porters,
217 West 125th Street,
New York 27, N.Y.

Dear Phil:

The President has turned over to me your letter of February 24. As you must certainly know by now, the President would not let you down. He never does.

Always cordially,

Dave

DAVID K. NILES
Administrative Assistant
to the President

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EIGHTY-FIRST CONGRESS

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INVESTIGATOR

April 28, 1949

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
217 West 125 Street
New York 27, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Randolph:

Hearings on national legislation to abolish discrimination in employment will begin on Tuesday, May 3, 1949.

We have set aside time on May 10 for you to testify. Will you kindly indicate your reply to the Clerk of the Committee, Mr. Joseph Koski.

Twenty-five copies of your statement must be furnished the committee twenty-four hours prior to your scheduled appearance. You will be allowed ten minutes to outline the statement and then be ready for questioning.

Yours truly,

ADAM C. POWELL, JR., Chairman
Subcommittee on National Act
Against Discrimination in
Employment

81st CONGRESS
1st Session

H. R. 21

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 3, 1949

Mr. POWELL introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor

---

A BILL

To prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, religion, color, national origin, or ancestry.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "National Act Against Discrimination in Employment".

FINDINGS AND DECLARATION OF POLICY

SEC. 2. (a) The Congress hereby finds that the practice of discriminating in employment against properly qualified persons because of their race, religion, color, national origin, or ancestry is contrary to the American principles of liberty and of equality of opportunity, is incompatible with the Constitution, forces large segments of our population into substandard conditions of living, foments industrial strife and domestic unrest, deprives the United States of the fullest utilization of its capacities for production, endangers the national security and the general welfare, and adversely affects the domestic and foreign commerce of the United States.

(b) The right to employment without discrimination because of race, religion, color, national origin, or ancestry is hereby recognized as and declared to be a civil right of all the people of the United States.

(c) This Act has also been enacted as a step toward fulfillment of the international treaty obligations imposed by the Charter of the United Nations upon the United States as a signatory thereof to promote universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

(d) It is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to protect the right recognized and declared in subdivision (b) hereof and to eliminate all such discrimination to the fullest extent permitted by the Constitution. This Act shall be construed to effectuate such policy.

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 3. As used in this Act:

(a) The term "person" includes one or more individuals, partnerships, associations, corporations, legal representatives, trustees, trustees in bankruptcy, receivers, or any organized group of persons and any agency or instrumentality of the United States or of any Territory or possession thereof.

(b) The term "employer" means a person engaged in commerce or in operations affecting commerce having in his employ fifty or more individuals; any agency or instrumentality of the United States or of any Territory or possession thereof; and any person acting in the interest of an employer, directly or indirectly.

(c) The term "labor organization" means any organization, having fifty or more members employed by any employer or employers, which exists for the purpose, in whole or in part, of collective bargaining or of dealing with employers concerning grievances, terms or conditions of employment, or for other mutual aid or protection in connection with employment.

(d) The term "commerce" means trade, traffic, commerce, transportation, or communication among the several States; or between any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia and any place outside thereof; or within the District of Columbia or any Territory; or between points in the same State but through any point outside thereof.

(e) The term "affecting commerce" means in commerce, or burdening or obstructing commerce or the free flow of commerce.

(f) The term "Commission" means the National Commission Against Discrimination in Employment, created by section 6 hereof.

EXEMPTIONS

SEC. 4. This Act shall not apply to any State or municipality or political subdivision thereof, or to any religious charitable, fraternal, social, educational, or sectarian corporation or association, not organized for private profit, other than labor organizations.

UNLAWFUL EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES DEFINED

SEC. 5. (a) It shall be an unlawful employment practice for an employer—

(1) to refuse to hire, to discharge, or otherwise to discriminate against any individual with respect to his terms, conditions, or privileges of employment, because of such individual's race, religion, color, national origin, or ancestry; and

(2) to utilize in the hiring or recruitment of individuals for employment any employment agency, placement service, training school or center, labor organization, or any other source which discriminates against such individuals because of their race, religion, color, national origin, or ancestry.

(b) It shall be an unlawful employment practice for any labor organization to discriminate against any individual or to limit, segregate, or classify its membership in any way which would deprive or tend to deprive such individual of employment opportunities, or would limit his employment opportunities or otherwise adversely affect his status as an employee or as an applicant for employment, or adversely affect his wages, hours, or employment conditions, because of such individual's race, religion, color, national origin, or ancestry.

(c) It shall be an unlawful employment practice for any employer or labor organization to discharge, expel, or otherwise discriminate against any person, because he has opposed any unlawful employment practice or has filed a charge, testified, participated, or assisted in any proceeding under this Act.

THE NATIONAL COMMISSION AGAINST DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT

SEC. 6. (a) There is hereby created a commission to be known as the National Commission Against Discrimination in Employment, which shall be composed of seven members who shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. One of the original members shall be appointed for a term of one year, one for a term of two years, one for a term of three years, one for

a term of four years, one for a term of five years, one for a term of six years, and one for a term of seven years, but their successors shall be appointed for terms of five years each, except that any individual chosen to fill a vacancy shall be appointed only for the unexpired term of the member whom he shall succeed. The President shall designate one member to serve as Chairman of the Commission. Any member of the Commission may be removed by the President upon notice and hearing for neglect of duty or malfeasance in office, but for no other cause.

(b) A vacancy in the Commission shall not impair the right of the remaining members to exercise all the powers of the Commission and three members thereof shall constitute a quorum.

(c) The Commission shall have an official seal which shall be judicially noticed.

(d) The Commission shall at the close of each fiscal year report to the Congress and to the President concerning the cases it has heard, the decisions it has rendered, the names, salaries, and duties of all individuals in its employ and the moneys it has disbursed, and shall make such further reports on the cause of and means of eliminating discrimination and such recommendations for further legislation as may appear desirable.

(e) Each member of the Commission shall receive a salary of $10,000 a year.

(f) The principal office of the Commission shall be in the District of Columbia, but it may meet or exercise any or all of its powers at any other place and may establish such regional offices as it deems necessary. The Commission may, by one or more of its members or by such agents as it may designate, conduct any investigation, proceeding, or hearing necessary to its functions in any part of the United States. Any such agent designated to conduct a proceeding or a hearing shall be a resident of the Federal judicial circuit, as defined in sections 116 and 308 of the Judicial Code as amended (U. S. C. Annotated, title 28, secs. 211 and 450), within which the alleged unlawful employment practice occurred.

(g) The Commission shall have power—

(1) to appoint such agents and employees as it deems necessary to assist it in the performance of its functions;

(2) to cooperate with regional, State, local, and other agencies;

(3) to pay to witnesses whose depositions are taken or who are summoned before the Commission or any of its agents the same witness and mileage fees as are paid to witnesses in the courts of the United States;

(4) to furnish to persons subject to this Act such technical assistance as they may request to further their compliance with this Act or any order issued thereunder;

(5) upon the request of any employer, whose employees or some of them refuse or threaten to refuse to cooperate in effectuating the provisions of this Act, to assist in such effectuation by conciliation or other remedial action;

(6) to make such technical studies as are appropriate to effectuate the purposes and policies of this Act and to make the results of such studies available to interested governmental and nongovernmental agencies; and

(7) to create such local, State, or regional advisory and conciliations councils as in its judgment will aid in effectuating the purpose of this Act, and the Commission may empower them to study the problem or specific instances of discrimination in employment because of race, religion, color, national origin, or ancestry and to foster through community effort or otherwise good will, cooperation, and conciliation among the groups and elements of the population, and make recommendation to the Commission for the development of policies and procedures in general and in specific instances. Such advisory and conciliation councils shall be composed of representative citizens residents of the area for which

they are appointed, serving without pay, but with reimbursement for actual and necessary traveling expenses; and the Commission may make provision for technical and clerical assistance to such councils and for the expenses of such assistance.

PREVENTION OF UNLAWFUL EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES

SEC. 7. (a) Whenever a sworn written charge has been filed by or on behalf of any person claiming to be aggrieved, or a written charge has been filed by a member of the Commission, that any person subject to the Act has engaged in any unlawful employment practice, the Commission shall investigate such charge and if it shall determine after such preliminary investigation that probable cause exists for crediting such written charge, it shall endeavor to eliminate any unlawful employment practice by informal methods of conference, conciliation, and persuasion. Nothing said or done during such endeavors may be used as evidence in any subsequent proceeding.

(b) If the Commission fails to effect the elimination of such unlawful employment practice and to obtain voluntary compliance with this Act, or in advance thereof if circumstances so warrant, it shall cause a copy of such written charge to be served upon such person who has allegedly committed any unlawful employment practice, hereinafter called the respondent, together with a notice of hearing before the Commission, or a member thereof, or before a designated agent, at a place therein fixed, not less than ten days after the service of such charge.

(c) The member of the Commission who filed a charge shall not participate in a hearing thereon or in a trial thereof.

(d) At the conclusion of a hearing before a member or designated agent of the Commission the entire record thereof shall be transferred to the Commission, which shall designate three of its qualified members to sit as the Commission and to hear on such record the parties at a time and place to be specified upon reasonable notice.

(e) All testimony shall be taken under oath.

(f) The respondent shall have the right to file a verified answer to such written charge and to appear at such hearing in person or otherwise, with or without counsel, to present evidence and to examine and cross-examine witnesses.

(g) The Commission or the member or designated agent conducting such hearing shall have the power reasonably and fairly to amend any written charge, and the respondent shall have like power to amend its answer.

(h) Any written charge filed pursuant to this section must be filed within one year after the commission of the alleged unlawful employment practice.

(i) If upon the record, including all the testimony taken, the Commission shall find that any person named in the written charge has engaged in any unlawful employment practice, the Commission shall state its findings of fact and shall issue and cause to be served on such person an order requiring him to cease and desist from such unlawful employment practice and to take such affirmative action, including reinstatement or hiring of employees, with or without back pay, as will effectuate the policies of the Act. If upon the record, including all the testimony taken, the Commission shall find that no person named in the written charge has engaged or is engaging in any unlawful employment practice, the Commission shall state its findings of fact and shall issue an order dismissing the said complaint.

(j) Until a transcript of the record in a case shall have been filed in a court, as hereinafter provided, the Commission may at any time, upon reasonable notice and in such manner as it shall deem proper, modify or set aside, in whole or in part, any finding or order made or issued by it.

(k) The proceedings held pursuant to this section shall be conducted in conformity with the standards and limitations of sections 5, 6, 7, and 8 of the Administrative Procedure Act, Public Law 404, Seventy-ninth Congress, June 11, 1946.

JUDICIAL REVIEW

SEC. 8. (a) The Commission shall have power to petition any circuit court of appeals of the United States (including the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia) or if the circuit court of appeals to which application might be made is in vaction, any district court of the United States (including the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia) within any circuit wherein the unlawful employment practice in question occurred, or wherein the respondent transacts business, for the enforcement of such order and for appropriate temporary relief or restraining order, and shall certify and file in the court to which petition is made a transcript of the entire record in the proceeding, including the pleadings and testimony upon which such order was entered and the findings and the order of the Commission. Upon such filing, the court shall conduct further proceedings in conformity with the standards, procedures and limitations established by sections 10c and 10e, of the Administrative Procedure Act.

(b) Upon such filing, the court shall cause notice thereof to be served upon such respondent and thereupon shall have jurisdiction of the proceeding and of the question determined therein and shall have power to grant such temporary relief or restraining order as it deems just and proper and to make and enter upon the pleadings, testimony, and proceedings set forth in such transcript a decree enforcing, modifying, and enforcing as so modified, or setting aside in whole or in part the order of the Commission.

(c) No objection that has not been urged before the Commission, its member or agent shall be considered by the court, unless the failure or neglect to urge such objection shall be excused because of extraordinary circumstances.

(d) If either party shall apply to the court for leave to adduce additional evidence and shall show to the satisfaction of the court that such additional evidence is material and that there was reasonable grounds for the failure to adduce such evidence in the hearing before the Commission, its member, or agent, the court may order such additional evidence to be taken before the Commission, its member, or agent and to be made a part of the transcript.

(e) The Commission may modify its findings as to the facts, or make new findings, by reason of additional evidence so taken and filed, and it shall file such modified or new findings and its recommendations, if any, for the modification or setting aside of its original order.

(f) The jurisdiction of the court shall be exclusive and its judgment and decree shall be final, except that the same shall be subject to review by the appropriate circuit court of appeals, if application was made to the district court as hereinabove provided, and by the Supreme Court of the

United States upon writ of certiorari or certification as provided in sections 239 and 240 of the Judicial Code, as amended (U. S. C., title 28, secs. 346 and 347).

(g) Any person aggrieved by a final order of the Commission may obtain a review of such order in any circuit court of appeals of the United States in the circuit wherein the unlawful employment practice in question was alleged to have been engaged in or wherein such person transacts business, by filing in such court a written petition praying that the order of the Commission be modified or set aside. A copy of such petition shall be forthwith served upon the Commission and thereupon the aggrieved party shall file in the court a transcript of the entire record in the proceeding certified by the Commission, including the pleadings and testimony upon which the order complained of was entered and the findings and order of the Commission. Upon such filing, the court shall proceed in the same manner as in the case of an application by the Commission under subsection (a), and shall have the same exclusive jurisdiction to grant to the petitioner or the Commission such temporary relief or restraining order as it deems just and proper, and in like manner to make and enter a decree enforcing, modifying, and enforcing as so modified, or setting aside in whole or in part, the order of the Commission.

(h) Upon such filing by a person aggrieved the reviewing court shall conduct further proceedings in conformity with the standards, procedures, and limitations established by sections 10a and 10b of the Administrative Procedure Act.

(i) The commencement of proceedings under subsection (a) or (g) of this section shall not, unless specifically ordered by the court, operate as a stay of the Commission's order.

INVESTIGATORY POWERS

SEC. 9. (a) For the purpose of all investigations, proceedings, or hearings which the Commission deems necessary or proper for the exercise of the powers vested in it by this Act, the Commission, or any member thereof, shall have power to issue subpenas requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of any evidence relating to any investigation, proceeding, or hearing before the Commission, its member, or agent conducting such investigation, proceeding, or hearing.

(b) Any member of the Commission, or any agent designated by the Commission for such purposes, may administer oaths, examine witnesses, and receive evidence.

(c) Such attendance of witnesses and the production of such evidence may be required, from any place in the United States or any Territory or possession thereof, at any designated place of hearing.

(d) In case of contumacy or refusal to obey a subpena issued to any person under this Act, any district court of the United States or the United States courts of any Territory or possession, or the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, within the jurisdiction of which the investigation, proceeding, or hearing is carried on or within the jurisdiction of which said person guilty of contumacy or refusal to obey is found or resides or transacts business, upon application by the Commission shall have jurisdiction to issue to such person an order requiring him to appear before the Commission, its member, or agent, there to produce evidence if so ordered, or there to give testimony relating to the investigation, proceeding, or hearing.

(e) No person shall be excused from attending and testifying or from producing documentary or other evidence in obedience to the subpena of the Commission, on the ground that the testimony or evidence required of him may tend to incriminate him or subject him to a penalty or forfeiture; but no individual shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matters, or thing concerning which he is compelled, after having claimed his privilege against self-incrimination, to testify or produce evidence, except that such individual so testifying shall not be exempt from prosecution and punishment for perjury committed in so testifying. The immunity herein provided shall extend only to natural persons so compelled to testify.

ENFORCEMENT OF ORDERS DIRECTED TO GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

SEC. 10. The provisions of section 8 shall not apply with respect to an order of the Commission under section 7 directed to any agency or instrumentality of the United States, or of any Territory or possession thereof, or any officer or employee thereof. The Commission may request the President to take such action as he deems appropriate to obtain compliance with such orders. The President shall have power to provide for the establishment of rules and regulations to prevent the committing or continuing of any unlawful employment practice as herein defined by any person who makes a contract with any agency or instrumentality of the United States (excluding any State or political subdivision thereof) or of any Territory or possession of the United States, which contract requires the employment of at least fifty individuals. Such rules and regulations shall be enforced by the Commission according to the procedure hereinbefore provided.

NOTICES TO BE POSTED

SEC. 11. (a) Every employer and labor organization shall post and keep posted in conspicuous places upon its premises a notice to be prepared or approved by the Commission setting forth excerpts of the Act and such other relevant information which the Commission deems appropriate to effectuate the purposes of the Act.

(b) A willful violation of this section shall be punishable by a fine of not less than $100 or more than $500 for each separate offense.

VETERANS' PREFERENCE

SEC. 12. Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to repeal or modify any Federal or State law creating special rights or preferences for veterans.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

SEC. 13. (a) The Commission shall have authority from time to time to issue, amend, or rescind suitable regulations to carry out the provisions of this Act. If at any time after the issuance of any such regulation or any amendment or rescission thereof, there is passed a concurrent resolution of the two Houses of the Congress stating in substance that the Congress disapproves such regulation, amendment, or rescission, such disapproved regulation, amendment, or rescission shall not be effective after the date of the passage of such concurrent resolution, nor shall any regulation or amendment having the same effect as that concerning which the concurrent resolution was passed be issued thereafter by the Commission.

(b) Regulations issued under this section shall be in conformity to the standards and limitations of the Administrative Procedure Act.

FORCIBLY RESISTING THE COMMISSION OR ITS REPRESENTATIVES

SEC. 14. Whoever shall forcibly resist, oppose, impede, intimidate, or interfere with a member, agent, or employee of the Commission while engaged in the performance of duties under this Act, or because of such performance, shall be punished by a fine of not more than $500, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both.

SEPARABILITY CLAUSE

SEC. 15. If any provision of this Act or the application of such provision to any person or circumstance shall be held invalid, the remainder of this Act or the application of such provision to persons or circumstances other than those to which it is held invalid shall not be affected thereby.

81st CONGRESS
1st Session

H. R. 21

A BILL

To prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, religion, color, national origin, or ancestry.

By Mr. Powell

January 3, 1949

Referred to the Committee on Education and Labor

NCFEPC
Admin. Policy

June 15, 1949

Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., Chairman
Sub-committee on National Act Against
Discrimination in Employment
House Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Adam:

Just a word to congratulate you upon the work of your Sub-committee on FEPC legislation. I was sorry that my absence from the city prevented my appearing to testify, but I am following the work of the Committee with interest and pleasure.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:RB

NC [illegible]
[illegible] Bldg
Com

January 14, 1949

Mr. Martin Quigley
Quigley Publishing Company
Rockfeller Center
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Quigley:

Just a word of remembrance and my wish for a very happy new year.

I have wanted to drop you this word to express my appreciation for your consent to serve as a Co-Chairman of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC for some time but I have been a little under the weather with a bad cold.

Cordially yours,

APR:ha

A. Philip Randolph
International President

No reply
already [illegible]

June 2[illegible], 194[illegible]

Mr. Martin Quigley, Sr.
Rockefeller Center
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Quigley:

I have just returned from the Pacific Coast and I am glad to send you this word expressing my personal gratitude for your interest in and your fine spirit of cooperation in the fight for FEPC. I want you to know I appreciate your willingness to testify before the Sub-Committee on Labor and Education of the House of Representatives for and in behalf of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC for federal FEPC legislation. I wish to take this opportunity to congratulate you upon the splendid presentation of this vital question. It was clear, cogent, logical and fundamental.

May I assure you that the National Council for a Permanent FEPC is greatly indebted to you for taking up your valuable time and giving of your fine talents in the interest of securing legislation which will eliminate discrimination in the field of employment relations based upon race and color, religion, national origin or ancestry.

Sincerely yours,

APR:hm

A. Philip Randolph
International President

HATCH ROOT & BARRETT
25 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

APR 8 1949

IM ____ AA ____ JC ____
CI ____ WAL ____ SS ____
Circulate ____ Return to ____ File

April 7,1949

Dear Tom:

Philip Randolph tells me that he wrote you on February 28th, asking you to serve as an honorary chairman of the National Council for a Permanent F.E.P.C. Randolph is Chairman of that organization, as well as being President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. I am enclosing a copy of his letter in case the original is not available to you.

They very much want you to accept and I should think you might wish to do so. I have been familiar for more than a year with the activities of the organization. I can assure you that it is one of the best in the field. It represents the most responsible leadership in the area of civil rights and has kept itself entirely free from any taint of communist influence.

I am told that Chester Bowles has accepted the Council's invitation and that Governor Driscoll is in the process of making up his mind. I think that they have not heard from Governor Dever.

I look forward to hearing you at the New York County Committee dinner next month.

Sincerely yours,

Oren Root

Honorable Thomas E.Dewey
Executive Chamber
Albany, New York

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NEW YORK 4, N.Y.

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TELEPHONE
HANOVER 2-8180

APR 18 1949

April 13,1949

I M — AA — JG
C L — WAL — SS
Circulate — Return to — FILE

Dear Arnie:

I enclose a copy of a letter which I have just received from Governor Dewey in reply to my letter of last week.

I think it might be a good thing to forward a copy to Philip Randolph, but I leave that to your judgment.

Sincerely yours,

Oren

Mr.Arnold Aronson
National Community Relations
Advisory Council
295 Madison Avenue
New York City

CHAN GURNEY, S. DAK., CHAIRMAN
STYLES BRIDGES, N. H.
EDWARD V. ROBERTSON, WYO.
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LISTER HILL, ALA.
HARLEY M. KILGORE, W. VA.
BURNET R. MAYBANK, S. C.
JOHN G. ADAMS, CLERK

United States Senate
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

January 15, 1949

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
International President
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
217 West 125th Street
Room 301
New York 27, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Randolph:

In reply to your letter of January 13th may I point out that on the first day in which bills could be filed in the Senate during the current session I sponsored an amendment to the Rules which would endeavor to make effective limitation on debate -- a copy of which I enclose.

Sincerely yours,

Leverett Saltonstall
United States Senator

LS:r

81st CONGRESS
1st Session

S. RES. 13

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

January 5, 1949

Mr. Saltonstall (for himself, Mr. Knowland, Mr. Ferguson, and Mr. Ives) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration

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RESOLUTION

Resolved, That subsection 2 of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, relating to cloture, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"If at any time, notwithstanding the provisions of rule III or rule VI or any other rule of the Senate, a motion, signed by sixteen Senators, to bring to a close the debate upon any measure, motion, or other matter pending before the Senate, or the unfinished business, is presented to the Senate, the Presiding Officer shall at once state the motion to the Senate, and one hour after the Senate meets on the following calendar day but one, he shall lay the motion before the Senate and direct that the Secretary call the roll, and, upon the ascertainment that a quorum is present, the Presiding Officer shall, without debate, submit to the Senate by a yea-and-nay vote the question:

" 'Is it the sense of the Senate that the debate shall be brought to a close?'

"And if that question shall be decided in the affirmative by a two-thirds vote of those voting, then said measure, motion, or other matter pending before the Senate, or the unfinished business, shall be the unfinished business to the exclusion of all other business until disposed of.

"Thereafter no Senator shall be entitled to speak in all more than one hour on the measure, motion, or other matter pending before the Senate, or the unfinished business, the amendments thereto, and motions affecting the same, and it shall be the duty of the Presiding Officer to keep the time of each Senator who speaks. Except by unanimous consent, no amendment shall be in order after the vote to bring the debate to a close, unless the same has been presented and read prior to that time. No dilatory motion, or dilatory amendment, or amendment not germane shall be in order. Points of order, including questions of relevancy, and appeals from the decision of the Presiding Officer, shall be decided without debate."

81st CONGRESS
1st Session

S. RES. 13

RESOLUTION

Amending the so-called cloture rule of the Senate.

By Mr. Saltonstall, Mr. Knowland, Mr. Ferguson, and Mr. Ives

January 5, 1949

Referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration

MILLARD E. TYDINGS, MD., CHAIRMAN
RICHARD B. RUSSELL, GA.
HARRY FLOOD BYRD, VA.
VIRGIL CHAPMAN, KY.
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RAYMOND E. BALDWIN, CONN.
WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND, CALIF.

J. NELSON TRIBBY, CLERK

United States Senate
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

February 16, 1949

NC FEPC & Policy
admin
Com

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
International President
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
217 West 125th Street - Room 301
New York 27, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Randolph:

This will acknowledge your letter of February 11th in which you enclosed a copy of the statement which you submitted to Senator Elbert Thomas, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

Sincerely yours,

Leverett Saltonstall
United States Senator

LS:r

C O P Y

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE
Hugh D. Scott, Jr., Chairman
1337 Connecticut Avenue, Northwest Washington 6, D. C.
Telephone: ADams 9616

3rd May 1949

Mr. R. R. Church
Chairman, Republican American Committee
[illegible] Champlain Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Church:

Thank you for your very informative letter of April 14th and the copies of the resolutions of your organization. I have read these with interest and am returning them to you as requested.

I think the future of the Republican Party is bright and that all Republicans should work toward its success. I am doing all that I can on civil rights, as my voting record in the Congress will show.

I want you to know that your suggestions and criticisms will always be welcome.

Sincerely yours,

Hugh D. Scott, Jr.,
Chairman

HDS:gp
Encs.

NOV 16 1949

IM [✓ AA] JC CL
WAL SS AV
CIRCULATE RETURN TO FILE

November 15, 1949

Roy Wilkins, Acting Secretary
N. A. A. C. P.
20 W. 40th Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Roy:

I understand that the National Council for a Permanent FEPC is broke and owes approximately $1300, divided roughly as follows: back salary to Mrs. Hopson, $600; back salary to Paul Klein, $[illegible]; back expenses to R. R. Church, $200; overdue mimeograph bill, $[illegible]; rent, $40; storage, $40; etc.

In recent months there seems to have been a tendency for other organizations to take over parts of the work of promoting a showdown on FEPC. But the hard fact is that the real work in getting House hearings, in lining up witnesses, in arranging for the effective examination of witnesses, and the writing of the Labor Committee report on the bill was all done by the National Council for a Permanent FEPC. All sorts of plans are reportedly in the works for the second session of the 81st Congress, the general idea being to prevent phony friends of civil rights from evading a showdown on FEPC by substituting the less controversial anti-poll tax or anti-lynch bills.

Past experience suggests that the National Council for a Permanent FEPC can perform the central co-ordinating function in this fight. Practically all the organizations interested in bringing about a showdown on FEPC are members of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC. If, in reality, some of these organizations are unwilling to delegate the job of co-ordination to the National Council, and to support it financially, then perhaps the staff and quarters of the National Council might be used by the successor organization. In either event, it seems to me some arrangement should be made to meet these bills due persons who, with the possible exception of Mr. Church, cannot afford long delay in payment.

I understand that at last Saturday's meeting called by the NAACP, certain conditional promises were made by participating organizations to get and send in funds for the 1950 fight. Isn't there some sort of moral responsibility for using part of those funds to meet these obligations incurred in promoting the objective during 1949?

Sincerely yours,

Paul Sifton
National Legislative Representative

PS:ech

cc: Walter P. Reuther
William H. Oliver
Arnold Aronson

COPY

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This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

(56)

SYMBOLS
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1949 JUN 8 AM 10 05

ARNOLD ARONSON, NATIONAL COMMUNITY RELATIONS ADVISORY
COUNCIL=295 MADISON AVE=

REGRET THAT PRESSURE OF WORK HERE MAKES IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR ME TO ATTEND MEETINGS. REGARDS=

PAUL SIFTON=

JUN 8 1949

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

NOV 16 1949

November 15, 1949

Mr. R. R. Church
6000 S. Champlain St.
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Church:

Arnold Aronson has just told me of your suggestion that a small group of Negro leaders, including Representative Dawson, A. Philip Randolph, a prominent Republican, and Paul Robeson meet in January and issue a statement insisting on action on FEPC.

It seems to me that this would not achieve the intended result, partly because the current attitude toward Communists has created a public belief that Communists are in some ways supermen in political intrigue. Such a meeting and statement would, I believe, turn out to be a Robeson story; the others participating would be considered to have been taken in by Robeson and the Communists. The whole thing would be dismissed as a Communist maneuver and the others participating would be looked upon as dupes who had been taken in by it. I would be inclined to doubt that the others would agree to such a meeting but even if they did, I believe the result, in terms of public opinion, would be as indicated above.

I would be apprehensive lest Robeson, in a press conference, would, both by his own intent and under the leading of the press, take over the show and throw it all into his line of thinking. By his own standards, this would be justified in his mind.

I write this baldly and frankly at Arnold's suggestion and I hope you will appreciate that I do so out of continuing concern for the issue in which we are all interested.

Sincerely yours,

Paul Sifton
National Legislative Representative

PS:eeh

cc Arnold Aronson

NATIONAL CITIZENS' COUNCIL ON CIVIL RIGHTS
WILLKIE MEMORIAL BUILDING
20 West 40th Street, New York 18, N. Y.
LOngacre 4-0199

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Gerard Swope
Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt
Dr. Henry P. Van Dusen
Walter White
John Hay Whitney

Marilyn Kaemmerle
Administrative Secretary

181

April 22, 1949

Dear Mr. Randolph:

This is a crucial period for the supporters of civil rights. It is therefore urgent that the program of this Council for the months ahead be based on a realistic appraisal of the current situation.

I am acting on behalf of the group which met earlier this year to prepare a report on a permanent Federal Commission on Civil Rights. This is a continuation of the fact-finding effort.

A list of questions, by no means exhaustive, with suggested topical headings, is enclosed. It would aid us a great deal to learn your thinking on these and related questions.

The time element is important and we trust you will help by giving us your advice before May 2nd.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,

Herbert Bayard Swope

Herbert Bayard Swope
Vice-Chairman

HBS/as
encl.

To: Herbert Bayard Swope, Vice-Chairman
National Citizens' Council On Civil Rights

From: ______________________________

(Please answer those questions for which you have ready replies and return this questionnaire in the enclosed self-addressed envelope.)

1. What is your evaluation of administration leaders' strategy with regard to the civil rights program? (Timing of move to change Senate rules; precedence of controversial over less controversial legislation; coordination of effort and organization of strength; moves to make political capital.)

____

____

____

____

2. What is your opinion of the strategy of Republican supporters of civil rights?

____

____

____

3. Can any compromise be made between opponents and supporters of civil rights acceptable to both? Why?

____

____

____

____

4. There is some evidence of a defeatist attitude on civil rights. What can be done to offset this?

____

____

____

5. What should strategy now be? (Setting aside issue temporarily; introducing one piece of legislation to make coalition lose face; permit filibuster to run its course on rules change; other possibilities.)

____

____

____

____

To: Herbert Bayard Swope, Vice-Chairman, National Citizens' Council on Civil Rights

From: A. Philip Randolph

[illegible]

1. I consider that they ran out on the civil rights program. It is my [illegible] that the fight should have been started at the beginning of [illegible] and the most controversial measure should have been raised first, namely [illegible] no coordination of effort, organization or strategy back of [illegible] measures. Both parties have attempted to make political [illegible] of the plight of civil rights.

2. I consider Republican strategy as insincere and hypocritical.

3. No compromise can be made because the opponents of civil rights measures don't want any civil rights and the advocates of the measures cannot afford to compromise, for if they do, there will be no civil rights legislation.

4. The only way by which the feeling of defeatism on the civil rights question can be abolished is to mobilize all of the little people of the country back of the fight. At the present time the fight for civil rights is too much of a round table professional affair.

5. I feel that it should be the strategy now to wage a nation-wide [illegible] campaign against all senators and congressmen who either opposed civil rights measures, compromised on civil rights measures or remained silent on civil rights measures, with a view to electing progressive Republicans and Democrats and [illegible] and Socialists, if possible, who will wage an honest and effective struggle for civil rights legislation.

The issue should not be put aside but should be raised at every opportunity for debate because of its educational value to the public, even though there may be no immediate possibility of passing civil rights bills. The [illegible] bill should be raised, being the most controversial, to test out the strength of the [illegible] pro-civil rights forces and the anti-civil rights forces in the House and Senate. Any measure, including change of Senate rules or the attempt to get an [illegible] civil rights bill to the floor itself, ought to be used as a means of measuring the actual strength of the filibuster by having it run its full course.

CLASS OF SERVICE

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Ref [illegible] Admin Com

WESTERN UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

1201

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QTH 1 STRAIGHT JAN 11 1949

HONORABLE ROBERT A TAFT SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC=

CONGRATULATIONS UPON YOUR DEMAND FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION TO CHANGE SENATE RULES TO PREVENT FILIBUSTER FROM OBSTRUCTING PASSAGE OF CIVIL RIGHTS BILLS FOR DELAY ON THIS MATTER WILL DOOM ALL CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION IN THE 81ST CONGRESS SINCE CHANGE OF RULES LATER WILL BE PRACTICALLY IMPOSSIBLE= I WISH TO URGE THAT YOU DEMAND INVOCATION OF COTURE

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

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BY MAJORITY OF SENATORS PRESENT SINCE ANY CHANGE IN RULES
WHICH MAKES IT POSSIBLE TO LIMIT DEBATE BY ONLY 2/3 MAJORITY
WILL BE PRACTICALLY A FUTILE GESTURE SINCE IT IS WELL NIGH
IMPOSSIBLE TO SECURE A 2/3 VOTE AGAINST TE FILIBUSTER
WIH THE DIXIECRATS IN SENATE=

A PHILIP RANDOLPH INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT
BROTERHOOD OF SLEEPINGCAR PORTERS=

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JOYCETTE K. JONES, CHIEF CLERK

United States Senate
COMMITTEE ON
AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

Washington 25, D. C.
March 23, 1949

Mr. Roy Wilkins
Chairman, Executive Committee
National Council for a Permanent FEPC
930 F Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Wilkins:

In reply to your recent communication concerning the action to curb filibusters in the Senate, I wish to say that my effort throughout the entire debate was directed toward obtaining an amendment to the rules of the Senate that would provide a practical and workable method of closing off debate.

Senate rules formerly provided for bringing an end to debate when a measure was pending, but there was no provision for such action on the preliminary motions to bring up a measure or to approve the journal. Two different presiding officers in less than one year's time interpreted the rule differently. I felt that it should be changed by vote of the Senate so that there would be no further question about it.

The new rule, which I am convinced is the best that could possibly have been obtained, provides that two-thirds of the total membership of the Senate can apply cloture on any matter before the Senate relating to legislation. For the first time in 160 years the Senate has an effective means of ending debate when sixty-four Senators, or two-thirds of the membership, believe the issue warrants such action.

In my opinion, we have made an advance, and I think you will find that the rule will work and that it will prevent needless filibusters while still protecting the rights of the minority.

Sincerely yours,

Edward J Thye
Edward J. Thye, U.S.S.

EJT:wj

NC FEPC
Admin & Labor

February 8, 1949

Hon. Elbert Thomas, Chairman
Senate Committee on Labor and Education
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Thomas:

Kindly send me a copy of the administration's new labor relations bill which is to take the place of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Very truly yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:HB

February 11, 1949

Honorable Elbert Thomas, Chairman
Senate Committee on Labor and Education
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Thomas:

Find enclosed statement which I had intended presenting to the Committee on Labor and Education had there been time for me to appear. I hope that you may carry this in the written proceedings of the hearings.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:ha
enc.

re: FEPC
admin & labor

February 8, 1949

Hon. Maurice Tobin
Secretary of Labor
Department of Labor
Washington, D. C.

My dear Secretary Tobin:

Just a word to say that I requested the opportunity to testify on the administration's labor bill which is to take the place of the Taft-Hartley Act, before the Senate Committee on Labor and Education, but since I understand that it is the intention of the administration to conclude the hearings in the next few days, I want to request and urge that an amendment be made to provide for the elimination of discriminations because of race, creed, color, religion, national origin or ancestry. Knowing your sound position on this question, I hope that you may see to it that such a non-discriminatory amendment becomes part of the bill.

Very truly yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:RB

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

MAY 17 1949

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
International President
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
217 West 125th Street (Room 301)
New York 27, New York

Dear Mr. Randolph:

This is to thank you for your letter asking me to support an amendment to the administration's labor bill to provide for the elimination of discrimination because of race, creed, color, religion, national origin or ancestry.

I have given careful consideration to your request because I know that we both agree as to the present need for legislation preventing discrimination in employment on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry and are both seeking the most appropriate legislative means for accomplishing this purpose. It seems to me that the basic question which you present is whether the prevention of discrimination in employment can best be accomplished in a labor relations bill or whether this objective should be subject to separate legislative inquiry and action.

It is my opinion that types of discrimination in employment to which you refer can best be dealt with in separate legislation which would not place additional responsibilities on the National Labor Relations Board thereby interfering with the proper discharge of the Board's primary duties of insuring free collective bargaining and freedom of organization of employees for their mutual aid and protection. Questions of discrimination in employment may best be referred to a separate agency staffed by persons selected on the basis of their particular suitability for the task of effectuating the purposes of such legislation. Such a program is provided in S. 1728, introduced in the Senate by Senator McGrath, and in H. R. 4453, introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman Adam Clayton Powell.

The House of Representatives has indicated its preference for dealing with this matter separately from its consideration of labor relations legislation by the appointment of a sub-committee of the House Committee on Education and Labor, under the chairmanship of Congressman Powell, to consider fair employment practice legislation. This sub-committee is now holding hearings on H. R. 4453 and other bills to prohibit discrimination in employment. It is my intention to appear before the sub-committee, at which time I will give my wholehearted approval to H. R. 4453 and urge its enactment.

Yours very truly,

Maurice J. Tobin

Secretary of Labor

Spec FEPC (
admin & policy

June 21, 1949

Hon. Maurice J. Tobin
Secretary of Labor
Department of Labor
Washington, D. C.

Dear Secretary Tobin:

Just a word to thank you for your letter of May 17th expressing your position on the question of including antidiscrimination clauses in bills involving social legislation. I am in accord with your position and I am glad to get your observations on this question.

Very truly yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:BB

[illegible]

January 13, 1949

Honorable Harry S. Truman
President of the United States of America
White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear President Truman:

Realizing that your Civil Rights program will not have a chance in a million to get through this 81st Congress unless the Senate rules are changed to provide for the limitation of debate by a majority of the senators present, may I inquire as to the policy of the Administration on the question of changing the Senate rules. It seems obvious that unless the rules are changed to abolish the filibuster at the beginning of this 81st Congress there is very little chance that they will be changed at all. I hope you will lend the weight of your great office on the side of the change in the Senate rules immediately in the interest of the enactment of civil rights legislation.

I want to express appreciation for your restatement of your position on your civil rights program in your address on the State of the Union before the 81st Congress.

Sincerely yours,

APR:ha

A. Philip Randolph
International President

[illegible] Policy [illegible]

February 24, 1949

Hon. Harry S. Truman
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

Because of your sound, forthright, no-punch-pulling attitude on Civil Rights, your realistic idealism and high democratic purpose, which no president in the history of the United States has surpassed or equalled, I wish, respectfully, to point out to you that the whole Civil Rights legislative structure you have wisely submitted to the 81st Congress stands in grave danger of utter and ignoble collapse, if not destruction, as a result of the obvious mishandling of a bonafide effort to amend the Senate rules to provide for the limitation of debate, calculated to outlaw the totalitarian filibuster by the Senate Rules Committee, under Chairman Karl Hayden and Senator Scott W. Lucas, Majority Leader.

Remarks by Senator Lucas, to the effect that measures involving Civil Rights will be side-tracked when important bills come before the Senate, carry with them the sinister implication that Civil Rights bills "don't rate", that they are not important, and are therefore only to be considered as a side issue, a position which is not only indefensible, but absurd, and one which I am confident you will not countenance.

Permit me to assure you that unless you step squarely into the Civil Rights fight, as you did the fight to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act, the Dixiecrats who spared neither money, political demagoguery or billingsgate to retire you to political oblivion from which they hoped you would never emerge, will filibuster your, and the American people's Civil Rights Program, to death and expose to the world, and especially Soviet Russia, that we are long on democratic promises, but short on performance, even with our own citizens, because of race, creed, color, religion, national origin or ancestry.

I hope, Mr. President, that you are not being incorrectly advised with respect to the present grass-roots sentiment on civil rights throughout the country. As one who, without a penchant for expert polls of discredited memory, but who is in constant contact with mass opinion, I can vouchsafe the opinion that if the major Civil Rights measures, such as Fair Employment Practice, anti-poll tax and anti-lynching are not passed in the 81st Congress, the people, especially the Negro, will consider that, despite their support of you in the recent memorable Presidential campaign, they have been "let down", a feeling which may be reflected in the Congressional campaign in 1950.

I, therefore, wish, humbly, to beseech you, cognizant of your tremendous and grave problems, of national and world significance, to lay aside some of these matters just long enough to summon Vice-President Barkley, Senator Scott W. Lucas, Majority Leader and Senator Karl Hayden, Chairman of the Senate Rules Committee, to the White House for your instructions, to take the necessary action to amend Senate Rules which will effectively curb the filibuster and enable Civil Rights bills to pass the Senate.

Minorities, Mr. President, are fully aware of the fact that you are committed to have the Congress repeal the Taft-Hartley law first, and enact the Administration's Labor Bill. They expect you to carry out this commitment.

But, I urge, in the name of the minorities, that before the long debate on the Taft-Hartley Law begins in the Senate, action be taken to amend the Senate Rules, lest delay spells disaster to Civil Rights legislation in the 81st Congress.

Press reports indicate that some agreement has been reached between the Administration's Democrats and Republicans to raise the question of amending Senate rules, February 28th. May I observe that the Senate Rules Committee's proposed amendment to limit debate by a two-thirds majority, is a mere political gesture and is woefully inadequate, since it is practically impossible to secure a two-thirds majority vote in the Senate with the uncompromising opposition of the Dixiecrats. Only an amendment to limit debate by a simple majority vote can halt the filibuster.

Unless action to this end is immediately taken, the impression will go abroad in the land that the Dixiecrats, not President Truman, won the election.

Respectfully yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:RB

FEPC
Admin & Policy

September 2, 1949

Hon. Harry S. Truman
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C.

My dear President Truman:

Whereas, our country is in the throes of an industrial and financial recession, and some four million or more wage earners are unemployed, with minorities, including Negroes, Jews, Catholics, Filipinos and Japanese-Americans feeling the main impact, and especially Negroes, being the first fired and last hired, I wish to urge that you, in a special message to Congress, and orders to Majority Leader of the Senate Scott W. Lucas, demand the pending bills on Fair Employment Practice legislation be included among the "must" bills for enactment before adjournment of this 81st Congress.

An FEPC law is one of the most effective means for insuring that minorities receive fair play in the apportionment of jobs during good and bad business.

The fact that not a single civil rights measure recommended by your Committee on Civil Rights has been passed by the 81st Congress, makes it look no better, so far as civil rights are concerned, than the 80th Congress, which you so vigorously and rightly condemned; and this fact, together with rising unemployment will make for the growth and spread of a sense of defeatism and cynicism among the masses of minorities, which may be capitalized by the forces of reaction against the election of a liberal and progressive Congress in 1950.

Respectfully,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:BB

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Re FEPC
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WESTERN UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

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QTH 4STRAIGHT JAN 11 1949=

PRESIDENT HARRY S TRUMAN WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON DC==

CONGRATULATIONS UPON YOUR INCLUSION OF THE DEMAN FOR CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION IN YOUR STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS= WISH TO URGE THAT YOU PLACE THE WEIGHT OF YOUR OFFICE FOR CHANGE OF SENATE RULES PROVIDING FOR LIMITATION OF DEBATE BY MAJORITY OF SENATORS PRESENT= ANY CHANGE OF RULES REQUIRING THE 2/3 VOTE TO STOP A FILIBUSTER IS PRACTICALLY A FUTILE GESTURE SINCE IT CAN HARDLY BE ATTAINED WITH THE INTRANSIGENT DIXIECRATS IN

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

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THE SENATE=

A PHILIP RANDOLPH INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT
BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

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= QTH 6 STRAIGHT JAN 11 1949 UNITED PRESS NEW YORK CITY==

QTH 7 STRAIGHT JAN 11 1949= NEW YORK TIMES NEW YORK CITY==

QTH8 STRAIGHT JAN 11 1949= NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE NEW YORK

QTH 9 STRAIGHT JAN 11 1949= NEW YORK STAR NEW YORK CITY==

QTH 10 STRAIGHT JAN 11 1949= NEW YORK SUN NEW YOR CITY==

QTH 11 STRAIGHT JAN 11 1949= DAILY NEWS NEW YORK CITY=

QTH 12 STRAIGHT JAN 11 1949 NEW YOR POST NEW YORK CITY==

FOLLOWING TELEGRAMS WERE SENT TO PRESEIDENT TRUMAN AND SENATOR ROBERT A TAFT TODAY BY A PHILIP RANDOLPH

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

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INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT OF THE BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS: PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S READ: CONGRATULATIONS UPON YOUR INCLUSION OF THE DEMAN FOR CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION IN YOUR STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS= WISH TO URGE THAT YOU PLACE THE WEIGHT OF YOUR OFFICE FOR CHANGE OF SENATE RULES PROVIDING FOR LIMITATION OF DEBATE BY MAJORITY OF SENATORS PRESENT= ANY CHANGE OF RULES REQUIRING THE 2/3 VOTE TO STOP A FILIBUSTER IS PRACTICALLY A FUTILE GESTURE SINCE IT CAN HARDLY BE ATTAINED WITH THE INTRANSIGENT DIXIECRATS IN THE SENATE= SENATOR TAFT'S READ:CONGRATULATIONS UPON YOUR DEMAND FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION TO CHANGE SENATE RULES TO PREVENT

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THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

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JOSEPH L. EGAN, PRESIDENT

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PHILIP RANDOLPH INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT
BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS=

THIS COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
20 WEST 40TH STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

LONGACRE 3-6890

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25

I M ______ AA ______ JC ______
C L ______ WAL ______ SS ______
Circulate ______ Return to ______ FILE

February 24th
1949

FEB 25 1949

Dear Arnie:

Here is a copy of Mr. Bingham's letter to me of February 21, together with his suggestions for the FEPC campaign.

I thought that sometime between now and March 7 when I return to New York you might want to discuss this with Max Delson or some other members of the executive committee. I certainly feel we should discuss the matter before giving Mr. Bingham any answer, and perhaps we should hold a meeting of the committee to consider it.

If you can get together enough members before I come back, please go ahead and have the meeting as my presence is not necessary. I shall be jam-packed the week of March 7 because it is the time prior to our monthly Board meeting and we will have many committees to meet and reports to draw up. It is doubtful that I could attend a meeting that week.

Sincerely yours,

Roy (B)

Assistant Secretary.

Mr. Arnold Aronson
Room 4107
295 Madison Avenue
New York City

Attachment
RW:ELJ

40th ANNUAL CONFERENCE, Los Angeles, California, July 12-17, 1949, inclusive

FOUNDED 1909 LONGACRE 5-6890

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

20 WEST 40TH STREET NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

NC-FEPC
admin & Policy

August 23
1949

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
217 West 125th Street
New York, New York

Dear Philip:

Arnold Aaronson is away on a short vacation, but before he left, we discussed, among other things, the financial position of the National Council.

Our treasury is down to about two hundred and fifty dollars. We must continue our effort in this session to get the Senate Committee to report the Bill out favorably, and put it on the calendar which means that we will have to keep Mr.Klein at work. As a matter of fact, Mr. Klein should be kept from now straight through until the new campaign starts in January because there is a lot of work to be done in between the sessions.

I was wondering whether you could not renew the appeal to John L. Lewis for a substantial contribution. It seems to me we have performed rather well on a shoestring. The Bill has been gotten through a House Committee, and the chances of its being reported by the Senate are good. The Administration has lost considerable face by its failure to do anything definite on civil rights at this session, and with the election coming up next year, undoubtedly, some well-organized pressure could accomplish something in the next session of Congress.

We need money to do this. Literature on the work of the first session must be prepared and distributed. Groups must be instructed. Conferences with congressmen and senators at their homes must be held. Mass demonstrations must be organized, and a big demonstration in Washington in December or early January must be staged.

It occurred to me that perhaps John L. Lewis who has not contributed since 1947 would respond to an appeal from you. I hope you can do something.

Cordially,

Roy W

Roy Wilkins
Acting Secretary

RW:ap

COPY

UNITED STATES SENATE
Committee On Appropiations

October 13, 1949

Mr. R. R. Church, Chairman
Republican American Committee
6000 Champlain Avenue
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Mr. Church:-

Sometime ago, I received from you a letter, which I acknowledged, together with a copy of the statement addressed by you to the Republican National Committee on the subject of its policy toward Negro voters and legislative matters of special concern to them.

In connection with your further letter of October 10th on this same subject, I am sure you recognize that I can in no wise speak for the National Committee, since I am not a member and have no more voice in its affairs than any other person affilated with the Republican Party. It is my entirely personal opinion that you are fully justified in submitting the matter as you did and that the National Committee should give it the utmost thoughtful and sympathetic consideration.

But since you have specifically asked whether I agree or disagree with your presentation, I must call your attention to the obvious misstatement that Senate Republicans "early in 1949 joined with Dixiecrats to fasten upon the Senate a new cloture rule which makes it nearly impossible to break a filibuster against FEPC or other Civil Rights legislation!

This is an interpretation which Truman Administration leaders have attempted to sell to the country's voters, but I do not share the view and I have at all times contended, and I believe rightly so, that the change in the Senate cloture rule is an effective weapon against filibusters. I am strengthening my position by the fact that Senator Lucas, as Majority Leader, has not dared bring a piece of Civil Rights legislation before the Senate, although we on the Republican side of the aisle promised our support and have done everything within our power to obtain such action before the conclusion of the present session.

In full recognition of your sincerity and your determination to serve both the Republican Party and the welfare of the Negro people, I stand ready at all times to cooperate, receive constructive opinions and advice and, in turn, to cooperate with the Republican National organization to put into effect our policy. But this can only be done if we have a majority in Congress in control of procedure, and I believe that the restoration of a national Republican administration will hasten the day when these commitments will be fulfilled.

Cordially yours,

(Signed) Kenneth S. Wherry

KSW;elk-1

P. S. I believe the sincerity of what I have tried to say above is fortified by an article carried by the NNPA out of Washington on October 4th and printed in most of the major Negro newspapers of the country. A copy is enclosed in the event you are not familiar with it.

K. S. W.

NCPFEPC
Admin of Policy

October 6, 1949

Mr. Roy Wilkins, Acting Secretary
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
20 West 40th Street
New York, New York

Dear Roy:

Thanks a lot for your letter of August 23rd concerning the work of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC and some effort to secure funds from John L. Lewis to help maintain the work of the Council.

I will write John L. Lewis and urge him to renew his contribution, but I think I will wait a few weeks before I raise this question, since he is in the midst of the controversy over the pension fund.

Cordially,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:ED

WESTERN
UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

MARCH 17, 1949

SO-CALLED ANTI-FILIBUSTER COMPROMISE A BETRAYAL NOT ONLY OF [illegible] RIGHTS PLATFORM PLEDGES BUT OF DEMOCRATIC PROCESS ITSELF. [illegible] EXEMPTION OF FUTURE MOTIONS TO CHANGE RULES FROM ANY APPLICATION [illegible] CLOTURE VIRTUALLY SURRENDERS SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES TO PERMANENT [illegible] MINORITY CONTROL. GREATLY DISTURBED BY YOUR ANNOUNCED SUPPORT OF SO-CALLED COMPROMISE PROPOSAL. STRONGLY URGE THAT YOU RECONSIDER.

ROY WILKINS,
CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT FEPC
930 F Street, N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

DOMESTIC SERVICE
Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent as a full rate telegram

FULL RATE TELEGRAM		SERIAL	
DAY LETTER		NIGHT LETTER	

WESTERN UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN, PRESIDENT

1206

[illegible]
Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent at the full rate

FULL RATE		DEFERRED	
CODE		NIGHT LETTER	

NO. WDS.-CL. OF SVC.	PD. OR COLL.	CASH NO.	CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF	TIME FILED
			NCPFEPC	

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

March 17, 1949

SO CALLED ANTI-FILIBUSTER COMPROMISE A BETRAYAL NOT ONLY OF CIVIL [illegible] PLATFORM PLEDGES BUT OF DEMOCRATIC PROCESS ITSELF. CATEGORICAL [illegible] OF FUTURE EFFORTS TO CHANGE RULES FROM ANY APPLICATION OF CLOTURE [illegible] SUBJECTS SENATE OF U.S. TO PERMANENT MINORITY CONTROL. GREATLY [illegible] BY YOUR ANNOUNCED SUPPORT OF SO CALLED COMPROMISE PROPOSAL. [illegible] THAT YOU RECONSIDER.

ROY WILKINS, Chairman
Executive Committee
National Council for a [illegible]
FEPC

Sent to Senators Jenner, Thye, Knowland, Hendrickson, Smith (N.J.),
Brewster, Smith (Me.) Wherry.

Telegraph your order for America's favorite magazines—HOLIDAY, 1 yr., $5 • the Post, 1 yr., $6 • LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, 1 yr., $3. All prices U. S. only. No charge for wire. Pay Western Union clerk for subscription or [illegible]

ASA PHILIP RANDOLPH

SUBJECT FILE

FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE
COMMITTEE

CORRESPONDENCE

A-J

1950

EARL D. THOMAS, Dean GIRARD T. BRYANT, Asst. Dean ANN JOHNSON, Counselor ROBERT-ELLEN ARNOLD, Registrar

LINCOLN HIGH SCHOOL AND JUNIOR COLLEGE
2111 WOODLAND AVENUE
KANSAS CITY 8, MISSOURI

NC FEPC
Kansas City
Council

March 29, 1950

Dear Philip:

I have received all your communications for which I am grateful and have planned for many weeks to write.

At this time I am writing for information and will not take time for a full letter.

We have the N. A. A. C. P. Emergency Civil Rights Committee in K. C. which has taken for its point of contact FEPC.

The Committee as it now is has several Communists on it. The group has asked me to serve on the Board.

What is your plan? Will you continue a separate FEPC organization or do you plan to allow N. A. A. C. P. to sponsor the cause?

In addition to the Communists who are on the present board, there are certain influential white citizens who are traditionaly and by the practices of their public office, opposed to the fundamental principles of FEPC.

This was to be a note so it comes to a close. An immediate response will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely

Bobbie

March 13, 1950

Rev. Sandy F. Ray
Corner Stone Baptist Church
562 Madison
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Dr. Ray:

There will be an important meeting of the Steering Committee Wednesday, March 15th at 3:30 p.m. at 295 Madison Avenue, Room 4107. I hope you will be able to attend.

Sincerely,

ARNOLD ARONSON
Secretary

AA:ms

March 13, 1950

Dr. William J. Schieffelin
620 Park Avenue
New York City

Dear Dr. Schieffelin:

There will be an important meeting of the Executive Committee Wednesday, March 15th, at 3:30 p.m. at 295 Madison Avenue, Room 4107. I hope you will be able to attend.

Sincerely,

ARNOLD ARONSON
Secretary

AA:ms

October 18, 1950

Mr. Walter White, Executive Secty.
NAACP
20 W. 40 Street
New York 18, N.Y.

Dear Walter:

I have received a number of calls and letters during the past few days from members of the Executive Committee expressing concern that as yet no action apparently has been taken with respect to the proposals which were submitted to Mr. Symington early last August.

The members of the Executive Committee continue to have confidence in Mr. Symington's sincerity and they fully appreciate the many urgent and difficult problems which confront him. Indeed, I think it fair to say that it is precisely because of that appreciation that all of us, including yourself, have refrained from pressing our proposals quite as vigorously as we usually do. On the other hand, it is well over two months since we met with Mr. Symington and more than a month since he promised to write "not later than Wednesday of next week." I need not remind you that the problem has not eased during that period.

In this connection, I am enclosing the text of a telegram which Senator Lehman issued yesterday calling upon the President to take action to prevent discrimination in defense employment. Apparently Senator Lehman was not aware that the inclusion of a non-discrimination clause is mandatory in all armed services procurement contracts and sub-contracts, and that the widespread discrimination against which he protests is due not to the absence of government policy or specific clauses in government contracts, but rather to the absence of machinery, such as we proposed, with sufficient authority and resources to insure compliance with ~~int~~existing non-discrimination contractual obligations.

I should like to call your attention particularly to the following excerpt from Senator Lehman's telegram:

> "One question from my constituents which recurs with increasing frequency is why at the same time that we are mobilizing under the banners of freedom and equality of peoples, there continues to be discrimination in employment in this country against some of our citizens."

I am certain that this question is being asked of candidates in many other states, notably, Illinois, Pennsylvania, California, and Ohio. It is this same question which the members of our constituent agencies are asking, also "with increasing frequency," of their representatives on the Executive Committee.

Neither of us has any inclination to embarrass Mr. Symington or the administration unnecessarily. I fear, however, that we shall be charged with dereliction, and probably rightly so, if we do not have something concrete to report to the Executive Committee at its meetings next Wednesday. I sincerely hope, therefore, that you may be able to obtain some specific assurances from Mr. Symington before that time.

Best regards.

Cordially,

Arnold Aronson

AA:RB
Enc.

Text of Sen. Lehman's telegram

"Since I have been back home among my constituents, I have been urging upon them the necessity of increasing the pace of national mobilization and of national sacrifices so that our country, in association with our Allies, may develop the strength and unity essential for security and peace.

"One question from my constituents which recurs with increasing frequency is why, at the same time that we are mobilizing under the banners of freedom and equality of peoples, there continues to be discrimination in employment in this country against some of our citizens.

"You and I know the real answer to this question. But it is not enough to know the answer. I should like to offer at least a partial remedy.

"That is why I am wiring you today, to urge that you, from your great office, issue an executive order setting a pattern of non-discrimination in employment for the nation. I respectfully urge that you direct, as President Roosevelt did in 1941, that all defense contracts must contain a clause barring discrimination in employment under such contracts.

"Such action would, of course, be no substitute for the enactment of Federal legislation, such as you have recommended and which I have so strongly supported, requiring fair employment practices in all employment.

"But while we continue to work for this legislation, it seems to me that our Government - if we are in fact to be a leader among the free nations in the cause of democracy - must certainly eliminate discriminations based on race, creed, or color from any activities over which the Federal Government has any control.

"Such an executive order, affecting all defense contracts, would reassure our men and women fighting in Korea and would at the same time reassure those at home who are called upon to make sacrifices. In addition, such action would certainly strengthen our moral positions among all the peoples of the world.

"I hope you will give this proposal your earliest consideration."

295 Madison Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.
November 8, 1950

The enclosed memorandum was drafted to meet the argument that issuance of an FEPC Executive Order would run afoul of the Russell Amendment. I would very much appreciate receiving your comments on the memorandum as soon as possible.

Cordially yours,

Arnold Aronson

AA:RB
Enc.

Sent 11/9 to Gunther, Henderson, Hines, Sifton, Levy, Marshall, Johnson, Mitchell, Delson, Cohen, Rabkin, Lucas.

MEMORANDUM REGARDING APPLICATION OF THE RUSSELL AMENDMENT TO THE PROPOSED EXECUTIVE ORDER ON DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT

A proposal has been made that the President issue an Executive order establishing a procedure for the enforcement of the anti-discrimination provisions which are now required in all Government contracts. It has been suggested, however, that the so-called Russell Amendment (Section 213 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act of 1945; Public Law 358, 78th Congress, approved June 27, 1944) prevents the establishment of an agency to supervise such enforcement unless the agency receives a direct appropriation from Congress. The full text of the Russell Amendment is as follows:

> "Sec.213. After January 1, 1945, no part of any appropriation or fund made available by this or any other Act shall be allotted or made available to, or used to pay the expenses of, any agency or instrumentality including those established by Executive order after such agency or instrumentality has been in existence for more than one year, if the Congress has not appropriated any money specifically for such agency or instrumentality or specifically authorized the expenditure of funds by it. For the purposes of this section, any agency or instrumentality including those established by Executive order shall be deemed to have been in existence during the existence of any other agency or instrumentality, established by a prior Executive order, if the principal functions of both of such agencies or instrumentalities are substantially the same or similar. When any agency or instrumentality is or has been prevented from using appropriations by reason of this section, no part of any appropriation or fund made available by this or any other Act shall be used to pay the expenses of the performance by any other agency or instrumentality of functions which are substantially the same as or similar to the principal functions of the agency or instrumentality so prevented from using appropriations, unless the Congress has specifically authorized the expenditure of funds for performing such functions."

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT FEPC

Co-Chairmen:
REV. ALLAN K. CHALMERS • MARTIN QUIGLEY • A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

Treasurer
WILLIAM J. SCHIEFFELIN

Chairman, Executive Committee
ROY WILKINS

Secretary, Executive Committee
ARNOLD ARONSON

NATIONAL EMERGENCY CIVIL RIGHTS MOBILIZATION

Chairman
ROY WILKINS

Secretary
ARNOLD ARONSON

Assistant Secretary
HERBERT M. LEVY

Partial List of Cooperating National Organizations

African Methodist Episcopal Church
Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority
Alpha Phi Alpha
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America
Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of America
American Civil Liberties Union
American Council on Human Rights
American Council on Race Relations
American Federation of Labor
Americans for Democratic Action
American Friends Service Committee
American Jewish Committee
American Jewish Congress
American Unitarian Association
American Unitarian Youth
American Veterans Committee
Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith
Association of Catholic Trade Unionists
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
Catholic Interracial Council
Catholic War Veterans
Central Conference of American Rabbis
Church League for Industrial Democracy
Committee of Racial Equality
Common Council for American Unity
Congregational Christian Churches (Council for Social Action)
Congress of Industrial Organizations
Council Against Intolerance in America
Delta Sigma Theta Society
Evangelical and Reformed Church, General Synod
Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America
Fraternal Council of Negro Churches in America
Girl Friends, Inc.
Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union
Improved Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks of the World
Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America
International Brotherhood of Teamsters
International Ladies Garment Workers Union
Japanese-American Citizens League
Jewish Labor Committee
Jewish War Veterans of the United States
Kappa Alpha Psi
League of United Latin American Citizens
Methodist Church, General Conference
Methodist Federation for Social Action
Methodist Ministers' Union
National Alliance of Postal Employees
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses
National Association of Colored Women
National Baptist Convention, U.S.A.
National Bar Association
National CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination
National Community Relations Advisory Council
National Council of Catholic Women
National Council of Jewish Women
National Council of Negro Women
National Council of Student Christian Associations
National Farm Labor Union
National Medical Association
National Negro Insurance Association
National Negro Funeral Directors Association
National Religion & Labor Foundation
National Supreme Council of Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Masons
National Urban League
National Women's Trade Union League of America
Negro Newspaper Publishers Association
Omega Psi Phi
Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity
Postwar World Council
Presbyterian General Assembly
Sigma Gamma Rho Society
Students for Democratic Action
Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias
Synagogue Council of America
Transport Workers Union of America
Union of American Hebrew Congregations
Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice
United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America
United Council of Church Women
United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union
United Mine Workers of America
United Packinghouse Workers of America
United Steelworkers of America
United Transport Service Employees Union
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
Workers Defense League
Workmen's Circle
Young Men's Christian Association, National Board
Young Women's Christian Association, National Board

UAW-CIO WASHINGTON OFFICE
1129 VERMONT AVENUE N.W.
EXECUTIVE 3522

11/1/50

Note: The speakers and panel members should be the very best political scientists, constitutional lawyers, and other top-flight leaders obtainable. They should be committed to participated on the basis of preparing papers in advance which can be duplicated for the press and subsequently utilised in promoting the cause.

A person should be put in fulltime charge of organising the conference.

There should be an ascending schedule of advance publicity, arrangements for radio broadcasts, special feature treatment, magazines, group delegations, etc.

The American Dilemma of 1951

A Conference, Jan. __ and __, 1951

At ______________________________

on

The Constitutional Crisis -- FEPC and Other Civil Rights Bills Trapped in the Dead End of Filibuster Alley

WHAT ARE POSSIBLE WAYS TO BREAK RULE BY THE VETO POWER OF A SENATE MINORITY?

- - - - -

The Wherry Amendment to Senate Rule XXII

1. Requires a vote by 64 of the 96 Members of the U. S. Senate to limit debate (break a filibuster) on any bill or motion, except a motion to change a Senate Rule.

2. Locks this amendment in place by providing that there shall be NO limitation of debate upon a motion to change a Senate Rule.

"We appeal to the members of both parties to see to it that 64 votes are forthcoming to save the country from having to explore the constitutional crisis that would be precipitated if it were demonstrated that many more than a majority, but a few less than two-thirds, can be denied the democratic right even to take up a bill.

"Such a crisis would center around the most reckless and dangerous part of the new cloture rule, that part which proposes to deny the Senate the right to put any limit whatsoever on debate upon a motion to change this or any other Senate rule. If this provision of the rule were to stand, the Senate would have nailed its feet to the floor for a thousand years." -- A. Philip Randolph and Roy Wilkins, May 16, 1950

THE NATURE OF THE CRISIS

First Day — Morning Session

I. How it came about — An Historical Review of efforts to block majority rule in the Congress

Votes in the Constitutional Convention, 1787
77 invited; 55 came; 39 stayed, only 1 more than a simple majority
If a "constitutional two-thirds" had been required, we would never have had the Constitution of the United States.

When framers of constitutions meant two-thirds, they said so in the Constitution.
Two-thirds necessary to propose a constitutional amendment.
Two-thirds required to expel a member.
Two-thirds to pass a measure over the President's veto.
Two-thirds to approve a treaty.
Two-thirds to convict when the Senate sits as a court of impeachment.
But in each instance cited above the constitutional requirement is only for two-thirds of those voting, not two-thirds of the entire membership.

Adoption and interpretations of the Cloture Rule
the Vandenberg ruling
the Barkley ruling

An analysis of vote reversing the Barkley ruling
The
The Wherry Amendment - an analysis

Analysis of the 63-23 vote for the Wherry Amendment

Speakers:

Discussion Panel:

II. The Effect of the Wherry Amendment

Continual threat of veto by a minority hangs over all legislative plans and proposals

"Controversial" measures are handicapped

Compromise to appease minorities is made a cardinal principle of legislative strategy

Aids destruction of party responsibility and discipline; promotes rule by bipartisan blocs and coalitions

Speakers:

Discussion Panel:

-more-

First Day -- Afternoon Session

III. What Is At Stake

Not only FEPC and other Civil Rights Legislation but also all "controversial" measures, some of which, in the critical years ahead, may be necessary to the survival of the nation.

List sample items

Speakers:

Discussion Panel:

IV. Is the Wherry Amendment Unconstitutional?

In Fact

In Law

(Note: The Wherry Amendment seizes on one clause in Section 5 of the Constitution which gives each House the right to make its own rules and attempts to convert it into a device for nullifying Article I, Section 1 and Section 8, which assign and itemize the legislative powers of the Congress and other sections which make plain the intent that the Congress shall exercise those legislative powers without let, hindrance or undue delay. When in session, each House must meet not less frequently than every three days; in order to do business, the Constitution provides that even a minority may direct Sergeants-At-Arms to arrest absent Senators and to penalize them for non-attendance. As noted above under I, when the Constitution intends a majority greater than one-half-plus-one of those voting, it so states; it is a fair construction that in all other business, the Constitution intends a simple majority to be sufficient; in no instance does the Constitution require two-thirds of the total membership; the Wherry Amendment is a brazen seizure of unconstitutional power.

Though laymen are likely to agree that the facts show the Wherry Amendment to be unconstitutional in its effects and lawyers may agree that it is unconstitutional in fact and in law, there is the question of what to do about it; how shall the Senate be restrained and prevented from violating the Constitution and brought back into compliance with the Constitution?)

Speakers:

Discussion Panel:

-more-

Second Day — Morning Session

V. HOW SHALL THE CRISIS BE DEALT WITH?

V. Informing and Educating the Public About the Issue

In terms of issues that are now under minority veto
    FEPC
    Anti-poll tax
    Anti-lynch
    Equal accommodation
    Other anti-discrimination measures

In terms of other "controversial" issues
    Expansion of productive facilities
    Valley authorities
    Etc.

In terms of party responsibility, blocs and coalitions

In terms of parliamentary machinery and procedure

In terms of potential threat to national security and survival resulting from minority veto blocking vital legislation

(Note: Logically, this sequence might begin with a description of the parliamentary difficulty, but, to get public interest, concern and active support, the effects of the difficulty should receive first and major emphasis. This is the only way to overcome the problem of getting action on the technical matter of the present Senate Rule XXII.)

Speakers:

Discussion Panel:

VI. Mobilizing Public Opinion to Obtain Substitution of Majority Rule in the Senate for Rule by Minority Veto Under the Wherry Amendment

The introduction of the Morse-Humphrey Resolution repealing the Wherry Amendment and substituting a rule that Senate debate may be limited by a vote of the majority of those voting

Organizing support for such a measure

Demands for thorough Committee hearings

Presentation of witnesses, testimony and exhibits

Enlistment of press and radio in support of demand for such a change

-more-

(Note: Unless some effective way is found to challenge the Senate's usurpation of unconstitutional power, the campaigns of information, education and mobilization outlined above should include the proposal that the Senate must bring itself back to compliance with the Constitution by conducting continuous, round-the-clock sessions to wear out the certain filibuster against a change in Senate Rule XXII.)

737

Speakers:

Discussion Panel:

Second Day — Afternoon Session

VII. Ways and Means

Formation of a Coordinating Committee to assist in carrying out whatever program is agreed upon by this conference

Purpose

Structure

Methods

Finance

10/31/50

Please reply to Room 4107, 295 Madison Avenue,
New York 17, N.Y.

December 4, 1950

Honorable John Galvin
U.S. Dept. of Labor
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Galvin:

In accordance with your suggestion, we are enclosing a revised draft of the proposed FEPC Executive Order.

We believe that this draft contains the minimum requirements for an effective fair employment policy, and as we indicated in our discussions with you last week, we are certain that there are no legal barriers to the issuance of such an Order.

We have taken the liberty of sending a copy of this draft to Secretary Tobin and we trust that you will use your good office to expedite this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Arnold Aronson
Secretary

AA:RB
Enc.

Please reply to Room 4107, 295 Madison Avenue,
New York 17, N.Y.

December 4, 1950

Honorable John Galvin
U.S. Dept. of Labor
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Sincerely yours,

Arnold Aronson
Secretary

AA:RB
Enc.

Please reply to Room 4107, 295 Madison Avenue,
New York 17, N.Y.

December 4, 1950

Mr. Irving J. Levy
1631 K St. N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

Dear Irving:

Will has gone over your revised draft of the proposed FEPC Order and we both feel that it contains all the essential provisions and represents an improvement over the original draft. We have, however, taken the precaution of adding the following prefatory phrase to Section 10: "In addition to the remedies provided in Sec.8b of this Order." Will you please add this phrase to the other copies which you plan to circulate.

As yet, no appointment has been set with the President and we have therefore taken the interim step of sending a copy to Secretary Tobin, together with the enclosed letter. I am also sending a letter addressed to Undersecretary Galvin. Since I have used up the three copies of the Executive Order which you sent to me, I would appreciate your forwarding this letter to him together with a copy of the proposed Order. I would also appreciate your making copies available to other members of our committee in Washington and I shall undertake to see to it that copies are available, if and when an appointment with the President is arranged.

Many thanks for all your help. Regards.

Cordially,

Arnold Aronson
Secretary

AA:RB
Enc.

Please reply to Room 4107, 295 Madison Ave., NYC

December 14, 1950

Mr. George L. P. Weaver
Ass't. to the Chairman
National Security Resources Board
Executive Office Bldg. Room 105
Washington, D.C.

Dear George:

Copies of the enclosed wire to the President, together with a request for support, were sent to the following:

Secretaries: Acheson, Marshall, Tobin, Chapman

Senators: Ives, Lehman, Morse, Humphrey, Murray

~~Chairman:~~ also to S. Symington

Regards.

Sincerely yours,

Arnold Aronson
Secretary

AA:RB
Enc.

Please reply to Room 4107, 295 Madison Ave., NYC

December 14, 1950

Hon. Maurice Tobin
Department of Labor
Washington, D.C.

Dear Secretary Tobin:

In view of your concern for meeting the nation's critical manpower needs, we trust that you will lend your support to the enclosed appeal which was wired to the President today.

With kindest personal regards,

Respectfully yours,

Arnold Aronson
Secretary

AA:RB
Enc.

NCFEPC
Seattle

January 3, 1950

Mrs. Addie F. Booth
Washington State Council for FEPC
2018 Jackson Street
Seattle 44, Washington

Dear Addie:

Kindly send me the name of the young man who is the president of the Co-op Club where we had that wonderful party.

Sincerely yours,

APR:bm

A. Philip Randolph
International President

4

132 - West 59th St.
Los Angeles 3. Cal.
9-6-50

Mr A Philip Randolph. Pres.
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
New York 27, N.Y.

Dear Bro. Randolph.

As per custom, ever so often that I drop you line. Although I had the pleasure of Chatting With you for a moment on your recent Visit out here, You were quite Busy and of course There wasent time to talk Shop. This leaves me in Very good health, and trust you and family are likewise. I hope on your next Pacific Coast Visit there will be a chance to at least talk for a Short time on our Former Struggles. Mr Randolph in looking up your address I came upon This old letter Can you tell me what ever Happened, As Mr Webster was to take of this Matter, That as far as I know is as far is it ever got. Did it So to Speak Die in Committee. Trusting The Pleasure of Hearing from you at Your Convenience, I am

Fraternally Yours LG. H. Booth

September 14, 1950

Mr. D. E. Booth
~~[illegible] Lake Street~~ 138 W 57 St
~~Omaha, Nebraska~~ Los Angeles 3 Calif.

Dear Brother Booth:

Permit me to thank you for your letter of September 6th inquiring as to what happened concerning the efforts to get you in the FEPC program. May I say that we were unable to do anything on this matter or rather to get any results and I doubt that anything can be done since we have failed in our efforts.

May I hope for you the utmost success in your efforts.

Fraternally yours,

APR:HA

A. Philip Randolph
International President

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
International President

MILTON P. WEBSTER
1st International Vice-President
3456-58 South State Street, 5th Floor
Chicago, Illinois

BENNIE SMITH
2nd International Vice-President
1308 Broadway, Room 305
Detroit, Michigan

BROTHERHOOD of SLEEPING CAR PORTERS
Train, Chair Car, Coach Porters and Attendants
AN INTERNATIONAL UNION
Affiliated With the A. F. of L.
217 WEST 125th STREET (Room 301)
NEW YORK 27, N. Y.
MO 2-5080-1
Nights, Sundays and Holidays—UNiverstiy 4-8262

ASHLEY L. TOTTEN
International Secretary-Treasurer

E. J. BRADLEY
3rd International Vice-President
11 North Jefferson Street
St. Louis, Missouri

C. L. DELLUMS
4th International Vice-President
1716 Seventh Street
Oakland, California

Black Worker

January 20, 1950

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
c/o J. E. Huntley
1021 Anderson Street
Norfolk, Virginia

Dear Chief:

Just a word to state that I called Roy Wilkins with regard to the meeting of the Mobilization group and the FEPC Council, which is in keeping with your instructions passed on to me in Washington. Wilkins was not in his office and will not be there until Monday. However, I did reach Arnold Aronson, who agreed that such a meeting was to take place. He asked me my opinion as to the wisdom of combining the two meetings inasmuch as most of the representative groups are connected with both the Council and the Mobilization.

I asked him whether or not the questions to be discussed at both meetings would be about the same and he said yes. I, therefore, agreed that since both groups would be composed of the same people that it would be foolish to call two meetings. We have tentatively agreed that the meeting would take place on Thursday of next week. He expressed regret that you would not be able to participate. I told him that you had discussed with me your position at great length and that I feel that I could adequately represent you and your views.

It was my thinking that I would take a strong position in your name. By the way, Miss Hopson called to state that Representative Lesinsiki's office called to state that the FEPC bill will come up in the House on Monday and that they were anxious to get in touch with Paul Kline. Since I do not know the whereabouts of Kline, I was at a loss as to what to do. I am trying to locate him here in New York. She is quite upset about the activities of Wilkins and Aronson, but I assured her that the Council will continue regardless of the efforts of other groups.

Fraternally yours,

Theodore E. Brown

Theodore E. Brown
Director of Research

TEB:RB

January 23,1950

Mr.Theodore Brown
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
217 W. 125 St.
New York City

Dear Ted:

In accordance with our telephone conversation last Friday, the enclosed notice has been sent to all members of the Executive Committee of the National Council and the Steering Committee of the Mobilization for a joint meeting of the two groups.

I think it most unfortunate that Phil Randolph will not attend and I am counting on you to present his views.

Best regards.

Cordially,

AA:RB

Arnold Aronson

NATIONAL EMERGENCY CIVIL RIGHTS MOBILIZATION
November 1949 - January 1950
20 WEST 40th STREET NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

Roy Wilkins, NAACP, Chairman
Arnold Aronson, NCRAC, Secretary
Herbert M. Levy, ACLU, Asst. Secretary

LOngacre 3-6890

January 20, 1950

MEETING NOTICE

TO: Steering Committee, National Emergency Civil Rights Mobilization
and
Executive Committee, National Council for a Permanent FEPC

In order to capitalize on the tremendous potential generated by the Conference in Washington it is important that future steps in the campaign for FEPC and other civil rights legislation be planned immediately.

Among the issues requiring prompt consideration is the respective role of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC and the National Emergency Civil Rights Mobilization and the future relationship between these two organizations.

Since the membership of the Executive Committee of the National Council is virtually identical with that of the Steering Committee of the Mobilization, a joint meeting of the two groups will be held in the offices of the NAACP, 20 West 40th Street, New York 18, N.Y., on Thursday, January 26, at 2:30 p.m. Please make every effort to attend this most important meeting.

A. Philip Randolph
A. Philip Randolph, Co-Chairman, National Council for Permanent FEPC

Roy Wilkins
Roy Wilkins, Chairman, National Emergency Civil Rights Mobilization

RW:ELJ

Brock Worker

Feb 3rd, 1950

MEMORANDUM

TO: A. Philip Randolph

FROM: Theodore E. Brown T. E. B.

RE: Committee Meeting on FEPC Issue

On Tuesday, January 31st, at 4:00 P. M., a committee representing the National Council for a Permanent FEPC and the Mobilization Conference for Civil Rights met in Washington, D. C. in the office of the Council. The following were present: Roy Wilkins, Arnold Aronson, Isiah Minkoff, George Weaver, Violet McGrath Gunther (ADA), Louis Hines (A.F.of L.), Max Delson and myself. Wilkin's had appointed George Hunton but he found it inconvenient to be present.

Sitting in, but not a part of the meeting were Mrs. Hopson and Mr. Church, who arrived in the office during the meeting. The meeting did not last very long but followed through on the understanding reached on the telephone recently at which time you expressed your ideas on the proposals offered by Isiah Minkoff. They were as follows:

1. The National Council to continue as it has in the past, but the Mobilization Conference will continue at least for the present and cooperate with the Council; the thought being that the Conference generated energies and enthusiasms which should be utilized, especially during this period and session of Congress.
2. All monies will go to the Council regardless of what group raises them.
3. The staff of the Council to be maintained.

Although I still believe that there is really no need for the Mobilization Conference to continue, because its mission has been accomplished, I, nevertheless, since I was representing you, was cognizant of the understanding reached between you and Mr. Minkoff at which time Mr. Delson was also on the wire.

The group might have felt that my position last Thursday was a little too unswerving and therefore Roy Wilkins had probably failed to invite me to the Tuesday meeting. As a matter of fact, I would not have even known about it if it had not been raised on the telephone when you were talking to Mr. Minkoff.

Most of ~~all~~ those present last Thursday felt that by all means I should have been selected to be present on Tuesday, since I was the only vocal opposition to the continuance of the Mobilization Conference. But, after all, I was representing you and your views.~~must prevail~~. I can see, however, the wisdom of your thinking that we don't want to get involved in an organizational power fight which would only end up hurting the passing of an FEPC law.

But, I think you should consider the following points that ultimately will have to be resolved if an effective fight for FEPC is to be maintained.

1. What is really the purpose for continuing the Mobilization? I do not believe that Aronson, Minkoff and Wilkins are really sincere in stating that the energy and enthusiasm generated by the conference should cause the creation of another movement. Although I believe they would like to minimize your role in this fight, I was cognizant of the fact that most of the personalities on the Board are not going along on the idea of supplanting you. Their motives lie elsewhere. I believe that they feel they have a setup to wage a fight against the Communists. Since the Conference was successful in waging a fight against the Communists and received widespread publicity for excluding them from the Conference, it might have been felt that this group should be continued. In this

respect, because of the insecure position of Roy Wilkins in his role as Acting Executive Secretary of the NAACP, it might be a basis for his fight. This might be an effort to enhance his prestige and position within his own Association. Not only is he trying to attain the status of permanent Executive Secretary, but he is currently being fought by the leftist members of the Board of Directors.

2. I believe that the composition of the Mobilization Conference is too closely identified with the Democratic Party. You must bear in mind that the Steering Committee of this conference and those who attended Tuesday's meeting represented the ADA,CIO, A.F. of L., NAACP and the National Community Relations Advisory Council. This membership will hurt FEPC, I think you will agree, since FEPC should not be tied to any political party but should be in a position to deal with both parties. Already some are questioning the political loyalties of the group and its unwillingness to take a critical position where the Democrats are concerned. As a matter of fact, this issue arose in the meeting last Thursday.

3. Unfortunately, I believe the FEPC program has developed into an issue by many groups. The Democrats want it as an issue and do not want the Republicans handling it. This is equally true of the Republicans. The Communists want it as an issue and not as a law, and this is equally true of the rock-ribbed Socialists. The A.F. of L. and the CIO are not fighting too strongly for the bill, and can also be analyzed in the light of an issue as against a law. The Catholics, unfortunately, might feel in some strong and influential quarters that it is a good issue to do battle on the Communists.

4. I believe the American Negro should assume the leadership of this fight for FEPC, because the Negro is convinced that he wants a law rather than an issue. The present set-up as I see it, has relegated the Negro to an ineffective role. I believe there is much argument to support my position, [illegible] I gathered while in Washington, that there is great grumbling among Negro groups who do not seem to have any policy ties with the dominant political parties. For example, Elmer Henderson of the American Council on Human Rights, seems to be unwilling to go along with the present set-up but is willing to support you and any position that you advance.

It is indeed unfortunate to have a lobby group consisting of Aronson, Wilkins, Weaver, McGrath-Gunther and Hines conferring as they did last Tuesday with the politicians on the Hill with no one in the group in a position to effectively advance the Negro's position. This is very important when we realize the strategic position that the Negro holds in local, state and national elections and the fact that both the dominant parties approach in dealing with FEPC has been to ~~put the Negro in the background.~~ use the issue for primarily getting Negro votes.

I believe that upon your return the cause of FEPC will be greatly advanced ~~and that~~ if you will attempt to patch up some of the weakness in the whole set-up.

While in Washington, Tuesday, Mrs. Hopson showed me a letter that Phillip Murray of the CIO wrote you in response to a request for a contribution. He stated that he had passed it on to James Carey with a favorable recommendation. This morning Mrs. Hopson called to ask my opinion as to what we should do with the funds. She called because Mr. Aronson is trying to ascertain from her the financial status of the Council. She feels that he would like to use the funds for the Mobilization

Group, which at present is operating at a deficit. She stated that prior to the receipt of the $1000 contribution from the ILGWU, the balance of the Council was $151.30, with the contribution of $100 from the Three Sons of Israel. With President Dubinsky's contribution the amount in the Council's treasury was $1151.30. It was used as follows:

R.R.Church	$420.17	leaving a balance of $217.05
Rent for Jan.1950	40	
Owe Bill to Public Stenographer	87.70	
Mrs. Hopson	440.85	which pays her up to January 15 leaving a balance owed to her of $120.55
Western Union	11.24	
Petty Cash Fund	50.00	

Bills still owed are rent for February	$40.00	
Telephone	13.54	
Additional Tax of Gov.	398.00	(a close approximation)
Paul Kline	327.60	

Mrs. Hopson has checks which I advised her to hold pending word from you. They are $1000 from the Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union and $1000 from Nelson Rockefeller.

Attached herewith are accounts concerned with the Afro-American, which are self-explanatory. Although he denies it, I believe that Bill Worthy is responsible for the accounts since he was using the office when Brother Totten and I were discussing the Brotherhood's contribution to the Council. ~~because~~ At neither meeting did I inject the BSCP, as such, in the issue. It is quite clear that the Afro-American is definitely anti-Mobilization, Roy Wilkins, and the NAACP under its (NAACP) present sympathetic Democratic Party attitude.

Black Worker

M E M O

July 11, 1950

TO: Mr. A. Philip Randolph
FROM: Theodore E. Brown
RE: S-3050 "A Bill to Amend the Veterans Preference Act"

S 3050, introduced by Senator Johnston of South Carolina, is an attempt to circumvent by legislation a ruling by the Fair Employment Board of the Civil Service Commission. This legislation was designed to maintain the racially exclusive practices of the Plate Printer and Engravers' Union.

The facts leading to the present situation are these:
On July 16, 1948 a promotional examination for the position of apprentice plate printer was announced by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The examination was limited to employees of the Bureau who were veterans of World War 11. There were ninety-four applicants, forty-seven of whom were Negro. Such examinations have been given in the past by all agencies of the federal government and covering all types of positions. As far as can be ascertained, therewas never any question raised about the propriety of such examinations. The Civil Service Commission approval which is required for such examinations, was given. However, because of pressure exerted by the International Plate Printers and Dye Stampers Union, A.F.L., which has no Negroes in its membership, the examination was postponed on November 5, 1948.

The Negro applicants, charging gross discrimination, took the issue before the Civil Service Fair Employment Practice Board which held extensive hearings in the matter. The Board found "that any continuation of post recruitment methods and procedures as applied to plate printers in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing will inevitably involve an element of racial discrimination against Negroes, in that it will perpetuate a system which has operated effectively to bar Negro citizens from the Civil Service position of plate printer in the Bureau....."

on

"It is the recommendation of this Board that the best corrective of the existing situation will be found in the early initiation and continuous operation in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of an in - service training program with respect to the plat printing craft.... This program should be open to all qualified employees of the Bureau within there numerical limits, thus effectuating the intent of Executive Order 9980 as implemented by the departments promotional policy....."

The examination was rescheduled for March 15, 1950. The Plate Printers Union then applied to the Federal District Court for an injunction against the holding of an examination. The motion for an injunction was denied. To circumvent the ruling of the Fair Employment Practices Board, HR 7185, was introduced in the House of Representatives, and S 3050 in the Senate. These bills, which are identical, purport to protect the interests of Veterans by requiring apprentics to be selected on a nationwide or regional basis and limiting such selection to veterans. However, all ninety-four persons who took the March 15 examination were veterans.

The real purpose of the bill is shown by the clause which makes it retroactive to March 1, thus invalidating the examination held on March 15. The intent of the Plate Printers Union, sponsor of the bill, is to continue the exclusion of Negroes from the plate printing craft. To date, no Negro has ever been hired by the Bureau of Engraving, although Negroes have been certified to the agency.

The assertion that only Communist or pro-Communist groups oppose this legislation is without basis in fact. Quick hearings were held on this bill in the Senate, and in the House, organizations which asked for an opportunity to testify against it were denied a hearing before the committee.

The American Council on Human Rights is opposed to S 3050 because it is a bare-faced attempt to prevent Fair Employment Practices in the Bureau of Engraving and gives approval to the discriminatory practices of a union which excludes Negroes from its membership.

The American Council on Human Rights urges the defeat of S 3050 and respectfully requests you to do everything to prevent its passage.

March 13, 1950

Mrs. Lisle Carter
10 Jumel Terrace
New York City

Dear Mrs. Carter:

There will be an important meeting of the Steering Committee, Wednesday, March 15th, at 3:30 p.m. at 295 Madison, Room 4107. I hope you will be able to attend.

Sincerely,

ARNOLD ARONSON
Secretary

AA:ms

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
NATIONAL SECURITY RESOURCES BOARD
WASHINGTON

DEC 27 1950

IM ____ [✓ AA] ____ JC ____ CL ____
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December 21, 1950

Mr. Arnold Aronson, Secretary
National Council for a Permanent FEPC
Room 4107
295 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Aronson:

Mr. Symington has requested that I acknowledge your letter of December 14, which encloses a copy of your telegram to the President of the same date. Thank you for keeping us advised of your action in this regard. The problem is, as you know, receiving continuing consideration.

Sincerely yours,

Robert L. Clark

Robert L. Clark
Director, Manpower Office

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Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

COPY

CHICAGO JANUARY 5, 1950

HONORABLE KENNETH S. WHERRY
SENATE REPUBLICAN WHIP,
SENATE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

HAVE READ YOUR STATEMENT IN THE PRESS CALLING FOR PRIORITY FOR ANTI-LYNCH BILL, BECAUSE IT IS EASIER TO ENACT. YOU ARE CORRECT IN YOUR STATEMENT THAT FEPC IS THE MOST DIFFICULT BILL TO PASS BUT PERMIT ME TO ADD THAT IT IS ALSO BY FAR THE MOST IMPORTANT BILL TO BE ENACTED. IF YOU DELIVER THIRTY FIVE SENATE REPUBLICAN VOTES FOR CLOTURE ON THE FEPC BILL FIRST AND THE BILL FAILS TO PASS IN THE SENATE, ITS FAILURE WILL REST SQUARELY ON THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY. IF WE ARE SINCERE AND HONESTLY WANT TO WIN THE ELECTION THIS FALL, I CAN NOT URGE YOU TOO STRONGLY FOR THE GOOD OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY TO GET YOUR THIRTY FIVE SENATE REPUBLICANS TO VOTE FOR CLOTURE ON THE FEPC BILL FIRST. I BEG OF YOU TO PLEASE GIVE THOSE OF US LEFT IN THE REPUBLICAN PARTY SOMETHING TO POINT TO WITH PRIDE IN THE CAMPAIGN THIS FALL, PLEASE.

R. R. CHURCH
6000 CHAMPLAIN AVENUE.

RRC;ba

National Council for a Permanent Fair Employment Practice Committee

930 F Street, N. W., Washington 4, D. C.

Please address your reply to
R. R. CHURCH
2015 15th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Telephone: Executive 2233

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Director, Legislative and Public Relations
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181

January 5, 1950

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
217 West 125, Street, Suite 301
New York 27, N. Y.

Dear Phil:-

Your letter of December 22, has been received and carefully read. From what I have heard, I am gratified and pleased with the meeting you called of the Council in Washington December 14.

In your letter you speak of arranging a meeting with Mr. Marshal Field, and a Mrs. Barnes. I do not know of a Mrs. Barnes. I think you mean Mrs. Anita McCormick Blane of the International Harvester Company. If you will let me know, about the time you want these conferences arranged, I will try to do it.

Do you plan to attend the Mobilization Meeting in Washington, January 15-17? I certainly think that you ought to arrange to be there, for many, many reasons. Please let me know, what you intend to about this Washington meeting January 15-17.

What luck have you had so far in raising any funds for the Council?

Let me hear from you.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

R. R. Church

R. R. Church

RRC:th

ncFepc
Church

January 11, 1950

Mr. R. R. Church
6000 Champlain
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Bob:

Thanks a lot for your letter with copy of telegram to Senator Wherry.

I plan to attend the Mobilization For Civil Rights Conference in Washington, D. C.

I think I can raise some funds for the Council and hope to get work started right after the Mobilization Conference.

I will let you know when I want you to arrange conferences with Mr. Marshal Field and Mrs. Anita McCormick Blaine.

Find enclosed some other matters.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:ha
encs.

refer Church

April 12, 1950

Mr. R. R. Church
Dunbar House
15 and U Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Bob:

I talked with Arnold Aaronson upon his return from Washington. He told me that some of the citizens and himself conferred with Senator Scott Lucas and other persons about the fight for the enactment of the present fair employment practice bill before the Senate. He told me of your plan to get a number of outstanding Republicans to confer with Taft and some other Republican senators which he said you felt would be the most effective step to take at this time. I agree with you one hundred per cent. You are the person to mobilize the Republicans for such an effort.

In view of the fact that this is a most important piece of strategy I decided that I would not come down at this time to talk with Senator Taft. I think my talk with Taft should follow the conference which you plan which will be composed of all Republicans including Taft and other Republican senators. This is why I don't plan to come down on Thursday.

I told Elise that when we had a meeting of the Council again, I would take up the matter of funds we discussed over the phone so that it could be straightened out. In the meantime I told her to give you $300 and of course your usual funds from time to time.

Fraternally yours,

APR:ha

A. Philip Randolph
International President

TIME
INCORPORATED

TIME & LIFE BUILDING
ROCKEFELLER CENTER
NEW YORK 20

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

ncFGR
Contri

January 16th, 1950.

Dear Mr. Randolph:

In Mr. Luce's absence from the office on a business trip I am acknowledging your recent letter.

I will see that it gets Mr. Luce's attention on his return to New York.

Cordially,

ECK Finch

E. C. K. FINCH
Assistant to
Henry R. Luce

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
International President
Brotherhood of Sleeping
Car Porters
217 West 125th Street
New York 27, N.Y.

NCFEPC
Exec Bd

July 2, 1948

Mr. William Green, President
American Federation of Labor
A.F. of L. Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Since Brother Boris Shishkin has been appointed to a position of adviser on international problems requiring his absence from this country, and has resigned as a member of the Policy Committee and National Board of Directors of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC, I wish, herewith, to request that you appoint Brother Nelson H. Cruikshank to act on the Committee to take the place of Brother Shishkin.

We would appreciate your action on this matter immediately.

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:BD

RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA
RCA BUILDING
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

DAVID SARNOFF
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

January 16, 1950

NCFEPC
Contri

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
International President
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
217 West 125th Street
New York 27, New York

Dear Mr. Randolph:

In the absence of General Sarnoff, who is out of the city and will not return for several weeks, I acknowledge your letter of January 11 relative to Bill No. 1728, entitled "The Federal Fair Employment Practice Act."

Sincerely,

Ella E. Helbig
Ella E. Helbig
Secretary

American Council on Human Rights

1130 Sixth Street, N.W. Washington 1, D. C. COlumbia 7307

August 2, 1950

Chief

Dear Mr. Randolph,

I have received word from Walter White regarding the appointment with Symington.

I strongly urge that a meeting of the interested parties be held well in advance of the appointment either in New York or Washington so that agreement can be reached on what we shall ask for.

Best personal regards.

Sincerely,

Elmer

Elmer W. Henderson
Director

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
217 W. 125th. Street
New York, N.Y.

Natl
FEPC
Citizen
Com

August 4, 1950

Mr. Elmer Henderson, Director
American Council on Human Rights
1130 Sixth Street, N. W.
Washington 1, D. C.

Dear Elmer:

I received your note with comments on appointment with Symington. I agree with you that a meeting be held prior to the appointment for some discussion of this matter by the members of the committee. Walter White has suggested that the meeting be held in the NAACP office in Washington at 9 a.m. prior to the meeting with Symington. I think this might suffice.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:hs

Kappa Alpha Psi Alpha Kappa Alpha Phi Beta Sigma Alpha Phi Alpha Sigma Gamma Rho Delta Sigma Theta Zeta Phi Beta

NCFEPC admin

AMERICAN COUNCIL ON HUMAN RIGHTS

1130 SIXTH STREET, NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.
COLUMBIA 7307

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Alpha Kappa Alpha
Nancy B. Woolridge*
Zeta Phi Beta
Bertell Collins Wright
Delta Sigma Theta

* National President

December 21, 1950.

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
President
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
217 West 125th Street
New York, New York

Dear Chief:

As per our conversation I would appreciate a brief message from you to the several organizations listed below whose annual conventions will be held on December 27.

Please stress the need and value of our program and any comments you can make on our activity in behalf of FEPC and other important issues.

① Dr. R. O. Johnson, President
Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity
Hotel Theresa
New York, New York

② Mrs. Laura T. Lovelace, Supreme Basileus
Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority
Municipal Auditorium
Kansas City, Missouri

③ Mr. Belford V. Lawson, Jr., National President
Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity
Municipal Auditorium
Kansas City, Missouri

④ Mr. J. Ernest Wilkins, Grand Polemarch
Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity
Municipal Auditorium
Kansas City, Missouri

5

Dr. Nancy B. Woolridge, Grand Basileus
Zeta Phi Beta Sorority
New Orleans YWCA
130 South Claiborne Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana

With many thanks and best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Elmer W. Henderson
Director.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
LABOR OMNIA VINCIT
Org'd Nov. 15, 1881

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Secretary-Treasurer, GEORGE MEANY
A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C.

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570 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.
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621 Alta Drive, Beverly Hills, Los Angeles, Calif.
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Railway Clerks' Bldg., Cincinnati, O.
Fifth Vice President, DANIEL J. TOBIN,
222 East Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.
Sixth Vice President, HARRY C. BATES,
815 Fifteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Seventh Vice President, W. C. BIRTHRIGHT,
Delaware at Twelfth Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
Eighth Vice President, W. C. DOHERTY,
1525 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Ninth Vice President, DAVID DUBINSKY,
1710 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Tenth Vice President, CHARLES J. MACGOWAN,
504 Brotherhood Bldg., Kansas City, Kans.
Eleventh Vice President, HERMAN WINTER,
2719 N. Wilton Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Twelfth Vice President, D. W. TRACY,
1200 Fifteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Thirteenth Vice President, WILLIAM L. MCFETRIDGE
130 N. Wells Street, Chicago, Ill.

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JUL 18 1950

July 17, 1950

Mr. Arnold Aronson, Secretary
National Council for a permanent FEPC
Suite 4107
295 Madison Avenue
New York (17) N.Y.

Dear Brother Aronson:

This will acknowledge receipt of your communication setting forth the fact that there will be a meeting of the Executive Committee on Thursday, July 20 at 2 p.m.

I regret that this has just come to my notice after an absence from the city and I find I have two previous engagements for that date. Be sure that I will be interested in what takes place and hearing from you later with regards to same.

Sincerely yours,

Lewis G. Hines

LGH.se

Lewis G. Hines
Special Representative
American Federation of Labor

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Executive Council
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December 4, 1950

DEC 6 1950

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Mr. Arnold Aronson
295 Madison Avenue
New York (17) N.Y.

Dear Mr. Aronson:

Please pardon the delay in giving you the information requested in your letter of Novemebr 8. I herewith attach a copy of a letter addressed to me signed by our attorney which answers the question raised in your recent letter. I trust that this is satisfactory.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Lewis G. Hines

LGH/se
encl.

Lewis G. Hines
Special Representative
American Federation of Labor

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE NATIONAL 3870-1-2-3-4
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1200 Fifteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Thirteenth Vice President, William L. McFetridge
130 N. Wells Street, Chicago, Ill.

Washington 1, D. C.

December 5, 1950

Mr. A. Philip Randolph, Co-Chairman
National Council for a Permanent Fair Employment
Practice Committee
930 "F" Street, N.W.
Washington (4) D.C.

Dear Mr. Randolph:

Immediately upon receiving your message last Friday, I got in touch with Mr. George D. Riley, our delegate to the Seventeenth National Conference on Labor Legislation.

I am attaching hereto a copy of a memorandum received from him which is self-explanatory.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,
Lewis G. Hines
se

LGH/se
encl.

Lewis G. Hines
Special Representative
American Federation of Labor

COPY

MEMORANDUM

To: William C. Hushing

From: George D. Riley

Date: December 4, 1950

Subject: Conference's anti-discrimination reports

During the Seventeenth National Conference on Labor Legislation, just closed, the subject of discrimination in employment arose three times and was included as part of several reports proposed and adopted on the floor by the delegates.

In the form in which adopted, the subject was dealt with in its broadest terms and included condemnation of discrimination against all classes of persons, women included. No FEPC resolution or report, as such, was adopted or offered.

On the third and final day of the conference I received a message from Lewis Hines saying he had heard from A. Philip Randolph asking that we support any resolution on FEPC. No such resolution had then been offered. Later, Randolph sent a telegram to the Conference asking that such resolution be considered and approved. However, his telegram arrived too late to be place before the Conference.

DEC 11 1950

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

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December 5, 1950

Mr. A. Philip Randolph, Co-Chairman
National Council for a Permanent FEPC
930 F Street, N.W.
Washington, 4, D. C.

Dear Mr. Randolph:

Immediately upon receiving your message last Friday, I got in touch with Mr. George D. Riley, our delegate to the Seventeenth National Conference on Labor Legislation.

I am attaching hereto a copy of a memorandum received from him which is self-explanatory.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Lewis G. Hines
Special Representative
American Federation of Labor

LGH/se
encl.

MEMORANDUM

TO: William C. Hushing

FROM: George D. Riley

DATE: December 4, 1950

SUBJECT: Conference's anti-discrimination report

During the Seventeenth National Conference on Labor Legislation, just closed, the subject of discrimination in employment arose three times and was included as part of several reports proposed and adopted on the floor by the delegates.

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COPY

NCFEPC
Admin

December 8, 1950

Mr. Lewis G. Hines
Special Representative
American Federation of Labor
American Federation of Labor Building
Washington 1, D. C.

Dear Brother Hines,

Just a word to thank you for your letter of December 8th with enclosure concerning the question of supporting an FEPC resolution in the National Conference on Labor Legislation which just closed in Washington.

Fraternally yours,

APR:ha

A. Philip Randolph
International President

NC FEPC
sub. file
Staff

January 5, 1950

Miss Elise Hopson
National Council for a Permanent FEPC
930 F Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Elise:

Pardon my delay in writing you. I have been in bed with a bad cold and am just getting back into the office.

We held the meeting of the National Council which was scheduled and a release was drafted to be sent to the press to clarify the question of the role of the National Council in the fight for FEPC legislation in Congress.

Now no funds have been secured so far and hence it has not been possible for me to send you any money. I am sure we will be raising some funds forthwith since I am concentrating on this program.

Kindly send me a transcript of the meeting we held in Washington, December 16th. You might send a copy also to Messrs. Roy Wilkins and Arnold Aronson. I plan to be in Washington for three or four days during the Mobilization for Civil Rights and will be coming in to see you right along.

May I wish for you and the family a most prosperous and happy new year.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:ba

file copy

November 27, 1950

Mr. George Hunton
Catholic Interracial Council
20 Vesey Street
New York City

Dear George:

As I indicated to you on the phone, Undersecretary of Labor Galvin has requested that we meet with him on Wednesday, November 29 at 10 A.M. to consider various problems in connection with the issuance of an FEPC Executive Order. This appointment is a direct consequence of our earlier meeting with Mr. Stuart Symington and Secretary Tobin at which you were present. It would be most helpful if you could meet with Mr. Galvin to insure a continuity in our representations.

Following the meeting with Mr. Galvin, we plan to hold a meeting of our Executive Committee to formulate our program for the coming year. I fully appreciate that it is extremely difficult for you to go to Washington and I would not attempt to persuade you if I did not sincerely believe ~~that~~ your presence on Wednesday to be extremely urgent. I do hope that in this instance you will find it possible to give us the benefit of your advice and experience.

Sincerely,

Arnold Aronson
Secretary

AA:RB

Independent Citizens Committee October 17, 1950
for the Reelection of Herbert H. Lehman
730 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Gentlemen:

The statement released yesterday by Senator Lehman through your office calling upon President Truman to take action to prevent discrimination in defense employment is in keeping with the Senator's consistent and energetic leadership in the fight for civil rights and civil liberties. However, the statement contains certain inaccuracies which, I am certain, Senator Lehman would wish to have called to his attention.

The statement urges the President to issue an Executive Order directing "that all defense contracts must contain a clause barring discrimination in employment under such contracts." Executive Order 9346 (May 27, 1943) and Executive Order 9664 (December 20, 1945) have been interpreted by the Comptroller General as requiring the inclusion of such a clause in all contracts negotiated by agencies of the Federal government. In accordance with this ruling, all armed services procurement contracts currently contain the following provision: "In connection with the performance of this contract, the contractor agrees not to discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, creed, color, or national origin; and further agrees to insert the foregoing provision in all subcontracts hereunder mentioned, except subcontracts for standard commercial supplies and for raw materials."

Thus, the widespread discrimination against which Senator Lehman rightly protests is due not to the absence of government policy or specific clauses in government contracts but rather to the absence of any machinery for the implementation of this policy.

4-M

In short, what is required is the appointment of a committee with sufficient authority and resources to insure compliance with existing non-discrimination contractual obligations.

With every good wish for success in your efforts to reelect Senator Lehman,

Sincerely yours,

AA:RB

IRVING M. IVES
NEW YORK

[illegible]
[illegible]

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, D.C.

July 26, 1950

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
International President
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
217 West 125th Street - Room 301
New York 27, New York

Dear Mr. Randolph:

Your letter of recent date, in reference to S. 3050, has been received and I shall be very glad to check into this legislation as you suggest.

With kindest personal regards, I remain

Sincerely yours,

I. M. Ives

IRVING M. IVES

IMI:mm

August 17, 1950

Mr. Walter White, Executive Secretary
NAACP
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, N. Y.

Dear Mr. White:

Thank you for sending me a copy of the suggested letter to Mr. Symington. I feel, for the most part, it is well done and quite satisfactory.

There is however one portion I do object to, both as an individual and even more emphatically as a representative of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

Under recommendation #1, we feel we can not go along with - "subpoena records, require the testimony of witnesses". May I therefore submit the following wording as a substitute, which I feal will accomplish what we desire quite as well. May it read, "and armed with such powers as may be necessary to implement etc."

I do hope the committee will agree to the above, as we would certainly dislike having to withdraw as a party of the letter for a reason so easily overcome.

Awaiting your reply and suggesting it be sent to the above address rather than to the New York Office, I remain.

Most sincerely,

John H. Ives, Chairman
Race Relations Dept.,
The Federal Council of
Churches of Christ in
America

JHL:lh

COPY

November 22, 1950

Mrs. Nardena S. Jones
716 Lily St.
c/o Violet McDonald
Monterey, California

Dear Mrs. Jones:

Permit me to thank you for your letter of November 9th expressing your opinions concerning the threat in some quarters of eliminating Negro workers for foreign help. I know how you feel about this situation; but there is nothing under the law which will enable us to do anything about it. Sentiment can be developed by writing letters to the papers pointing out that Negro citizens who are fighting to defend our country, are entitled to work.

Of course, you know I am fighting to get a federal FEPC law enacted by Congress which will break down barriers against Negro workers and enable them to get jobs formerly denied them. I think this is the real remedy for the problem you raise.

I am coming to the Pacific Coast sometime next June and I will be in Los Angeles for awhile and no doubt will hold a public meeting. I hope you will attend it and that I may be able to see you and talk with you about the problems of Negro workers.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:RB

ASA PHILIP RANDOLPH

SUBJECT FILE

FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE
COMMITTEE

CORRESPONDENCE

L-W

1950

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United States Senate
COMMITTEE ON
LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE

Watch [illegible]

July 28, 1950

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
International President
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
217 West 125th Street
New York 27, New York

Dear Mr. Randolph:

Thank you for writing me your evaluation of S. 3050. I have studied this piece of legislation and the pertinent legislative history. I had already come to the conclusion that it was not wise legislation. Therefore, I objected to its passage when it came up on the Senate consent calendar. I shall continue to object. But your opinion reenforces me, since I know that you have had an opportunity to observe many of the background factors more closely than I can. It was kind of you to write me and I appreciate it.

Yours very sincerely,

Herbert H Lehman

LAW OFFICES
RAUH AND LEVY
1631 K STREET, NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON 6, D.C.

JOSEPH L. RAUH, JR.
IRVING J. LEVY
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DEC 1 1950

November 30, 1950

Arnold Aronson, Esq.
295 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

Dear Arnold:

Enclosed are several copies of a redraft of the proposed FEPC Order. Aside from a re-arrangement the principle changes consist in including provision with respect to loans made under Title III of the National Defense Act and the provision to authorize an injunction. The other changes you will notice are slight.

As I indicated to you, if the President approves there will probably be a good deal of detailed drafting revisions by the Department of Justice. I do not think we need concern ourselves with those details at this time.

If you and Will Maslow agree that the Order should be left with the President in this form, I assume you will make copies available to those who see him. If you have any further suggestions or questions please let me know. I will supply the various people here in Washington with copies, but only after you inform me that no further changes will be made at this time.

Regards,

Sincerely yours,

Irving J. Levy

Enclosure:

August 11, 1950

Mr. Alfred Baker Lewis
P. O. Box 688, Grand Central Annex
New York, N. Y.

Dear Friend:

Thanks a lot for your letter of July 26th with comments on a war-time FEPC. I can see that there is much force in your statements on the matter.

Cordially,

APR:bm

A. Philip Randolph
International President

ALFRED BAKER LEWIS
P.O. Box 682 - Grand Central Annex
New York City, N. Y.

July 26, 1950

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
217 West 125th Street
New York 27, New York

Dear Phil:

The more I thought about the letter, the more unlikely it seems to me that we will be able to get the President to issue an order equivalent to the war-time F.E.P. order issued by Roosevelt until he has been granted additional war-time powers by act of Congress. The government probably has power to enforce a policy of non-discrimination by companies holding government contracts under the clause which I understand exists already in these contracts. But I think it is unlikely that the courts would allow a Negro who was aggrieved by the failure to hire him even though he had skill adequate to the job in question to bring suit because they would say that only parties to the contract can sue on the contract in all probability, in my opinion. And the government will not adequately enforce these anti-discrimination clauses unless there is an agency specializing in doing that, as otherwise it is simply left up to the procurement bureau of each government department (the quartermaster corps, I guess, in the case of the defense department) and none of these procurement agencies are either skilled or really interested in seeking out such employment discrimination and stopping it. We will have to have a specialized agency, therefore, and that in turn would have to have adequate finances and staff. I doubt if the President would have power to appoint such an agency until his powers are enlarged and I am certain he would not have power to finance such an agency unless his powers and funds at his disposal are enlarged.

It seems pretty certain, therefore, that the proper thing to do is to ask for preparation by Symington of the proper order to provide an enforcement agency, and to see to it that the power to provide such an agency and finance it adequately is granted to the President in the proposed bill enlarging his powers because of the war emergency.

Fraternally yours, Alfred
Alfred Baker Lewis

ABL/cmm

440

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA
FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE COMMISSION
ROOM 395 A, CITY HALL
PHILADELPHIA 7, PA.

TELEPHONE: MUnicipal 6-9700

COMMISSION MEMBERS:
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L. B. F. RAYCROFT, SECRETARY
NORMAN BLUMBERG
F. CURTIS DAVIS
TANNER G. DUCKREY

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR:
FRANK S. LOESCHER

October 20, 1950

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
217 W. 125th Street
New York, New York

Dear Phil:

Enclosed you will find a reprint that we are sending to every employer in the City of Philadelphia.

Knowing your continued interest in all the favorable bits of public opinion for FEPC, I felt you would be interested in the fact that Printice-Hall, Inc. made up this article and sent it to their entire list of subscribers.

It shows that the movement is steadily picking up respectability. As soon as I saw the article I felt it would be smart for us to send a copy, with our comment, as businessmen would recognize its worth simply because a business house produced it. Actually, it is the same type of approach that we used during the war and have been promoting since, but it is different when business itself advocates it.

I expect to be in New York Thursday and Friday, November 16 and 17. Please let me know if you are going to be in New York either of these days for I would like very much to see you.

Best regards to McLaurin and all the rest.

Very sincerely,

Milo

Milo A. Manly

MAM/n
Enclosures: 2

M

October 30, 1950

Mr. Miles Hardy
Fair Employment Practice Commission
Room [illegible] A City Hall
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Miles:

Thanks a lot for your letter of October 20th with leaflet on FEPC. I am glad to know that some business interests are sympathetic with this important measure. I expect to be in New York, November 16, 17th and will be glad to see you.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:RB

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA
FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE COMMISSION
ROOM 395 A. CITY HALL
PHILADELPHIA 7, PA.

TELEPHONE: MUNICIPAL 6-9700

COMMISSION MEMBERS:
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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR:
FRANK S. LOESCHER

M

November 2, 1950

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
217 W. 125th Street
New York 27, New York

Dear Phil:

Received your note stating that you will be in New York, November 16-17. I plan to get in New York the morning of the 16th and will go straight to your office.

Last night Clarence Mitchell of the Washington staff of the NAACP was in Philadelphia and gave me the following information (It is possible that you know what is going on in Washington but I will pass it on since it involves FEPC which of course, is of mutual interest to both of us):

> Mitchell tells me that Truman has promised an executive order creating a national FEPC and that the order has already been drawn up and is now being worked over by what Mitchell called "brain boys", to make certain that various legal loopholes that were apparent during the war, will be closed up.
>
> Mitchell states the executive order will place the FEPC in the Department of Labor and it will operate similarly to the FEPC in the Civil Service Department.
>
> Mitchell feels that this is about as much as can be gained during the "defense period", but they are continuing to press for a completely separate commission through legislation.

Personally, I feel that if an FEPC is put in the Department of Labor at this time, there will not be any legislation setting up an independent commission. Mitchell expects an announcement of this move, after Election Day.

Recently, Philadelphia papers carried the story to the effect that the Federal, State, and Labor Departments were considering the importation of thousands of skilled workers from Europe in order to produce the munitions, etc., that will be needed to equip the armies that are being planned for Europe.

Page Two
To: Mr. A. Philip Randolph
11/2/50

I think the article was a trial balloon and so told Mitchell. Mitchell said he would look into the idea as soon as he returns to Washington, as the mess that was made of the importation of farm workers does not indicate that importation of Europeans would be any more successful.

I am certain that you and I will be in agreement that training programs should be set up for minority groups in American before bringing in workers from Europe.

Since it is about two weeks before I will be in New York, I feel that I should pass on these little items to you as early as possible.

Best regards to all.

Sincerely,

Milo

Milo A. Manly

MAM/n

American Jewish Congress

Irving Miller, *President*
Alfred J. Marrow, *Chairman Executive Committee*
Morton M. Berman, *Chairman Administrative Committee*
Harold B. Cohen, *Treasurer*
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COMMISSION ON LAW AND SOCIAL ACTION
Will Maslow, *Director*
Leo Pfeffer, *Assistant Director*

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August 14, 1950

Mr. Arnold Aronson
National Community Relations Advisory Council
295 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Arnold:

The Russel Amendment in my opinion does not forbid the creation by executive order of the President of a new FEPC. On the contrary, it can be interpreted to permit specifically such establishment for at least twelve months. [The Russell Amendment is contained in Section 213 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act (Public Law 358, 78th Congress, approved June 27, 1944).] The Russell Amendment applies only to executive order agencies and seems to have no application to the ordinary establishment within statutory agencies of divisions and sub-divisions.

The full text of the section follows:

"SEC. 213. After January 1, 1945, no part of any appropriation or fund made available by this or any other Act shall be allotted or made available to , or used to pay the expenses of, any agency or instrumentality including those established by Executive order after such agency or instrumentality has been in existence for more than one year, if the Congress has not appropriated any money specifically for such agency or instrumentality or specifically authorized the expenditure of funds by it. For the purposes of this section, any agency or instrumentality including those established by Executive order shall be deemed to have been existence during the existence of any other agency or instrumentality, established by a prior Executive order, if the principal functions of both of such agencies or instrumentalities are substantially the same or similar. When any agency or instrumentality is or has been prevented from using appropriations by reason of this section, no part of any appropriation or fund made available by this or any other Act shall be used to pay the expenses of the performance by any other agency or instrumentality of functions which are substantially the same as or similar to the principal functions of the agency or instrumentality so prevented from using appropriations, unless the Congress has specifically authorized the expenditure of funds for performing such functions."

Sincerely yours,

Will

Will Maslow

memo from clarence mitchell

NCFEPC
Expenditure

August 10, 1950

To: Mr. A. Philip Randolph

SCHULTE PRESS, INCORPORATED • 119 WEST 23RD STREET, NEW YORK 11, NEW YORK
25

November 3, 1950

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C O P Y

Mr. Millard Cass
Special Assistant to the Under-Secretary
Room 3122
U. S. Department of Labor
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Cass:

The following are the main points that we discussed at our meeting in your office on Thursday, November 2, 1950:

1. The proposed executive order on fair employment should specifically indicate the jurisdiction of the body set up to administer it. This would avoid future conflicts on whether or not parties charged are subject to the committee's jurisdiction.

2. The order should apply to all recipients of government aid related to the defense program (including loans, accelerated amortization, etc.)

3. A provision should be made for enforcement of fair employment directives by way of the injunctive process. Therefore, the order should include language which will give the committee the clear authority to call upon the Department of Justice to seek injunctions against contractors who violate the non-discrimination clause of their contracts.

4. We discussed matters pertaining to the Employment Service set forth in Mr. Walter White's letter of October 27, 1950. A copy is enclosed.

5. We had some discussion on the question of whether government employees should be covered by the new executive order. On behalf of the Association, I suggested that agencies and employees should be covered and some means should be used to expedite the handling of complaints.

6. We briefly discussed the structure of the committee and I recommended that it should have independent status.

7. We discussed the application of the Russell Amendment to the present situation. I stated that the NAACP believes that the amendment would not prohibit the issuance of an executive order. I mentioned that the same problem had arisen when Executive Order 9980 was under consideration. The amendment did not prevent the issuance of 9980.

In order that there may be no misunderstanding, I wish to make it clear that listing of the above points does not imply that you made any commitments on them. They are offered in order that there might be a record of the NAACP's position on the matters discussed.

I am looking forward to the next meeting with Mr. Galvin. I will not be available on the following dates, November 13, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, and 21st. According to Mr. White's schedule, he will not be available until after November 13, 1950.

Sincerely yours,

Clarence Mitchell
Director
Washington Bureau

CMM:mbh
Enclosure

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

NC-FEPC

SYMBOLS
DL=Day Letter
NL=Night Letter
LC=Deferred Cable
NLT=Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

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QTN 4 STRAIGHT MAY 16 1950

PHILIP MURRAY PRESIDENT UNITED STEEL WORKERS UNION
CONVENTION HALL ATLANTIC CITY NJ.

IN THE NAME OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE FOR A PERMANENT FEPC WE HAIL THE CONVENTION OF YOUR GREAT UNION IN THESE TIMES OF STORM AND STRESS. MAY WE REQUEST A CONTRIBUTION TO THE FEPC COUNCIL COMPOSED OF NUMEROUS COOPERATING ORGANIZATIONS OF LABOR, CHURCH, AND CIVIC AND WHICH IS LEADING THE FIGHT FOR FEPC BILL WHICH IS AT THIS HOUR BEING FILIBUSTERED BY ENEMIES

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

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WESTERN UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

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OF LABOR DEMOCRACY AND MINORITIES

A PHILIP RANDOLPH.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

NATIONAL EMERGENCY CIVIL RIGHTS MOBILIZATION

November 1949 - January 1950

20 WEST 40th STREET NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

Roy Wilkins, NAACP, Chairman
Arnold Aronson, NCRAC, Secretary
Herbert M. Levy, ACLU, Asst. Secretary

LOngacre 3-6890

NCFEPC
Civil rights
Mobilization

March 8, 1950

TO ALL SPONSORING ORGANIZATIONS:

Such swift developments followed upon the National Emergency Civil Rights Mobilization in Washington January 15-17 that each time we were on the verge of issuing a sort of comprehensive report, new happenings in the FEPC fight engaged our attention. Now that a bill has been passed by the House, thus forcing consideration in the Senate, and since Senate action will not begin for a few weeks, we take advantage of the slight pause to deliver this sketchy report.

A total of 4,218 regularly accredited delegates attended the Washington Conference, coming from 33 states. According to the report of the Credentials Committee, a total of 410 persons was not accredited because credentials were found not to be in order.

A breakdown according to organizations shows the following totals: NAACP, 2891; Congress of Industrial Organizations 383; American Jewish Congress, 185; B'nai B'rith, 350; National Baptist Convention, 53; American Federation of Labor, 119; AMEZ and other church organizations, 41; National Alliance of Postal Employees, 23; Veterans Groups (JWV & AVC), 44; National Council of Negro Women, 24; Committee for a Permanent FEPC, 11; Greek Letter Fraternities, 12; Americans for Democratic Action & SDA, 60; Elks, Masons and other fraternal organizations, 17; Catholic Interracial Council, 5.

All observers, including veteran newspaper correspondents, agreed that the Mobilization was the greatest mass lobby in point of numbers and geographical dispersion that had ever come to Washington in behalf of any legislation.

The first dividend of this huge grass roots sentiment for FEPC and the civil rights program was the rejection by the House on January 20 of the move to abolish the 21-day rule and go back to the system of allowing the Rules Committee its old power to bottle up legislation. Unquestionably, the Mobilization delegates helped to swing this victory, for everyone realized that civil rights was directly involved and a vote against the 21-day rule would be a vote against civil rights.

Thereafter came the failure of Speaker Rayburn to recognize Chairman John Lesinski on the first discharge Monday, January 23. Then the unfortunate mix-up in the discharge petitions, followed by a vote of the House to observe February 13, the next discharge Monday, as a holiday. With February 27 as the next discharge Monday for Chairman Lesinski and his FEPC bill, the strategy was turned to the utilization of Calendar Wednesday, where committees of the House are called in alphabetical order for bills they have not been able to get before the House in regular fashion. Also, efforts were continued to get the Rules Committee to grant a rule and thus allow the bill to come up in the regular way.

The Rules Committee fumbled around, deadlocking itself with tie votes, 6-6,5-5, and finally 6-6. (On the 5-5 vote Representative Clarence Brown, (Rep., Ohio) could have cast the vote that would have reported the bill by a 6-4 vote, but he chose to vote "nay" and produce the tie, saying he wanted to wait until his two Republican colleagues could be present. At the next meeting they were present and voted "nay" with Brown shifting his vote to "yea" thus producing a 6-6 tie. Representative Brown has never explained this hocus-pocus satisfactorily.)

On February 22, on the birthday of the man who had declared, "to bigotry no sanction," FEPC reached the floor of the House for the first time in history. Having exhausted all possible devices for blocking consideration of the bill, the enemies of FEPC directed their efforts toward preventing the issue from being brought to a vote. Time consuming quorum calls, points of order, a forced reading of the Journal and of the bill, interspersed with frequent motions to adjourn--these and other parliamentary maneuvers were resorted to in a travesty on the democratic process on a day especially dedicated to it. The extent to which FEPC has permeated the consciousness of the nation, however, is reflected in the fact that when the House finally did adjourn at 3:20 in the morning, 400 members of Congress were still present on the floor.

The bill passed by the House of Representatives is a far cry from H.R. 4453 as originally introduced and is unsatisfactory to all supporters of effective FEPC legislation. It neither prohibits discrimination in employment nor makes it unlawful, but merely declares that it is the national policy "to aid in eliminating" such discrimination. The Commission which it creates is empowered to make recommendations, not to issue orders, and it is utterly without authority to deal with those who choose to ignore or defy its recommendations.

Despite these glaring weaknesses, passage of the bill serves two purposes: (a) it keeps the issue alive whereas recommital would have ended action for this session, and (b) it forces the Senate to act, which it would not have done had the House bill been killed. It was for these reasons that many of the staunchest supporters of FEPC, who opposed all weakening amendments, nevertheless voted against recommital and for the bill on final passage. It was for these same reasons that the Dixiecrats voted unanimously for recommital and against final passage. The basis on which to judge the action of your representative, therefore, is the vote on the adoption of the McConnell amendment, not the vote on final passage.

The amendment was adopted by a vote of 221-178--a shift of but 22 votes would have changed the result. The friends of FEPC are the 178 Congressmen who opposed adoption of the McConnell amendment.

These included 128 Democrats, 49 progressive Republicans, and 1 American Laborite. The 221 Congressmen who supported the McConnell amendment included 117 Democrats, almost all from the South, and 104 Republicans. Passage of the amendment was made possible by a coalition of Dixiecrats and reactionary Republicans. House Republican leaders Martin, Halleck and Brown all voted for the amendment as did every single southern Democrat including such avowed foes of FEPC as Rankin, Cox, Colmer and Gossett. (See attached roll call vote.)

The battle now moves to the Senate with the likelihood that FEPC will be brought to the floor before the end of the month. The prospects for favorable action depend in the first instance on our ability to secure the 64 votes necessary for cloture. There will, in fact, have to be two cloture votes, the first on the motion to take up the bill and, should this succeed, a second cloture vote to limit debate on the bill itself. The first task, therefore, is to get as many individuals and organizations as possible to write and wire their Senators to vote for cloture on FEPC.

Although Senate action will proceed on the McGrath bill (S. 1728), an attempt undoubtedly will be made to substitute a weak measure similar to that passed in the House. Such a bill (S. 2954) has, in fact, already been introduced by Senator Taft. It is therefore important to let your Senators know that you want them to support S. 1728 in its present form and to oppose all emasculating amendments.

Since the Mobilization was not conceived as a permanent, continuing organization, conferences were held with the executive committee of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC, the pioneer organization behind this legislation. It was agreed that the National Council would continue the steady work it has been doing and that the Mobilization would cooperate with it in a united effort to secure enactment of FEPC in this Congress. This involves practically no change, since the organizations sponsoring the Mobilization have been the mainstays of the National Council. A new letterhead has been issued: "National Council for a Permanent FEPC in cooperation with the National Emergency Civil Rights Mobilization," and we shall endeavor to keep you continuously informed of all future developments. The Washington office of the National Council at 930 F Street, N. W., will serve as headquarters for this cooperative effort.

We should like to take this opportunity to express once again our very sincere appreciation for your help and participation in the Mobilization. We know that you will continue to extend the same unstinting support and cooperation which, above all, made the Mobilization a success. With that determination and cooperation, we can move forward to the accomplishment of our common purpose—the enactment of an effective FEPC law in this Congress.

Very sincerely yours,

Roy Wilkins
ROY WILKINS, Chairman

Arnold Aronson
ARNOLD ARONSON, Secretary

Attachment
RW:ELJ

ROLL CALL VOTE ON SUBSTITUTING THE McCONNELL AMENDMENT FOR THE ORIGINAL POWELL BILL

ALA.	Andrews (D)	W
	Battle (D)	W
	Boykin (D)	W
	de Graffenreid (D)	W
	Elliott (D)	W
	Grant (D)	W
	Hobbs (D)	W
	Jones (D)	W
	Rains (D)	W
ARIZ.	Murdock (D)	W
	Patten (D)	W
ARK.	Gathings (D)	W
	Harris (D)	W
	Hays (D)	W
	Mills (D)	W
	Norrell (D)	W
	Tackett (D)	W
	Trimble (D)	W
CAL.	Allen (R)	W
	Anderson (R)	W
	Bramblett (R)	W
	Douglas (D)	R
	Doyle (D)	R
	Engle (D)	W
	Havenner (D)	R
	Hinshaw (R)	W
	Holifield (D)	R
	Jackson (R)	W
	Johnson (R)	W
	King (D)	R
	McDonough (R)	W
	McKinnon (D)	R
	Miller (D)	R
	Nixon (R)	W
	Phillips (R)	W
	Poulson (R)	W
	Scudder (R)	W
	Sheppard (D)	R
	Shelley (D)	R
	Werdel (R)	W
	White (D)	W
COLO.	Aspinall (D)	R
	Carroll (D)	R
	Hill (R)	W
	Marsalis (D)	R
CONN.	Lodge (R)	R
	McGuire (D)	R
	Patterson (R)	R
	Ribicoff (D)	R
	Sadlak (R)	R
	Woodhouse (D)	R
DEL.	Boggs (R)	R
FLA.	Bennett (D)	W
	Herlong (D)	W
	Peterson (D)	W
	Rogers (D)	W
	Sikes (D)	A
	Smathers (D)	A
GA.	Brown (D)	W
	Camp (D)	W
	Cox (D)	W
	Davis (D)	W
	Lanham (D)	W
	Pace (D)	W
	Preston (D)	W
	Vinson (D)	W
	Wheeler (D)	W
	Wood (D)	W
IDA.	Sanborn (R)	W
	White (D)	R
ILL.	Allen (R)	W
	Arends (R)	A
	Bishop (R)	R
	Buckley (D)	R
	Chesney (D)	R
	Chiperfield (R)	W
	Church (R)	W
	Dawson (D)	R
	Gordon (D)	R
	Hoffman (R)	R
	Jenison (R)	W
	Jonas (R)	W
	Linehan (D)	R
	Mack (D)	R
	Mason (R)	A
	McMillen (R)	A
	O'Brien (D)	R
	O'Hara (D)	R
	Price (D)	R
	Reed (R)	W
	Sabath (D)	R
	Simpson (R)	W
	Velde (R)	W
	Vursell (R)	W
	Yates (D)	R
IND.	Crook (D)	R
	Denton (D)	R
	Halleck (R)	W
	Harden (R)	A
	Harvey (R)	W
	Jacobs (D)	R
	Kruse (D)	W
	Madden (D)	R
	Noland (D)	R
	Walsh (D)	R
	Wilson (R)	W

IOWA	Cunningham (R)	R
	Dolliver (R)	W
	Gross (R)	R
	Hoeven (R)	W
	Jensen (R)	W
	LeCompte (R)	W
	Martin (R)	W
	Talle (R)	W
KAN.	Cole (R)	W
	Hope (R)	W
	Meyer (R)	W
	Rees (R)	W
	Scrivner (R)	W
	Smith (R)	W
KY.	Bates (D)	W
	Chelf (D)	W
	Gregory (D)	W
	Golden (R)	W
	Morton (R)	W
	Perkins (D)	R
	Spence (D)	A
	Underwood (D)	W
	Whitaker (D)	A
LA.	Allen (D)	PW
	Boggs (D)	W
	Brooks (D)	W
	Hebert (D)	W
	Larcade (D)	W
	Morrison (D)	W
	Passman (D)	W
	Willis (D)	W
ME.	Fellows (R)	W
	Hale (R)	W
	Nelson (R)	W
MD.	Beall (R)	W
	Bolton (D)	W
	Fallon (D)	W
	Garmatz (D)	R
	Miller (R)	W
	Sasscer (D)	W
MASS.	Donohue (D)	R
	Furcolo (D)	R
	Goodwin (R)	W
	Herter (R)	R
	Heselton (R)	R
	Kennedy (D)	R
	Lane (D)	R
	Martin (R)	W
	McCormack (D)	R
	Nicholson (R)	W
	Philbin (D)	R
	Rogers (R)	R
	Wigglesworth (R)	R
MICH.	Bennett (R)	W
	Blackney (R)	W
	Crawford (R)	W
	Dingell (D)	R
	Dondero (R)	W
	Engel (R)	R
	Ford (R)	W
	Hoffman (R)	W
	Lesinski (D)	R
	Michener (R)	W
	O'Brien (D)	R
	Potter (R)	R
	Rabaut (D)	R
	Sadowski (D)	PR
	Shafer (R)	W
	Wolcott (R)	A
	Woodruff (R)	A
MINN.	Andersen (R)	W
	Andresen (R)	W
	Blatnik (D)	R
	Hagen (R)	W
	Judd (R)	R
	Marshall (D)	A
	McCarthy (D)	R
	O'Hara (R)	W
	Wier (D)	R
MISS.	Abernethy (D)	W
	Colmer (D)	W
	Rankin (D)	W
	Whitten (D)	W
	Whittington (D)	W
	Williams (D)	W
	Winstead (D)	W
MO.	Bolling (D)	R
	Cannon (D)	R
	Carnahan (D)	R
	Cristopher (D)	W
	Irving (D)	R
	Jones (D)	PW
	Karst (D)	R
	Karsten (D)	R
	Magee (D)	W
	Moulder (D)	R
	Short (R)	W
	Sullivan (D)	R
	Welch (D)	R
MONT.	D'Ewart (R)	W
	Mansfield (D)	R
NEB.	Curtis (R)	W
	Miller (R)	W
	O'Sullivan (D)	R
	Stefan (R)	W
NEV.	Baring (D)	R

N.H.	Cotton (R)	W
	Merrow (R)	W
N.J.	Addonizio (D)	R
	Auchincloss (R)	W
	Canfield (R)	R
	Case (R)	R
	Eaton (R)	A
	Hand (R)	R
	Hart (D)	R
	Howell (D)	R
	Kean (R)	R
	Norton (D)	R
	Rodino (D)	R
	Towe (R)	W
	Widnall (R)	W
	Wolverton (R)	R
N.M.	Fernandez (D)	W
	Miles (D)	W
N.Y.	Buckley (D)	R
	Byrne (D)	R
	Celler (D)	R
	Clemente (D)	R
	Cole (R)	W
	Coudert (R)	R
	Davies (D)	PR
	Delaney (D)	R
	Dollinger (D)	R
	Gamble (R)	R
	Gorski (D)	R
	Gwinn (R)	W
	Hall, E. A. (R)	R
	Hall, L. W. (R)	R
	Heffernan (D)	R
	Heller (D)	R
	Javits (R)	R
	Kearney (R)	R
	Keating (R)	R
	Kelly (D)	R
	Keogh (D)	R
	Kilburn (R)	W
	Klein (D)	R
	Latham (R)	R
	LeFevre (R)	W
	Lynch (D)	R
	Macy (R)	PR
	Marcantonio (ALP)	R
	McGrath (D)	R
	Multer (D)	R
	Murphy (D)	R
	O'Toole (D)	R
	Pfeifer, J. L. (D)	R
	Pfeiffer, W.L. (R)	R
	Powell (D)	R
	Quinn (D)	R
	Reed (R)	W
	Riehlman (R)	R
	Rooney (D)	R
	Roosevelt (D)	R
	St. George (R)	W
	Taber (R)	W
	Tauriello (D)	R
	Taylor (R)	R
	Wadsworth (R)	PW
N.C.	Barden (D)	W
	Bonner (D)	W
	Bulwinkle (D)	A
	Carlyle (D)	W
	Chatham (D)	A
	Cooley (D)	W
	Deane (D)	W
	Doughton (D)	W
	Durham (D)	W
	Jones (D)	W
	Kerr (D)	W
	Redden (D)	W
N.D.	Burdick (R)	R
	Lemke (R)	R
OHIO	Bolton (R)	R
	Breen (D)	R
	Brehm (R)	PR
	Brown (R)	W
	Burke (D)	R
	Clevenger (R)	W
	Crosser (D)	R
	Elston (R)	W
	Feighan (D)	R
	Hays (D)	R
	Huber (D)	R
	Jenkins (R)	W
	Kirwan (D)	R
	McCulloch (R)	W
	McGregor (R)	R
	McSweeney (D)	R
	Polk (D)	R
	Secrest (D)	R
	Smith (R)	A
	Vorys (R)	R
	Wagner (D)	R
	Weichel (R)	W
	Young (D)	R
OKLA.	Albert (D)	W
	Gilmer (D)	PW
	Monroney (D)	W
	Morris (D)	W
	Steed (D)	W
	Stigler (D)	W
	Wickersham (D)	W
	Wilson (D)	W
ORE.	Angell (R)	R
	Ellsworth (R)	W
	Norbald (R)	A
	Stockman (R)	W

PA.	Barrett (D)	R
	Buchanan (D)	R
	Cavalcante (D)	R
	Chudoff (D)	R
	Corbett (R)	R
	Dague (R)	W
	Davenport (D)	R
	Eberharter (D)	R
	Fenton (R)	W
	Flood (D)	R
	Fulton (R)	R
	Gavin (R)	W
	Gillete (R)	PW
	Graham (R)	W
	Granahan (D)	R
	Green (D)	R
	James (R)	W
	Kearns (R)	W
	Kelley (D)	R
	Kunkel (R)	R
	Lichtewalter (R)	W
	Lind (D)	R
	McConnell (R)	W
	Morgan (D)	R
	O'Neill (D)	R
	Rhodes (D)	R
	Rich (R)	A
	Saylor (R)	R
	Scott, Hardie (R)	R
	Scott, Hugh (R)	R
	Simpson (R)	W
	Van Zandt (R)	PW
	Walter (D)	R
R.I.	Fogarty (D)	R
	Forand (D)	R
S.C.	Bryson (D)	W
	Hare (D)	W
	McMillan (D)	W
	Richards (D)	W
	Rivers (D)	W
	Sims (D)	W
S.D.	Case (R)	W
	Lovre (R)	W
TENN.	Cooper (D)	W
	Davis (D)	W
	Evins (D)	W
	Frazier (D)	W
	Gore (D)	W
	Jennings (R)	W
	Murray (D)	W
	Phillips (R)	W
	Priest (D)	W
	Sutton (D)	W
TEX.	Beckworth (D)	W
	Bentsen (D)	W
	Burleson (D)	W
	Combs (D)	W
	Fisher (D)	W
	Gossett (D)	W
	Kilday (D)	W
	Lucas (D)	W
	Lyle (D)	W
	Mahon (D)	W
	Patman (D)	A
	Pickett (D)	W
	Poage (D)	W
	Rayburn (D)	Speaker
	Regan (D)	W
	Teague (D)	W
	Thomas (D)	A
	Thompson (D)	W
	Thornberry (D)	W
	Wilson (D)	W
	Worley (D)	W
UTAH	Bosone (D)	R
	Granger (D)	R
VT.	Plumley (R)	A
VA.	Abbitt (D)	W
	Burton (D)	W
	Fugate (D)	W
	Gary (D)	W
	Hardy (D)	W
	Harrison (D)	W
	Smith (D)	W
	Stanley (D)	W
WASH.	Holmes (R)	R
	Horan (R)	W
	Jackson (D)	R
	Mack (R)	R
	Mitchell (D)	R
	Tollefson (R)	R
W.Va.	Bailey (D)	R
	Burnside (D)	R
	Hedrick (D)	PR
	Kee (D)	R
	Ramsay (D)	R
	Staggers (D)	R

WIS.	Biemiller (D)	R
	Byrnes (R)	W
	Davis (R)	W
	Hull (R)	R
	Keefe (R)	W
	Murray (R)	W
	O'Konski (R)	R
	Smith (R)	PR
	Withrow (R)	R
	Zablocki (D)	R
WYO.	Barrett (R)	W

W--indicates a vote for the McConnell Amendment
R--indicates a vote against the Amendment
PW and PR --represent paired for and paired against the Amendment respectively
A--indicates absent

NATIONAL COUNCIL

FOR A PERMANENT FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE COMMITTEE

Telephone:
EXecutive 2233

930 F Street, N. W.
Washington 4, D. C.

March 8, 1950

MEMORANDUM:

FROM - NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT FEPC

TO - THE OFFICERS, BOARD MEMBERS,
LOCAL COUNCILS AND COOPERATING ORGANIZATIONS

The FEPC bill passed by the House of Representatives on February 23, is definitely unsatisfactory to all supporters of effective FEP legislation. Its passage does, however, serve two purposes: (a) It keeps the issue alive whereas recommittal would have ended action for this session, and (b) It forces the Senate to act, which it would not have done had the House bill been killed. It was for these reasons that many staunch supporters of FEPC who opposed weakening amendments, nevertheless voted against recommital and for the bill on final passage. It was for these same reasons that the Dixiecrats lined up solidly for recommital and against final passage. The basis on which to judge the action of your Representative, therefore, is the vote on the adoption of the McConnell amendment, not the vote on final passage.

The amendment was adopted by a vote of 221-178 - a shift of but 22 votes would have changed the result. The friends of FEPC are the 178 Congressmen who opposed adoption of the McConnell amendment. These included 128 Democrats, 49 Progressive Republicans, and 1 American Laborite. The 221 Congressmen who supported the McConnell amendment included 117 Democrats, almost all from the South, and 104 Republicans. Passage of the amendment was made possible by a coalition of Dixiecrats and reactionary Republicans. House Republican leaders Martin, Halleck and Brown all voted for the amendment, as did every single Southern Democrat, including such foes of FEPC as Rankin, Cox, Gossett. (see attached roll call vote)

The battle now moves to the Senate with the likelihood that FEPC will be brought to the floor before the end of the month. The prospects for favorable action depend in the first instance on our ability to secure the 64 votes necessary for cloture. There will, in fact, have to be two cloture votes, the first on the motion to take up the bill and, should this succeed, a second cloture vote to limit debate, on the bill itself. The first task, therefore, is to get as many individuals and organizations as possible to write and wire their Senators to vote for cloture on FEPC.

Although Senate action will proceed on the McGrath bill (S.1728), an attempt undoubtedly will be made to substitute a weak and undesirable measure similar to that passed in the House. Such a bill (S.2954) has, in fact, already been introduced by Senator Taft. It is therefore important to let your Senators know that you want them to support S.1728 in its present form and to oppose all emasculating amendments.

Successful action in the Senate will require concerted and coordinated pressure from all supporters of FEPC. I am sure you will be pleased to learn, therefore, that the National Emergency Civil Rights Mobilization and the National Council for a Permanent FEPC have joined together in a united effort to secure the enactment of an effective bill in this session of the Congress. The Mobilization has provided a convincing and profoundly effective demonstration of the grass roots demand for FEPC in all sections of our country and among all segments of our population. The Mobilization has thus given impetus and renewed vigor to the struggle which the National Council has for so long been, and is now, leading. I am confident that this pooling of our energies and resources in a cooperative effort will help us bring that struggle to a successful conclusion.

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph

A. Philip Randolph
Co-Chairman

ROLL CALL VOTE ON SUBSTITUTING THE McCONNELL AMENDMENT FOR THE ORIGINAL POWELL BILL

ALA.	Andrews (D)	W
	Battle (D)	W
	Boykin (D)	W
	de Graffenreid (D)	W
	Elliott (D)	W
	Grant (D)	W
	Hobbs (D)	W
	Jones (D)	W
	Rains (D)	W
ARIZ.	Murdock (D)	W
	Patten (D)	W
ARK.	Gathings (D)	W
	Harris (D)	W
	Hays (D)	W
	Mills (D)	W
	Norrell (D)	W
	Tackett (D)	W
	Trimble (D)	W
CAL.	Allen (R)	W
	Anderson (R)	W
	Bramblett (R)	W
	Douglas (D)	R
	Doyle (D)	R
	Engle (D)	W
	Havenner (D)	R
	Hinshaw (R)	W
	Holifield (D)	R
	Jackson (R)	W
	Johnson (R)	W
	King (D)	R
	McDonough (R)	W
	McKinnon (D)	R
	Miller (D)	R
	Nixon (R)	W
	Phillips (R)	W
	Poulson (R)	W
	Scudder (R)	W
	Sheppard (D)	R
	Shelley (D)	R
	Werdel (R)	W
	White (D)	W
COLO.	Aspinall (D)	R
	Carroll (D)	R
	Hill (R)	W
	Marsalis (D)	R
CONN.	Lodge (R)	R
	McGuire (D)	R
	Patterson (R)	R
	Ribicoff (D)	R
	Sadlak (R)	R
	Woodhouse (D)	R
DEL.	Boggs (R)	R
FLA.	Bennett (D)	W
	Herlong (D)	W
	Peterson (D)	W
	Rogers (D)	W
	Sikes (D)	A
	Smathers (D)	A
GA.	Brown (D)	W
	Camp (D)	W
	Cox (D)	W
	Davis (D)	W
	Lanham (D)	W
	Pace (D)	W
	Preston (D)	W
	Vinson (D)	W
	Wheeler (D)	W
	Wood (D)	W
IDA.	Sanborn (R)	W
	White (D)	R
ILL.	Allen (R)	W
	Arends (R)	A
	Bishop (R)	R
	Buckley (D)	R
	Chesney (D)	R
	Chiperfield (R)	W
	Church (R)	W
	Dawson (D)	R
	Gordon (D)	R
	Hoffman (R)	R
	Jenison (R)	W
	Jonas (R)	W
	Linehan (D)	R
	Mack (D)	R
	Mason (R)	A
	McMillen (R)	A
	O'Brien (D)	R
	O'Hara (D)	R
	Price (D)	R
	Reed (R)	W
	Sabath (D)	R
	Simpson (R)	W
	Velde (R)	W
	Vursell (R)	W
	Yates (D)	R
IND.	Crook (D)	R
	Denton (D)	R
	Halleck (R)	W
	Harden (R)	A
	Harvey (R)	W
	Jacobs (D)	R
	Kruse (D)	W
	Madden (D)	R
	Noland (D)	R
	Walsh (D)	R
	Wilson (R)	W

IOWA	Cunningham (R)	R
	Dolliver (R)	W
	Gross (R)	R
	Hoeven (R)	W
	Jensen (R)	W
	LeCompte (R)	W
	Martin (R)	W
	Talle (R)	W
KAN.	Cole (R)	W
	Hope (R)	W
	Meyer (R)	W
	Rees (R)	W
	Scrivner (R)	W
	Smith (R)	W
KY.	Bates (D)	W
	Chelf (D)	W
	Gregory (D)	W
	Golden (R)	W
	Morton (R)	W
	Perkins (D)	R
	Spence (D)	A
	Underwood (D)	W
	Whitaker (D)	A
LA.	Allen (D)	FW
	Boggs (D)	W
	Brooks (D)	W
	Hebert (D)	W
	Larcade (D)	W
	Morrison (D)	W
	Passman (D)	W
	Willis (D)	W
ME.	Fellows (R)	W
	Hale (R)	W
	Nelson (R)	W
MD.	Beall (R)	W
	Bolton (D)	W
	Fallon (D)	W
	Garmatz (D)	R
	Miller (R)	W
	Sasscer (D)	W
MASS.	Donohue (D)	R
	Furcolo (D)	R
	Goodwin (R)	W
	Herter (R)	R
	Heselton (R)	R
	Kennedy (D)	R
	Lane (D)	R
	Martin (R)	W
	McCormack (D)	R
	Nicholson (R)	W
	Philbin (D)	R
	Rogers (R)	R
	Wigglesworth (R)	R
MICH.	Bennett (R)	W
	Blackney (R)	W
	Crawford (R)	W
	Dingell (D)	R
	Dondero (R)	W
	Engel (R)	R
	Ford (R)	W
	Hoffman (R)	W
	Lesinski (D)	R
	Michener (R)	W
	O'Brien (D)	R
	Potter (R)	R
	Rabaut (D)	R
	Sadowski (D)	PR
	Shafer (R)	W
	Wolcott (R)	A
	Woodruff (R)	A
MINN.	Andersen (R)	W
	Andresen (R)	W
	Blatnik (D)	R
	Hagen (R)	W
	Judd (R)	R
	Marshall (D)	A
	McCarthy (D)	R
	O'Hara (R)	W
	Wier (D)	R
MISS.	Abernethy (D)	W
	Colmer (D)	W
	Rankin (D)	W
	Whitten (D)	W
	Whittington (D)	W
	Williams (D)	W
	Winstead (D)	W
MO.	Bolling (D)	R
	Cennon (D)	R
	Carnahan (D)	R
	Cristopher (D)	W
	Irving (D)	R
	Jones (D)	PW
	Karst (D)	R
	Karsten (D)	R
	Magee (D)	W
	Moulder (D)	R
	Short (R)	W
	Sullivan (D)	R
	Welch (D)	R
MONT.	D'Ewart (R)	W
	Mansfield (D)	R
NEB.	Curtis (R)	W
	Miller (R)	W
	O'Sullivan (D)	R
	Stefan (R)	W
NEV.	Baring (D)	R

N.H.	Cotton (R)	W
	Merrow (R)	W
N.J.	Addonizio (D)	R
	Auchincloss (R)	W
	Canfield (R)	R
	Case (R)	R
	Eaton (R)	A
	Hand (R)	R
	Hart (D)	R
	Howell (D)	R
	Kean (R)	R
	Norton (D)	R
	Rodino (D)	R
	Towe (R)	W
	Widnall (R)	W
	Wolverton (R)	R
N.M.	Fernandez (D)	M
	Miles (D)	W
N.Y.	Buckley (D)	R
	Byrne (D)	R
	Celler (D)	R
	Clemente (D)	R
	Cole (R)	W
	Coudert (R)	R
	Davies (D)	PR
	Delaney (D)	R
	Dollinger (D)	R
	Gamble (R)	R
	Gorski (D)	R
	Gwinn (R)	W
	Hall, E. A. (R)	R
	Hall, L. W. (R)	R
	Heffernan (D)	R
	Heller (D)	R
	Javits (R)	R
	Kearney (R)	R
	Keating (R)	R
	Kelly (D)	R
	Keogh (D)	R
	Kilburn (R)	W
	Klein (D)	R
	Latham (R)	R
	LeFevre (R)	W
	Lynch (D)	R
	Macy (R)	PR
	Marcantonio (ALP)	R
	McGrath (D)	R
	Multer (D)	R
	Murphy (D)	R
	O'Toole (D)	R
	Pfeifer, J. L. (D)	R
	Pfeiffer, W.L. (R)	R
	Powell (D)	R
	Quinn (D)	R
	Reed (R)	W
	Riehlman (R)	R
	Rooney (D)	R
	Roosevelt (D)	R
	St. George (R)	W
	Taber (R)	W
	Tauriello (D)	R
	Taylor (R)	R
	Wadsworth (R)	PW
N.C.	Barden (D)	W
	Bonner (D)	W
	Bulwinkle (D)	A
	Carlyle (D)	W
	Chatham (D)	A
	Cooley (D)	W
	Deane (D)	W
	Doughton (D)	W
	Durham (D)	W
	Jones (D)	W
	Kerr (D)	W
	Redden (D)	W
N.D.	Burdick (R)	R
	Lemke (R)	R
OHIO	Bolton (R)	R
	Breen (D)	R
	Brehm (R)	PR
	Brown (R)	W
	Burke (D)	R
	Clevenger (R)	W
	Crosser (D)	R
	Elston (R)	W
	Feighan (D)	R
	Hays (D)	R
	Huber (D)	R
	Jenkins (R)	W
	Kirwan (D)	R
	McCulloch (R)	W
	McGregor (R)	R
	McSweeney (D)	R
	Polk (D)	R
	Secrest (D)	R
	Smith (R)	A
	Vorys (R)	R
	Wagner (D)	R
	Weichel (R)	W
	Young (D)	R
OKLA.	Albert (D)	W
	Gilmer (D)	PW
	Monroney (D)	W
	Morris (D)	W
	Steed (D)	W
	Stigler (D)	W
	Wickersham (D)	W
	Wilson (D)	W
ORE.	Angell (R)	R
	Ellsworth (R)	W
	Norbald (R)	A
	Stockman (R)	W

PA.	Barrett (D)	R
	Buchanan (D)	R
	Cavalcante (D)	R
	Chudoff (D)	R
	Corbett (R)	R
	Dague (R)	W
	Davenport (D)	R
	Eberharter (D)	R
	Fenton (R)	W
	Flood (D)	R
	Fulton (R)	R
	Gavin (R)	W
	Gillete (R)	PW
	Graham (R)	W
	Granahan (D)	R
	Green (D)	R
	James (R)	W
	Kearns (R)	W
	Kelley (D)	R
	Kunkel (R)	R
	Lichtewalter (R)	W
	Lind (D)	R
	McConnell (R)	W
	Morgan (D)	R
	O'Neill (D)	R
	Rhodes (D)	R
	Rich (R)	A
	Saylor (R)	R
	Scott, Hardie (R)	R
	Scott, Hugh (R)	R
	Simpson (R)	W
	Van Zandt (R)	PW
	Walter (D)	R
R.I.	Fogarty (D)	R
	Forand (D)	R
S.C.	Bryson (D)	W
	Hare (D)	W
	McMillan (D)	W
	Richards (D)	W
	Rivers (D)	W
	Sims (D)	W
S.D.	Case (R)	W
	Lovre (R)	W
TENN.	Cooper (D)	W
	Davis (D)	W
	Evins (D)	W
	Frazier (D)	W
	Gore (D)	W
	Jennings (R)	W
	Murray (D)	W
	Phillips (R)	W
	Priest (D)	W
	Sutton (D)	W
TEX.	Beckworth (D)	W
	Bentsen (D)	W
	Burleson (D)	W
	Combs (D)	W
	Fisher (D)	W
	Gossett (D)	W
	Kilday (D)	W
	Lucas (D)	W
	Lyle (D)	W
	Mahon (D)	W
	Patman (D)	A
	Pickett (D)	W
	Poage (D)	W
	Rayburn (D)	Speaker
	Regan (D)	W
	Teague (D)	W
	Thomas (D)	A
	Thompson (D)	W
	Thornberry (D)	W
	Wilson (D)	W
	Worley (D)	W
UTAH	Bosone (D)	R
	Granger (D)	R
VT.	Plumley (R)	A
VA.	Abbitt (D)	W
	Burton (D)	W
	Fugate (D)	W
	Gary (D)	W
	Hardy (D)	W
	Harrison (D)	W
	Smith (D)	W
	Stanley (D)	W
WASH.	Holmes (R)	R
	Horan (R)	W
	Jackson (D)	R
	Mack (R)	R
	Mitchell (D)	R
	Tollefson (R)	R
W.Va.	Bailey (D)	R
	Burnside (D)	R
	Hedrick (D)	PR
	Kee (D)	R
	Ramsay (D)	R
	Staggers (D)	R

WIS.------	Biemiller (D)	R
	Byrnes (R)	W
	Davis (R)	W
	Hull (R)	R
	Keefe (R)	W
	Murray (R)	W
	O'Konski (R)	R
	Smith (R)	PR
	Withrow (R)	R
	Zablocki (D)	R
WYO.------	Barrett (R)	W

W--indicates a vote for the McConnell Amendment

R--indicates a vote against the Amendment

PW and PR --represent paired for and paired against the Amendment respectively

A--indicates absent

Memorandum from

M. S. NOVIK

March 10, 1950

My dear Mr. Randolph:

When you find a moment I would like you to look over the answers submitted to the Commission in response to their inquiry.

I don't know whether you will agree with my position in the whole matter of controversy, but it is something ghtat I have been actively involved in for many years.

Sincerely,

enc.

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
217 West 125th Street
New York City

xc FEPC
admin &
Policy

March 6, 1950

Mr. T. J. Slowie, Secretary
Federal Communications Commission
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Slowie:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of January 22 in which you asked for information relating to the editorial broadcasts in support of a National Fair Employment Practices Commission over Radio Station WLIB on January 15-17, 1950.

Your letter, in essence, asks three questions.

The first of these requests information "concerning the requests made to the station for time" to present views differing from those of the station. No such requests, oral or written, were made. Station WLIB received 324 pieces of mail in response to the broadcast, none of which criticized, in whole or in part, the position which the station took.

Your second request was for information concerning "the extent to which the station has granted such requests." In the light of the fact that no such requests were made, the question is obviously moot.

Your third request for information relates to the "opportunities which the station has made available for the presentation of views differing from those of the station" and the "affirmative steps (the station) took to invite and encourage the participation of persons having views different from those of the station." This request for information relates to two essentially different concepts as to what the obligations of a licensee are under the Commission's report of June 1, 1949. On the one hand, you refer to the "opportunities" which the station made available and then on the other hand, refer to "affirmative steps" which the station took. Had any requests been made of the station by responsible organizations or persons for time within which to reply to the editorial position of the station, adequate opportunity would have been given for such views to be made known to our listeners. The very fact, however, that no such requests were made would seem to indicate to me that we made a wise decision in not affirmatively "inviting and encouraging" points of view which differed from ours, in this particular instance.

The question of whether a station should afford an opportunity and/or invite and encourage the expressions of points of view different than its own, is not, as far as I can see, clearly set forth in the Commission's report of June 1, 1949 or in the separate views of Commissioners Webster and Jones. In fact, in Commissioner Webster's statement he specifically recognized that in some cases the requirements placed upon the licensee would be satisfied only when an opposing point of view was presented, while, in other cases, all that the licensee need do is afford a "reasonable opportunity" for the presentation of such views.

Commissioner Webster said: "Where a licensee affords time over his facilities for the expression of any one opinion on such issues, he is under an obligation to insure that opposing points of view will also be presented or at least that a reasonable opportunity be afforded for the presentation of such views." (Italics supplied) In a subsequent sentence Commissioner Webster referred to the fact that a licensee could not present his point of view "to the exclusion of others" which would, once again, appear to me to require the licensee to afford an opportunity and not to "exclude" to others the use of the facilities, if a request was made, but would not require the station affirmatively to seek out and present points of view which might differ from his. Non-affirmative action is not exclusion.

It seems to me that what is important is that the right of opposition be safeguarded. That has been a cardinal belief of mine for years. I have preached that and practised that. My views on this question were set forth March 3, 1948 at the Mayflower hearing (Docket 8516). I said at that time and repeat today that those who disagree with the editorial position of the station must have the right "to voice their opinions if they disagree with the views expressed by the station's owner, news editor or voluntary speaker." I went on to point out that the only important thing was that every side be heard when there is a substantial difference of opinion on any issue.

The question of whether the obligation of the licensee is satisfied if he merely makes the time available, if requested, or whether he must affirmatively seek out and present a differing point of view, depends, I believe, basically upon the "controversial issue" involved. There are situations where WLIB might editorialize and not permit an opposing point of view to be presented even though the "opposer" could claim that the issue is controversial; a fortiori, in a case such as that, WLIB would not affirmatively seek out "opposers" and present their points of view. This would be our position when the station affirmatively editorializes in behalf of religious and racial tolerance or in support of New York City's present program to conserve water. In both of these situations, there are undoubtedly an isolated few who take a point of view which would be different from ours. Nevertheless, we would feel that both of these subjects do not rise to the dignity of being a "controversial issue" and that a disservice if not actual danger would result if we permitted a different point of view to be expressed. I have no doubt that if we editorialize in behalf of religious and racial tolerance, and the Commission ever held that we had an obligation to give time to answer every editorial position which the station might take, men such as Gerald L. K. Smith and Joe McWilliams might insist upon an opportunity to answer us.

On the other hand, if the station editorialized on such highly controversial issues as government spending, U. S. vs. U. S. S. R. relations, or birth control, WLIB would not only "afford an opportunity" to those who opposed our point of view, but would affirmatively seek out and present a different point of view either as a special broadcast, or in the form of a debate or round table discussion. How far a licensee must go in order affirmatively to present a "different point of view", it seems to me, depends essentially upon the nature of the subject matter of the editorial.

There are other tests which would seem to me to have a bearing upon the question of how far the licensee must go. For example, what may be a highly controversial subject in one state (and require the licensee affirmatively to seek out an opposing point of view) may not be controversial at all in another state. It is also possible that two stations treating the same subject matter in New York would have varying obligations because of the coverage of the stations which, in turn, would have a direct relationship to the number of its listeners and the complexion of their opinions. A daytime only station covering the heart of New York City must view its obligations differently than a 50 kw station which covers not only New York, but the principal portions of a number of adjoining states. What may not be a controversial issue in the heart of New York City may be highly controversial in Stamford, Connecticut or Atlantic City, New Jersey.

In addition to the actual listeners which the station serves, another important criterion would appear to me to be the time that the "controversial issue" is discussed. A discussion on the Fair Employment Practices Commission in New York in 1950 (several years after the state has set up a Fair Employment Practices Commission) presents different problems to a licensee than if the discussion had taken place ten or fifteen years ago, when the matter was truly controversial and public opinion in the Metropolitan New York area had not been crystallized in favor of this legislation. Had WLIB sought out and presented opposing points of view on FEPC it would have caused controversy where no controversy, in fact, exists.

Although your letter does not request specific information concerning the nature of the program, I want to point out that these programs included addresses by outstanding and representative leaders of the community, appropriate patriotic music, and inspiring ceremonial features. I feel that we used the best advanced techniques of our industry.

The speakers were (in alphabetical order):

Honorable A. A. Berle, Jr., Former Under-Secretary of State;
Donald Harrington, Minister of the Community Church of New York;

Arthur Garfield Hayes, Counsel for the American Civil Liberties Union;
Frank Kingdon, Author and Lecturer;
Rabbi Edward Klein, Rabbi of the Free Synagogue;
Father John LaFarge, Editor of "America";
Honorable Scott Lucas, Majority Leader of the Senate;
A. Phillip Randolph, President Sleeping-Car Porters Union;
Roy Wilkins, Acting Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People;
Estelle M. Sternberger, Commentator on WLIB, also acted as Chairman.

The music included:

"I Hear America Singing" (Cantata) based upon a poem by Walt Whitman with John Charles Thomas;
"America The Beautiful";
"Freedom Train";
"Song of Freedom";
"Battle Hymn of the Republic";
"Give Me Your Tired, Your Poor" from the play "Miss Liberty".

The ceremonial features included:

"The People, Yes" by Carl Sandburg;
Orson Welles reading excerpts from Tom Paine;
A reading of Thomas Jefferson's first inaugural address;
Walter Houston reading "Hail, Columbia" and "Lincoln, the Man of the People";
Brian Donlevy reciting "The American Flag".

The station frequently, throughout the three days, broadcast transcribed jingles which related to religious and racial tolerance from "Little Songs on Big Subjects", a Peabody Award selection.

The reason why I have outlined the manner in which we presented our editorial view is to re-emphasize the fact that the general format and manner of treatment could not, considering all of the circumstances, be considered controversial in nature to the extent where we had an obligation affirmatively to produce and present "the other side". To put it mildly, it would have been difficult and certainly unwise to have had music and jingles which presented a point of view and philosophy different from those set forth above.

The broadcasts relating to FEPC during the three days were entirely sustaining. We regarded this as part of our contribution to the community and definitely in the public interest.

The station will continue its policy of affording time to responsible persons who differ with the station on subjects of a controversial nature. In addition, the station will continue to adhere to its policy of affirmatively seeking out and presenting all points of view on matters which, in our community, would be controversial in nature.

If the Commission desires any further information concerning these broadcasts, of course we will be very happy to supply it.

Very truly yours,

NEW BROADCASTING CO., INC.

By________________________
M. S. Novik, President

MSN:lab

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS
DL=Day Letter
NL=Night Letter
LC=Deferred Cable
NLT=Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

QTA 9 STRAIGHT MAY 16 1950=

JACOB POTOFSKY PRESIDENT AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS
UNION HOLLANDEN HOTEL CLEVELAND OHIO=

IN THE NAME OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE FOR A PERMANENT FEPC WE HAIL THE CONVENTION OF YOUR GREAT UNION IN THESE TIMES OF STORM AND STRESS. MAY WE REQUEST A CONTRIBUTION TO THE FEPC COUNCIL COMPOSEDOF NUMEROUS COOPERATING ORGANIZATIONS OF LABOR, CHURCH, AND CIVIC AND WHICH IS LEADING THE FIGHT FOR FEPC BILL WHICH IS AT THIS HOUR BEING FILIBUSTERED BY ENEMIES OF LABOR,

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
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Ship Radiogram

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DEMOCRACY AND MINORITIES.

. A PHILIP RANDOLPH.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

re FEPC
Ny local

COPY

January 10,
1 9 5 0.

Mr. Jules Cohen,
Chairman Executive Committee,
Greater N.Y. Council on Permanent FEPC,
1775- Broadway,
New York 19, New York.

Dear Mr. Cohen:

Received your announcement regarding your meeting last Sunday afternoon on a Permanent FEPC. Won't you kindly advise me why I, the sponsor and Chairman on FEPC was not invited to your meeting at all.

Sincerely,

A. Clayton Powell, Jr.

New York Office

ADL

ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE OF B'NAI B'RITH

212 FIFTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 10, N. Y. • MUrray Hill 6-8010

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Administration
FRANK N. TRAGER
Program

December 19, 1950

Arnold Aronson, Esq.
National Community Relations Advisory
Council
295 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Arnie:

Enclosed herewith are photostatic copies of pages 1 and 19 of the report of the House Committee on Appropriations accompanying HR 1984, the Independent Offices Appropriations Bill of 1946. The material on page 19 of the Committee report will be of interest to you in connection with your consideration of the so-called Russell Amendment, Section 213 of the Independent Offices Appropriations Act of 1945. The material on page 19 shows that the Russell Amendment was amended by Section 213 of the 1946 Act, which was incorporated in the United States Code as Section 691 of Title 31 thereof. Page 19 of the House Committee report indicates that Section 214 was proposed as an amendment to Section 213. Hence, the argument can be made that Sectinn 214 amended the Russell Amendment (Section 213), to permit the expenditure of funds for the purposes set forth in Section 214 without regard to the limitations of the Russell Amendment. In other words, it can validly be argued on the basis of the House Committee report, that despite Section 213, the Administration can establish a Fair Employment Practices Committee and pay its expenses from existing appropriations of Executive Departments on the ground that such a committee would be "engaged in authorized activities of common interest to such departments." Furthermore, the committee could be composed "in whole or in part of representatives of the interested departments."

This information may be of use to the group now negotiating with the Administration on a possible Executive Order setting up a new FEPC in connection with the defense program.

Sincerely yours,

Sol

SOL RABKIN

SR:hp
enc. cc: David Brody
Will Maslow
Ed Lukas

ADL OFFICES

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JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL OF GREATER KANSAS CITY,
425 New York Life Bldg., 20 W. 9th St., Kansas City 6, Missouri, *Sidney Lawrence*, Director

SOUTHWESTERN REGIONAL JEWISH COMMUNITY RELATIONS COUNCIL,
1003 Scanlan Bldg., Houston 2, Texas, *S. Thomas Friedman*, Director

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946

Compliance, Rule XIII, Paragraph 2 (A)

In compliance with paragraph 2 (a), rule XIII, there is submitted the following statement indicating specific amendment of the statues:

Proposed

Sec.214. Hereafter appropriations of the executive departments and independent establishments of the Government shall be available for the expenses of committees, boards, or other inter-agency groups engaged in authorized activities of common interest to such departments and establishments and composed in whole or in part of representatives thereof who receive no additional compensation by virtue of such membership: PROVIDED, That employees of such departments and establishments rendering service for such committees, boards, or other groups, other than as representatives, shall receive no additional compensation by virtue of such service (p. 74 of bill).

Existing

Russell Amendment

NCFEPC
[illegible]

September 15, 1950

Mr. Walter P. Reuther, President
United Automobile, Aircraft, Agricultural
Implement Workers of America
411 West Milwaukee Avenue
Detroit 2, Michigan

Dear Brother Reuther:

The smoke of the battle for a FEPC is clearing away in the 81st Congress and the victory of our cause is not yet won. However, it is only one battle of a great struggle for the abolition of discrimination in industrial relations, decency and dignity. No doubt we have a long fight ahead since the opposition composed of a handful of irreconcilable Dixiecrats backed up by Republican economic royalist will never voluntarily surrender.

When the next Congress begins in 1951, the forces of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC will be mobilized again and they will begin to hit the line of bigotry and intolerance until we crack it wide open.

May I express on behalf of the officers, members and friends of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC our deep gratitude to you for the moral and financial support your great trade union gave in consenting to make available to the National Council the services of your able Public Relations Counselor, Paul Sifton, without cost. May I say that we could not have made the great progress we did in mobilizing and building a reservoir of goodwill without his fine sense of strategy, brilliant and indefatigable efforts on the Hill in Washington with Congressmen, Senators, public groups and the press. We therefore want to express our great indebtedness to you for providing us with your talented Mr. Sifton who gave devoted and effective support to the fight for FEPC.

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:bm
cc: Roy Reuther
Paul Sifton

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WC Rep
admin
+ Policy

WESTERN UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS
DL=Day Letter
NL=Night Letter
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Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

QTN 2 STRAIGHT MAY 2 1950=

WALTER P REUTHER PRESIDENT UNITED ATOMOBILE AIRCRAFT &
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA
411 WEST MILWAUKEE AVENUE DETROIT 2 MICHIGAN.

INDICATIONS ARE THAT THE FEPC BILL WILL COME UP IN THE SENATE FOR ACTION IN THE NEXT EIGHT OR TEN DAYS. IT WAS UNANIMOUSLY AGREED AT THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT FEPC AND MOBILIZATION FOR CIVIL RIGHTS IN NEW YORK FRIDAY APRIL

CLASS OF SERVICE

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WESTERN UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN
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25TH THAT PAUL SIFTON BECAUSE OF HIS THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF THE BACKGROUND OF FEPC AND THE PROCEDURES OF CONGRESS TO SECURE FAVORABLE ACTION WOULD BE THE MOST VALUABLE PERSON TO CONDUCT A PUBLIC RELATIONS CAMPAIGN FOR THE BILL DURING THE PERIOD THE LEGISLTIVE FIGHT GOES ON FOR THREE OR FOUR WEEKS. BECAUSE OF THIS FACT MAY WE REQUEST YOU TO LOAN BROTHER SIFTON TO THE NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT FEPC TO DO THIS JOB. IN ORDER TO TALK WITH YOU MORE FULLY ABOUT THIS MATTER I WILL CALL YOU TOMORROW.

A= PHILIP RANDOLPH

UNITED AUTOMOBILE · AIRCRAFT · AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS
of AMERICA (UAW-CIO)
INTERNATIONAL UNION
INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS • 411 WEST MILWAUKEE AVENUE • DETROIT 2, MICHIGAN
PHONE TRINITY 1-6600

WALTER P. REUTHER
PRESIDENT
EMIL MAZEY
SEC. & TREAS.

RICHARD GOSSER
VICE PRESIDENT
JOHN W. LIVINGSTON
VICE PRESIDENT

xc FEPC
adm
& Exec

October 24, 1950

A. Philip Randolph, President
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters,
217 W. 125th Street,
New York 27, N.Y.

Dear Brother Randolph:

This will acknowledge receipt of your kind letter of October 17th. We in the UAW-CIO are pleased to have been in a position to work with you in the fight for FEPC and to be able to make available the services of Paul Sifton.

You can count upon our continued support until the fight for justice, equality and human dignity are won.

Kind personal regards,

Fraternally

Walter P. Reuther

Walter P. Reuther
President

WPR/d
liu72cio

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

DOCUMENT IS DAMAGED IN THE ORIGINAL

re FEPC
Admin

Mr. Walter P. Reuther, President
United Automobile, Aircraft, Agricultural
Implement Workers of America
411 West Milwaukee Avenue
Detroit 2, Michigan

Dear Brother Reuther:

The smoke of the battle for a FEPC in the 81st Congress is clearing away, and the victory of our cause is not yet. However, it is only one battle of a great struggle for the abolition of discrimination in industrial relations and the achievement of democracy and dignity. No doubt we have a long fight ahead since the opposition composed of a handful of irreconcilable Dixiecrats backed up by Republican economic royalists will never voluntarily surrender.

When the next Congress begins in 1951, the forces of the National Coun for a Permanent FEPC will be mobilized again and they will begin to hit the line of bigotry and intolerance until we crack it wide open.

May I express on behalf of the officers, members and friends of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC our deep gratitude to you for the m and financial support your great organization gave in consenting to make available to the National Council the services of your able Public Relations Counselor, Paul Sifton, without cost. May I say that we could not have made the great progress we did in mobilizing and building a reservoir of goodwill for FEPC without his fine sense of strategy, brilliant and indefatigable efforts on the Hill in Washington with Congressmen, Senators, public groups and the pr We, therefore, want to express our great indebtedness to you for providing us with your talented Mr. Sifton who gave devoted and effective support to the fight for FEPC.

Fraternally yours,

APR:bm

A. Philip Randolph
International President

UNITED AUTOMOBILE · AIRCRAFT · AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS
of AMERICA (UAW-CIO)
INTERNATIONAL UNION

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PRESIDENT
EMIL MAZEY
SEC. & TREAS.

RICHARD GOSSER
VICE PRESIDENT
JOHN W. LIVINGSTON
VICE PRESIDENT

PHONE TRINITY 1-6800

October 26, 1950

NC FEPC
admin
& field

A. Philip Randolph, International President
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, AFL
217 West 125 Street
New York City 27, New York

Dear Brother Randolph:

Thank you for your letter of October 17th. I want to assure you that the UAW-CIO will continue working on the important Civil Rights front. We were very happy to be able to assign Paul Sifton to work with your National Council in the recent campaign for a federal FEPC law. I hope the complexion of the new Congress is such that we will be able to make further strides on this important front.

Kindest personal regards.

Fraternally yours,

Roy L. Reuther

Roy L. Reuther, Coordinator
Political Action Department

rlr;sbw
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100 Sixth Avenue, New York 13, N.Y.

General Offices: 345 Hudson Street, New York 14, N.Y.

re tote
Contri

January 20, 1950

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
217 West 125 Street
New York 27, New York

Dear Mr. Randolph:

Please pardon me for not answering before this your letter of January 11. I have been tied up in a lot of meetings, and haven't been able to get to any correspondence.

I am afraid I shall have to pass up a contribution to the National Council this year. I am heavily pledged for the year, in support of a great many causes, and just find it impossible to include any that haven't tax exemption.

Of course, this doesn't mean that I am not in complete accord with your activities.

Cordially yours,

Harry Scherman

HS:PC

Harry Scherman

Jonas G. Schwartz
Counselor at Law
LIncoln 6781

500 Pence Building
Minneapolis 3, Minnesota

August 9, 1950

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
217 West 125th Street
New York 27, New York

My dear Mr. Randolph:

The legislature of the State of Minnesota will go into session during the first part of 1951. The Minnesota Council for Fair Employment Practices has presented proposed legislation in the last two sessions thereof. We were unable to get to first base. In fact we were unsuccessful in even getting the bill out of committee.

I am enclosing herewith a proposed bill which was prepared under our direction by Professor Robert McClure of the University of Minnesota law faculty and the students under his direction. Professor McClure is now the chairman of our Minnesota Council for Fair Employment Practices.

During the last two terms of the legislature one of the major objections to our bill was that the commission had the power to investigate, prosecute, and then issue a cease and desist order. It was with that in mind that we have provided for a Discrimination Review Board, hoping thereby to avoid one major objection to the legislation.

It is my desire that you and the national committee and its legal staff examine this proposed legislation and send us as expeditiously as you can your comments thereon.

I, myself, feel that Section 4 of the proposed bill should be broadened so that the unions will not be permitted to discriminate against applicants for apprenticeship based on race, creed, color or national origin.

In addition, it is my own opinion that viewing the country as a whole, it wouldn't hurt at all to require the commission, after it has investigated and attempted to concilate without success, to file an original complaint in court, asking that the court itself issue the original cease and desist order by way of injunction. I would like to have a comment of your group on this item as well.

Best regards.

Very truly yours,

JGL:ar
Enc.

PROPOSED

MINNESOTA FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES ACT

This proposed bill has been prepared under the direction of the Minnesota Council for Fair Employment Practice. An effort has been made to retain the provisions of special value which were included in the bill proposed to the Minnesota legislature at the last two sessions, and to strengthen the proposal by taking advantage of the operating experience in other states.

August 1, 1950

A BILL

FOR AN ACT RELATING TO DISCRIMINATORY EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR PRACTICES AND POLICIES BASED ON RACE, COLOR, CREED OR NATIONAL ORIGIN

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. Findings and Declaration of Policy:

As a guide to the interpretation and application of this Act the public policy of this state is to foster the employment of all individuals in this State in accordance with their fullest capacities, regardless of their race, color, creed or national origin, and to safeguard their right to obtain and hold employment without discrimination. This Act is an exercise of the police powers of this State in the interest of the public welfare.

(Annotation 1)

Section 2. Name:

This Act may be cited as the Minnesota Fair Employment Practices Act.

(Annotation 2)

Section 3. Definitions:

When used in this Act,

(1) "person" includes an individual, partnership, association, corporation, legal representative, trustee,

trustee in bankruptcy, and receiver, and the State and subdivisions and agencies thereof;

(Annotation 4)

(2) "labor organization" includes any organization that exists in whole or in part for one or more of the following purposes: (a) collective bargaining, (b) dealing with employers concerning grievances, terms or conditions of employment, (c) mutual aid or protection in connection with employment;

(3) "unlawful employment practice" means the unlawful employment practices specified in Section 6 of this Act;

(4) "employer" means a person in this state employing twenty-five or more individuals, but does not include a religious corporation, association, or society;

(5) "employee" means a person employed by an employer, but does not include an individual employed by his parents, spouse or child, or in the domestic service of any person;

(6) "employment agency" means a person undertaking with or without compensation to procure employees or opportunities for work;

(7) "commission" means the State Commission against Discrimination created by this Act unless a different meaning clearly appears from the context;

(8) "board" means the Discrimination Review Board created by this Act unless a different meaning clearly appears from the context.

(9) "national origin" includes ancestry;

(10) "respondent" means a person against whom a complaint is brought under this Act;

(11) "discrimination" includes segregation.

Section 4. Unlawful employment practices:

Except when based upon a bona fide occupational qualification, it is an unlawful employment practice: (Annotation 3)

(1) when a labor organization, because of race, creed, color, or national origin,

(a) denies full and equal membership rights to any applicant for membership, or to any member, or

(b) expels a member from membership, or

(c) discriminates in any manner against a member with respect to his hire, tenure, compensation, terms, conditions, facilities or privileges of employment or any other matters directly or indirectly related to membership, or

(d) fails or refuses to classify properly or refer for employment, or otherwise discriminates against any member;

(2) when an employer, because of race, creed, color, or national origin,

(a) refuses to hire any applicant for employment, or

(b) discharges an employee, or

(c) discriminates against him with respect to hire, tenure, compensation, terms, upgrading, conditions, facilities or privileges of employment or any other matter directly or indirectly related to employment, or

(d) utilizes in the recruiting or hiring of individuals for employment an employment agency, placement service, training school or center, labor organization, or any other employee-referring source which the employer knows or has reason to know, discriminates against individuals because of their race, creed, color, or national origin;

(3) when an employment agency, because of race, creed, color, or national origin,

(a) fails or refuses to accept, register, classify properly, or refer for employment or otherwise discriminates against any individual, or

(b) complies with a request from an employer for referral of job applicants if the request indicates either directly or indirectly that the employer does not comply with this Act;

(Annotation 6)

(4) when an employer, labor organization, or employment agency discharges, expels or otherwise discriminates against a person because that person has opposed any practice forbidden under this Act or has filed a complaint, testified or assisted in any proceeding under this Act;

(Annotation 7)

(5) when a person aids, abets, incites, compels or coerces the doing of any of the acts forbidden by this Act;

(6) when a person attempts to do one or more of the acts set out in clause (5);

(7) When an employer, employment agency, labor organization, placement service, training school or center, or

any other employee-referring source, before or after employment or admission to membership of an individual, unless based on a bona fide occupational qualification certified by the commission

(a) elicits or attempts to elicit any information directly or indirectly pertaining to race, creed, color, or national origin of any individual,

(b) makes or keeps a record of the race, creed, color, or national origin of any individual,

(c) uses a form of application for employment or personnel or membership blank containing questions or entries directly or indirectly related to race, creed, color, or national origin,

(d) prints, publishes, or causes to be printed or published any notice or advertisement relating to employment or membership indicating any preference, limitation, specification, or discrimination based on race, creed, color, or national origin,

(e) establishes, announces, or follows a policy of denying or limiting, through a quota system or otherwise, employment or membership opportunities of any group because of race, creed, color, or national origin.

(Annotation 6)

Section 5. State Commission Against Discrimination; Discrimination Review Board

Subdivision 1. There are created a state commission against discrimination and a discrimination review board. The commission and the board each consist of five members.

Subdivision 2. (1) The governor shall appoint, with the advice and consent of the senate, the members of the commission and of the board. The governor shall select and designate the chairman of the commission and the chairman of the board from their respective members.

(2) Subject to clause (3) the term of office of each member of the commission and of the board is five years.

(3) The terms of the members first appointed are: one appointed for a term of one year; one for a term of two years; one for a term of three years; one for a term of four years; one for a term of five years.

(4) The governor, with the consent of the senate, shall fill a vacancy occurring otherwise than by expiration of the term. The appointee shall be appointed for the unexpired term of the member when he is to succeed.

(5) A member is eligible for reappointment.

(6) When notified in writing of the charges and after he has had an opportunity to be heard, a member of the commission or the board may be removed by the governor for inefficiency, neglect of duty, misconduct, or malfeasance in office.

Subdivision 3. Meetings of the Commission and Board.

(1) Three members of the commission and of the board constitute a quorum for the purpose of conducting business. A vacancy in the commission or in the board does not impair the right of the remaining members to exercise all the powers of the commission or the board.

(2) Each member of the commission and of the board while in session or on official business shall receive the sum of $20.00 per day in lieu of subsistence and shall receive reimburse-

ment for necessary traveling expenses insurred. Reimbursements shall be made in the manner provided by law for similar reimbursements for state employees.

(Annotation 9)

Section 6. General Powers and Duties of the Commission.

Subdivision 1. The commission shall:

(1) establish and maintain a principal office in St. Paul and any other necessary offices within the state;

(2) meet and function at any place within the state;

(3) appoint necessary attorneys, clerks, and other employees and agents, fix their compensation within the limitations provided by law, and prescribe their duties;

(4) utilize the services and records of all government departments and agencies when necessary to promote the purposes of this Act;

(5) adopt and promulgate suitable rules and regulations to carry out the purposes of this Act;

(6) receive, investigate, and pass upon complaints alleging discrimination in employment because of race, creed, color, or national origin;

(7) issue publications and the results of investigations and research that will in the judgment of the commission tend to promote goodwill and minimize or eliminate discrimination because of race, creed, color, or national origin;

(8) render each year to the governor and to the legislature a full written report of all its activities and of its recommendations;

(9) adopt an official seal.

Subdivision 2. The commission may empower voluntary agencies to study the problems of discrimination because of race, creed, color, or national origin; to foster through community effort or otherwise goodwill, cooperation, and conciliation among the groups and elements of the population of the state, and to make recommendations to the commissions for the development of policy and procedures and for programs of formal and informal education which the commission may recommend to the appropriate state agency.

(Annotation 10)

Section 7. General Powers and Duties of the Board.

Subdivision 1. The board shall:

(1) establish and maintain a principal office in St. Paul and any other necessary offices within the state;

(2) meet and function at any place within the state;

(3) appoint necessary clerks and other employees, fix their compensation within the limitations provided by law, and prescribe their duties;

(4) adopt and promulgate suitable rules and regulations to carry out the purposes of this Act;

(5) hold hearings, subpoena witnesses, administer oaths, and take the testimony of any person under oath relating to any matter being heard before the board;

(6) adopt an official seal.

Section 8. Procedure.

(Annotation 11)

Subdivision 1. Filing of the complaint. Any person claiming to be aggrieved by alleged unlawful employment practice may, by himself or agent or attorney, file with the commission a verified complaint in writing stating the name and address of the person, employer, labor organization, or employment agency alleged to have committed the unlawful employment practice complained of and setting forth the particulars thereof and containing any other information required by the commission. Whenever the commission has reason to believe that any person is engaging in an unfair employment practice it may issue a complaint. An employer whose employees, or some of them, refuse or threaten to refuse to cooperate in complying with the provisions of this Act, may file with the commission a verified complaint asking for assistance by conciliation or other remedial action. The complaint must be filed within 90 days after the alleged act of discrimination.

Subdivision 2. Investigation. After the filing of the complaint, the commission shall make a prompt investigation of the complaint.

Subdivision 3. Conference, conciliation, and persuasion. If the commission determines after investigation authorized in Subdivision 2 that probable cause exists for crediting the allegation in the complaint, it shall immediately endeavor to eliminate the unlawful employment practice complained of by conference, conciliation, and persuasion. The members of the commission and its staff shall not disclose what has transpired in the course of these endeavors.

Subdivision 4. Hearing: commencement and notice. On failure to eliminate the alleged unlawful practice through conciliation, persuasion, and conference, the commission shall cause to be issued and served upon the respondent (in the name of the commission), a written notice, together with a copy of the complaint as amended, requiring the respondent named in the complaint to answer charges of the complaint at a hearing before the board, at a time and place specified in the notice. The place of the hearing shall be the office of the board or a place designated by it. The case in support of the complaint shall be presented before the board by one of the attorneys or agents of the commission. Endeavors at conciliation shall not be received in evidence. The person named in the complaint may file a written verified answer to the complaint and appear at the hearing in person or by his agent or attorney, and submit testimony. The complainant shall be present and may, in the discretion of the board, be allowed to intervene and present oral testimony and evidence. The commission or the complainant has the power, reasonably and fairly, to amend the complaint, and the respondent has a like power to amend his answer. The board is not bound by the strict rules of evidence prevailing in courts of law or equity. Testimony taken at the hearing shall be taken under oath and shall be transcribed.

Subdivision 5. Findings and orders of the board. If upon all the evidence at the hearing the board finds that the respondent has engaged in an unlawful employment practice, the board shall state its findings of fact and shall issue and cause to be served on the respondent an order requiring the respondent to cease and desist from the unlawful employment practice, and to take such action as, in the judgment of the board will effectuate the purposes of this Act, including a requirement for reports on compliance.

If upon all the evidence the board finds that a respondent has not engaged in an unlawful employment practice, the board shall state its findings of fact and issue and cause to be served upon the complainant an order dismissing the complaint against the respondent named in the complaint. A copy of the order of the board shall be delivered in all cases to the industrial commissioner, the attorney general and other public officers deemed proper. The board shall establish rules of practice to govern, expedite and effectuate the procedure set out in this section.

Section 9. Judicial Review and Enforcement.

Subdivision 1. Any complainant, respondent or other person aggrieved by an order of the board may obtain judicial review.

Subdivision 2. The commission may obtain an order of the district court for the enforcement of an order of the board in a proceeding as provided in this clause. The proceeding shall be brought in the district court of the state within any county in which

(a) the unlawful employment practise that is the subject of the commissions order occurs, or

(b) any person required in the order to cease and desist from an unlawful employment practice or to take other affirmative action resides or transacts business.

Subdivision 3. The proceeding shall be initiated by the filing of a petition in the court, together with a written transcript of the record upon the hearing before the board and the issuance and service of a notice of motion returnable at a special term of the court. Thereupon, the court has jurisdiction of the proceeding and the questions determined therein, and has power to grant temporary relief or a restraining order deemed just and proper, and to make and enter upon the pleadings, testimony, and proceedings set forth in the transcript an order enforcing, modifying, and enforcing as so modified, or setting aside in whole or in part the order of the board.

Subdivision 4. The court shall not consider an objection that was not urged before the board unless the failure or neglect to urge the objection is excused because of extraordinary circumstances. When a party shows reasonable grounds for the failure to produce such evidence before the board, he may move the court to remit the case to the board in the interests of justice for the purpose of producing additional specified and material evidence and seeking findings thereon. The findings of the board on the facts shall be sustained if supported by sufficient evidence on the record considered as a whole.

Subdivision 5. All proceedings shall be heard and determined by the court and by the supreme court upon review as expeditiously as possible and with lawful precedence over other matters.

Subdivision 6. The jurisdiction of the district court is exclusive and its judgment and order is final, subject to review by the supreme court in the same manner and form with the same effect as provided for appeals from a final order in a special proceeding.

Subdivision 7. The board's copy of the testimony shall be available at all reasonable times to all parties for examination without cost and for the purposes of judicial review of the order of the board.

Subdivision 8. The appeal shall be heard on the record without printing. The commission may appear in court. A proceeding under this section when instituted by any complaint, respondent or other person aggrieved must be instituted within thirty days after the service of the order of the board.

Section 10. Posting and Notice of the Act.

Every employer, labor union and employment agency subject to this act shall post in a conspicuous place or places on their premises, a notice prepared or approved by the commission, setting forth excerpts of this act and other relevant information deemed necessary by the commission to explain the act. An employer, employment agency or labor union refusing to comply with the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine of $100.00 for every day of the continued violation after receiving notice from the commission to comply.

Section 11. Effective Date.

This act takes effect on , 195 .

Annotations to FEP Bill

Annotation No. 1 Chapter 2181 January Session 1949, Rhode Island State Legislature, Sec. 1, Subdivisions A-B-C. This is verbatim incorporation of the above mentioned sections of the Rhode Island act. The committee felt that the language was the most concise and explanatory of any act reviewed.

Annotation No. 2 This clause is the result of a conscious effort to prevent employers from arriving at the erroneous conclusion that the bill is directed primarily against them. Actually the labor groups are included on an even basis with employers in every provision of the bill. Fair Employment Practices Bill had been the standard descriptive phrase affixed this type of legislation. The New York Act is called "The Law Against Discrimination," but we felt that too general.

Annotation No. 3 New York State Act Chapt. 118, Art. 12, Sec. 125, provides for the creation of the State Agency against discrimination, reasserts the guiding principles of the act, and specifically states -

> "but nothing herein is to be interpreted as limiting in any way the exercise of free choice based on occupational qualifications."

Some of the committee members expressed the fear that so explicit a guarantee might provide the loophole through which recalcitrant employers, labor unions, and Employment Agencies could circumvent the act. However, this is merely an expousal of a constitutional right which may make passage of the act a bit easier and most students of discrimination agree any law is better than no law.

We are fortunate to have some rather interesting interpretations of the aforementioned phrase by the New York State commission. They have held (1948 Report of Progress, page 61) that race, color, creed or national origin will not be deemed a bona fide occupational requirement - "unless these attributes are MATERIAL to JOB PERFORMANCE" - "traditional practices or the preference of customers, employers and employees to deal or work with persons of a particular race, creed, color, or national origin, will not, as a general rule, be deemed material to the existence of a bona fide occupational requirement or qualification." For a list of acceptable (to the New York Commission) and unacceptable bona fide occupational qualifications, see supra report, pages 62 and 63.

Annotation No. 4

The phrase "state and all subdivisions (Sec. 5, Sub. 1) thereof" was inserted to elucidate a rather vague provision in the New York Act. Said phrase harkens from the Connecticut Act, Chapt. 122B, 1943 Supplement to General Statutes Sec. Sub. (b) Subs. S.B. 346. The rest of the section is from the New York Act. Sec. 127 (3). Notice how these definitions are carefully designed to be inclusive not exclusive. Note a further refinement of the New York Act, (Sec. 5, Sub. 4), the exceptions to employers' classification has been narrowed to religious associations. It is difficult to see why any classifications should be exempt if the right is civilly recognized, however there are some mildly moving arguments for the exclusion of PRIVATE religious organizations. Independent Contractors are not included within the purvue of this act. The definition of Labor Union comes from the New York State Labor Relations Act (Labor Law Sec. 701) and from the Connecticut Act cited supra Sec. 1 (f).

Subdivision 6 from N. Y. Act, Sec. 123, 5 from Conn., Chapt. 122B (Sub. F), Sec. 7, from Rhode Island Act supra Sec. 4.

Annotation
No. 5

When an employer employs fewer than four persons (Rhold Island), the New York Commission has held the commission will dismiss the verified complaint for lack of jurisdiction, but will nevertheless confer with the employer in an effort to secure compliance with the law. It is by no means clear why the act should be limited in scope in this manner. There is a universality however among the presently enacted bills. Remember the real reason for sush limitation seems to be that covered by the submitted act. Sec. 5, Sub. 5.

Annotation
No. 6

This is "borrowed" from the Rhode Island Act cited supra Sec. 4, Sub. A-B-C. The New York Act was thought to be indefinite in spelling out what actually constitutes an "unpractice." The sections from the Rhode Island Act are general enought yet seem to spell out a more concrete idea. The New York Commission seems to have created the Rhode Island sections, however, by its own interpretations.

Intent to discriminate has been held by the New York Commission to be non-essential in at least one phase of the "Act," i.e., with respect to the illiciting of discriminatory information.

The New York Commission has held the following to be unlawful employment practices by Labor Unions:

(1) To exclude membership because of race, creed, color or national origin by means of any exclusionary clause in the const. of such organization.

(2) To maintain an auxiliary union within which all persons of a particular race, creed, color or national origin are segregated.

(3) To deny to any of its members, because of race, creed, color or national origin, the full privileges of the organization enjoyed by other members, including the right to vote and hold office and the right to equal treatment in referral practises.

With respect to employment agencies, the New York Commission has held the fact that the agency was operating without profit was immaterial. However, it was decided that where exempt employers recruit through agencies such acquisition is DIRECT recruitment. A university employment bureau such as the one operated by the University of Minnesota for Students was held within the purvue of the act in New York Commission against discrimination case, American Jewish Congress vs. Trustees of Columbia University in the City of New York.

It has been decided by that Commission that an employment agency that accepts a discriminatory job order itself commits a discriminatory practice. (Pelham vs. The Golden Rule Employment Agency) Likewise an employer who attempts to file such an order is guilty. The recipient employment agency has been held to be "An aggrieved party" and it may file a verified complaint. (Quality Pearl Company Case)

Annotation No. 7 New York Act, Sec. 131 (4).

Annotation No. 8 Rhode Island Act, supra Sec. 4, Sub. D. It was pointed by one of the committee members that the faulty working of the New York Statute 131.3 might lead to the inconstitutionality of the section so the better grammatical structure of the Rhode Island Act was substituted. The pioneer importance of this section in the initial phases of the commission's work in the State of New York is evinced by the number of cases decided and the amount of space devoted to the results therefrom in the 1948 Report of Progress of that Commission. The Minnesota Commission might note the results at pages 57 to 60 of that report.

Some interesting comparisons with respect to application blanks follow:

(1) Not enough to STAMP an otherwise faulty application with the legend, "To conform with the NEW YORK State law against discrimination, ignore all questions relating to race, creed, color or national origin."

(2) Alright to ask about the color of an applicant's eyes and hair but not to ask about his complexion or color of skin.

(3) It is alright to ask if the applicant regularly attends a house of worship (New York) but NOT to inquire into his particular faith.

(4) You may inquire as to the languages the applicant speaks fluently but not with regard to the "one commonly used", et cetera.

Annotation No. 9 Washington Session Laws 1949, Chap. 183, Se 12, Sec. 4(C). It was thought this to be an adequate provision in view of the fact that the volume of cases in this state will be considerably below that in the larger states and therefore the employees of the commission will be the only salaried activants under the bill.

NC FEPC
Minneapolis Rice

August 10, 1950

Mr. Jonas G. Schwartz
500 Pence Building
Minneapolis, Minn. (3)

Dear Mr. Schwartz:

Just a word to thank you for your letter of August 9th with copy of proposed Minnesota FEPC Act. I note your request that our national committee and legal staff examine this proposed legislation and give you our comments thereon. I regret to say that we don't have a definite staff of lawyers, and those that work with us are not available during the period of the summer to give us any service.

I agree with your suggestion that the bill should be sufficiently strong to prevent discrimination by unions against applicants for apprenticeship based on race, color, national origin.

I am writing you this so that your Committee won't hold up its action awaiting any action from our legal staff.

With cordial good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

APR:bm

A. Philip Randolph
International President

NOV 3 1950

UNITED AUTOMOBILE · AIRCRAFT · AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS of AMERICA (UAW-CIO)
INTERNATIONAL UNION

INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS · 411 WEST MILWAUKEE AVENUE · DETROIT 2, MICHIGAN

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PRESIDENT
EMIL MAZEY
SEC. & TREAS.

RICHARD GOSSER
VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. LIVINGSTON
VICE-PRESIDENT

PHONE: EXECUTIVE 3522

IN REPLY REFER TO
WALTER P. REUTHER
INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT
1129 VERMONT AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON 5, D. C.

IM____ [✓ AA]____ JC____ CL____
WAL____ SS____ AV____
Circulate____ Return to____ FILE

November 1, 1950

Mr. Arnold Aronson
NCRAC
295 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Arnold:

Vi Gunther just told me that Phil Randolph will be here in Washington Nov. 9 and therefore will be unable to attend the scheduled meeting of that date in New York City.

If the scheduled Nov. 9 meeting is to be worthwhile, it seems to me that it is necessary to get Phil to approve some plan and course of action so that same can be presented to the meeting.

Of course, the matter could be postponed. But, already, we are sliding past the priceless first days of the 82nd Congress without preparation for action.

If we do nothing, I suppose a pro forma gesture can and will be made (in any event) by Morse, Humphrey, Lehman and others in re-introducing resolutions to provide for cloture by a simple majority. But there won't be any careful follow-up to get thorough hearings and early action by the Committee in the Senate.

Sincerely,

Paul Sifton

Paul Sifton
National Legislative Representative

PS:eeh

Later: agree that Nov. 9 is out.

cc: Vi Gunther

November 1, 1950

TO: Vi Gunther, Arnold Aronson

FROM: Paul Sifton

Dear Sister and Brother:

Here is my contribution in response to the request for a draft plan to be considered at the Nov. 9 meeting, as per the request at the Oct. 25 meeting.

I am going to be loaded down with work in preparation for the CIO Convention, so cannot give much additional time to further development of plans. Whatever you two work out, either along the lines of the attached draft or on some new tack, will, I am sure, be satisfactory.

Fraternally,

PS

Paul Sifton
National Legislative Representative

PS:ach

Attachment

COPY

UAW-CIO WASHINGTON OFFICE
1129 VERMONT AVENUE N.W.
EXECUTIVE 3522

11/1/50

Note: The speakers and panel members should be the very best political scientists, constitutional lawyers, and other top-flight leaders obtainable. They should be committed to participate on the basis of preparing papers in advance which can be duplicated for the press and subsequently utilized in promoting the cause.

A person should be put in fulltime charge of organizing the conference.

There should be an ascending schedule of advance publicity, arrangements for radio broadcasts, special feature treatment, magazines, group delegations, etc.

The American Dilemma of 1951

A Conference, Jan. __ and __, 1951

At ______________________________

on

The Constitutional Crisis -- FEPC and Other Civil Rights Bills Trapped in the Dead End of Filibuster Alley

---

WHAT ARE POSSIBLE WAYS TO BREAK RULE BY THE VETO POWER OF A SENATE MINORITY?

- - - - -

The Wherry Amendment to Senate Rule XXII

1. Requires a vote by 64 of the 96 Members of the U. S. Senate to limit debate (break a filibuster) on any bill or motion, except a motion to change a Senate Rule.

2. Locks this amendment in place by providing that there shall be NO limitation of debate upon a motion to change a Senate Rule.

"We appeal to the members of both parties to see to it that 64 votes are forthcoming to save the country from having to explore the constitutional crisis that would be precipitated if it were demonstrated that many more than a majority, but a few less than two-thirds, can be denied the democratic right even to take up a bill.

"Such a crisis would center around the most reckless and dangerous part of the new cloture rule, that part which proposes to deny the Senate the right to put any limit whatsoever on debate upon a motion to change this or any other Senate rule. If this provision of the rule were to stand, the Senate would have nailed its feet to the floor for a thousand years." -- A. Philip Randolph and Roy Wilkins, May 18, 1950

The American Dilemma of 1951

A Conference, Jan. __ and __, 1951

At ______________________________

on

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THE NATURE OF THE CRISIS

First Day -- Morning Session

I. How it came about -- An Historical Review of efforts to block majority rule in the Congress

Votes in the Constitutional Convention, 1787
77 invited; 55 came; 39 stayed, only 1 more than a simple majority
If a "constitutional two-thirds" had been required, we would never have had the Constitution of the United States.

When framers of constitutions meant two-thirds, they said so in the Constitution.
Two-thirds necessary to propose a constitutional amendment.
Two-thirds required to expel a member.
Two-thirds to pass a measure over the President's veto.
Two-thirds to approve a treaty.
Two-thirds to convict when the Senate sits as a court of impeachment.
But in each instance cited above the constitutional requirement is only for two-thirds of those voting, not two-thirds of the entire membership.

Adoption and interpretations of the Cloture Rule
the Vandenberg ruling
the Barkley ruling

An analysis of vote reversing the Barkley ruling
The
The Wherry Amendment - an analysis

Analysis of the 63-23 vote for the Wherry Amendment

Speakers:

Discussion Panel:

II. The Effect of the Wherry Amendment

Continual threat of veto by a minority hangs over all legislative plans and proposals

"Controversial" measures are handicapped

Compromise to appease minorities is made a cardinal principle of legislative strategy

Aids destruction of party responsibility and discipline; promotes rule by bipartisan blocs and coalitions

Speakers:

Discussion Panel: -more-

First Day -- Afternoon Session

III. What Is At Stake

Not only FEPC and other Civil Rights Legislation but also all "controversial" measures, some of which, in the critical years ahead, may be necessary to the survival of the nation.

List sample items

Speakers:

Discussion Panel:

IV. Is the Wherry Amendment Unconstitutional?

In Fact

In Law

(Note: The Wherry Amendment seizes on one clause in Section 5 of the Constitution which gives each House the right to make its own rules and attempts to convert it into a device for nullifying Article I, Section 1 and Section 8, which assign and itemize the legislative powers of the Congress and other sections which make plain the intent that the Congress shall exercise those legislative powers without let, hindrance or undue delay. When in session, each House must meet not less frequently than every three days; in order to do business, the Constitution provides that even a minority may direct Sergeants-at-Arms to arrest absent Senators and to penalize them for non-attendance. As noted above under I, when the Constitution intends a majority greater than one-half-plus-one of those voting, it so states; it is a fair construction that in all other business, the Constitution intends a simple majority to be sufficient; in no instance does the Constitution require two-thirds of the total membership; the Wherry Amendment is a brazen seizure of unconstitutional power.

Though laymen are likely to agree that the facts show the Wherry Amendment to be unconstitutional in its effects and lawyers may agree that it is unconstitutional in fact and in law, there is the question of what to do about it; how shall the Senate be restrained and prevented from violating the Constitution and brought back into compliance with the Constitution?)

Speakers:

Discussion Panel:

-more-

Second Day -- Morning Session

V. HOW SHALL THE CRISIS BE DEALT WITH?

V. Informing and Educating the Public About the Issues

In terms of issues that are now under minority veto
  FEPC
  Anti-poll tax
  Anti-lynch
  Equal accommodation
  Other anti-discrimination measures

In terms of other "controversial" issues
  Expansion of productive facilities
  Valley authorities
  Etc.

In terms of party responsibility, blocs and coalitions

In terms of parliamentary machinery and procedure

In terms of potential threat to national security and survival resulting from minority veto blocking vital legislation

(Note: Logically, this sequence might begin with a description of the parliamentary difficulty, but, to get public interest, concern and active support, the effects of the difficulty should receive first and major emphasis. This is the only way to overcome the problem of getting action on the technical matter of the present Senate Rule XXII.)

Speakers:

Discussion Panel:

VI. Mobilizing Public Opinion to Obtain Substitution of Majority Rule in the Senate for Rule by Minority Veto Under the Wherry Amendment

The introduction of the Morse-Humphrey Resolution repealing the Wherry Amendment and substituting a rule that Senate debate may be limited by a vote of the majority of those voting

Organizing support for such a measure

Demands for thorough Committee hearings

Presentation of witnesses, testimony and exhibits

Enlistment of press and radio in support of demand for such a change

-more-

(Note: Unless some effective way is found to challenge the Senate's usurpation of unconstitutional power, the campaign of information, education and mobilization outlined above should include the proposal that the Senate must bring itself back to compliance with the Constitution by conducting continuous, round-the-clock sessions to wear out the certain filibuster against a change in Senate Rule XXII.)

Speakers:

Discussion Panel:

Second Day -- Afternoon Session

VII. Ways and Means

Formation of a Coordinating Committee to assist in carrying out whatever program is agreed upon by this conference

Purpose

Structure

Methods

Finance

10/31/50

OCT 27 1950

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AFFILIATED COMMITTEES
in Sixteen Cities

347

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October 26, 1950

Mr. Arnold Aronson
National Community Relations Advisory Council
295 Madison Avenue
Room 4107
New York, New York

Dear Arnold:

I am sorry I had to leave the meeting of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC so early yesterday. If minutes are to be distributed, I should like to receive a copy. If no minutes are available, what was the decision of the meeting about our proposed program for the forthcoming legislative sessions? I believe I heard most of the discussion on the proposed executive order.

Sincerely,

George

George Soll
Associate Staff Counsel

Incorporated.—Founded 1920

Roderick Stephens and Associates, Inc.
MANUFACTURERS TRUST BUILDING
205 EAST 85TH STREET
NEW YORK 28, N. Y.

For the Confidential Information of:
Mr A. Phillip Randolph

Jan 9th
1950

NC FEPC
NY Local

Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick
84 The High Road
Bronxville N Y

Dear Dr Fosdick:

As a member of the New York City Advisory Council to the State Commission Against Discrimination, from the time it was created under Henry Turner's regime until abolished under the regime of Charles Garside, I have sponsored efforts to support passage of a Federal F.E.P.C. bill. These efforts have included attempts to induce Congressman Gwinn to support the "Powell" measure.

To date, Gwinn has not only refused to support the bill but, of late, has refused to make his position clear or to state the reasons for his opposition.

I am supported in this matter in Yonkers by the local Republican Club in my district (as you will note by attached letter of last June) and also by the Yonkers Herald-Statesman which will publicize any further action by the club, which I hope will develop today.

It seems to me that both local Bronxville papers would undoubtedly publicize an open letter from you to Gwinn, on this same subject.

I shall try to induce similar action in Mount Vernon leading to a letter in the Mount Vernon Argus.

I am encouraged to make this suggestion to you because of the publicity for your call to New Yorkers to support passage of Federal F.E.P.C. legislation.

I hope you will promptly address such a letter to Gwinn. If you will get copies in the hands of the "Reporter" and "Review Press" by or before Wednesday (preferably on Tuesday afternoon) your letter should make each Thursday's issue.

I am delivering this letter by hand, this evening, to your home in Bronxville to avoid delay.

With regards and good wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Roderick Stephens

RS:mm

WC FEPC

August 15, 1950

Mr. Walter White
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, N. Y.

Dear Mr. White:

Thank you for your letter of August 10 which I am taking the liberty of forwarding promptly to Secretary Tobin, about which I will write you further as soon as he and I have talked it over.

Re your point 5, have you anybody in mind in particular?

It was a great pleasure seeing you and those other good people last week.

Sincerely,

W. Stuart Symington

cc: Secretary Tobin

COPY

September 16, 1950

Mr. Walter White
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Mr. White:

Thank you for your good letter and Maurice Tobin and I are discussing this now and I will write you not later than Wednesday of next week.

Sincerely,

s/ W. Stuart Symington

COPY

Room 5600
30 Rockefeller Plaza
NewYork 20, N.Y.

NcFEPC
Contri

January 19, 1950

Dear Mr. Randolph:

In Mr. Nelson A. Rockefeller's absence from the office I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the thirteenth. This will be brought to Mr. Rockefeller's attention upon his return.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth Tillinghast

Secretary

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
217 West 125th Street
New York 27, New York

NC-FEPC
admin

Please reply to Room 4107, 295 Madison Avenue,
New York 17, N.Y.

December 4, 1950

Honorable Maurice J. Tobin
U.S. Dept. of Labor
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

At the suggestion of Undersecretary Galvin, we have revised the FEPC Executive Order which we previously submitted to him and we are enclosing a revised draft which, in our opinion, contains the minimum requirements for an effective fair employment policy.

We are deeply disturbed by the seeming lack of progress on this matter in the four months since we first discussed it with you and Mr. Symington, and we were dismayed by Mr. Galvin's suggestion last week that it would take at least another month to process the proposed Order through the customary channels.

We are convinced that there are no legal barriers to the issuance of such an Order and we have already submitted a memorandum to this effect to your department. We are further convinced on the basis of our own previous experience with an FEPC Order, as well as our observations with respect to other Executive Orders that prompt action can be taken in these matters when the urgencies of a situation so demand. It is our firm conviction that the widespread discrimination which exists in this critical hour presents exactly such a situation.

We respectfully urge therefore that you exert your utmost influence to expedite the issuance of an effective FEPC Order. Should you so desire, we shall be pleased to meet with you any day this week at your convenience.

Sincerely yours,

Walter White
A. Philip Randolph

Enc.

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WAL ______ SS ______ AV ______
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DEC [illegible] 350

DEC 26 1950

SPECIAL DELIVERY

COPY

December 21, 1950

Dear Mr. Tobin:

It has been suggested that names be sent you of persons who, in our opinion, could do a top-flight job as chairman of the new FEPC, if and when such an agency is created by an executive order. We submit the following:

Chester Bowles
Robert Carr (who was secretary of the President's Committee on Civil Rights)
Dean Earl Harrison (formerly of the University of Pennsylvania Law School)
Robert P. Patterson
William H. Davis
Elmer Davis
Gerard Swope
Dwight G. Palmer
Palmer Hoyt
R. E. Gilmore

Ever sincerely,

Walter White

Mr. Maurice J. Tobin
Secretary of Labor
Department of Labor
Washington, D. C.

WW:erb

Copies of the enclosed wire to the President, together with a request for support, were sent to the following:

Secretaries: Acheson, Marshall, Tobin, Chapman

Senators: Ives, Lehman, Morse, Humphrey, Murray

also to S. Symington

re FEPC. admin

Arnie

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

DEC 28 1950

December 26, 1950

IM ___ AA ___ JC ___ CL ___
WAL ___ SS ___ AV ___
Circulate ___ Return to ___ FILE

Mr. Arnold Aronson, Secretary
National Council for a Permanent FEPC
295 Madison Avenue, Room 4107
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Aronson:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your recent letter in which you enclosed a letter addressed to the President and signed by Mr. A. Philip Randolph, regarding the establishment of a Fair Employment Practices Commission during the national emergency.

You may be sure of my sincere interest in this matter.

Yours very truly,

Maurice J. Tobin

Secretary of Labor

The President
White House
Washington, D.C.

December 14, 1950

Dear Mr. President:

In view of your courageous and consistent stand in behalf of equality of opportunity for all Americans, we appeal to you to include in your declaration of national emergency an Executive Order establishing a Fair Employment Practices Commission with authority to assure the maximum employment of all workers regardless of race, color, religion, ancestry or national origin.

Millions of members of minority groups, now working at lower than their best and most needed skills, or partially or wholly unemployed because of discriminatory practices, constitute the greatest available reservoir for meeting our critical manpower needs.

Establishment of an effective FEPC will do more than increase our productive capacity. It will strengthen morale and national unity, and will demonstrate to the peoples of the world that in mobilizing for the defense of freedom we are applying those principles of human dignity and individual liberty which chiefly distinguish our Democracy from totalitarianism.

At a time when all Americans are to be asked to make sacrifices, to accept controls on prices, wages and other facets of our economy, it is unthinkable that we shall permit the full utilization of our resources to be impaired by uncontrolled discriminatory employment practices.

Respectfully yours,

Walter White

A. Philip Randolph

Re FEPC

Congress of Industrial Organizations

CIO

718 Jackson Place, N. W. • Washington 6, D. C.

Office of
JAMES B. CAREY
Secretary-Treasurer

EXecutive 5581

IM [✓ AA] JC CL
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March 13, 1950

MAR 14 1950

Mr. Arnold Aronson
National Community Relations
Advisory Council
295 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

Dear Arnold:

I was informed by the FEPC office here that a meeting of the Executive Committee had been scheduled for Wednesday, March 15, at 2:30 p.m. in New York city. As I had previously informed you over the telephone, Wednesday is the only day this week that I cannot make.

Since talking to you, I have given considerable thought to and have discussed with my colleagues the advisability of adding staff to the National Council at this time. Without exception, it is our opinion that it would be a mistake unless it were someone like Mr. Robert Church, who has entree and whose integrity and judgment are held in the highest regard and respect by not only we who are working daily on FEPC in Washington but by many of the Republican Senators where much work is needed.

Of course, another factor in favorably considering Mr. Church is that the group presently working on FEPC has very little influence and very few entrees on the Republican side of the Senate. To hire anyone other than Mr. Church or someone of similar skill and integrity at this point seems to me to be a waste of money, and would just add to the need for clearing, etc.

At this point, we have developed the best team working on FEPC that we have ever had operating in Washington since I have been down here, in 1943. The committee representing the AFL, CIO, National Council on Human Relations, NAACP, ADA, and the Jewish groups, are in daily contact with each other and with Congressmen and Senators on the Hill regarding the passage of FEPC.

This represents the considered opinion of the CIO, and you are at liberty to transmit it to the other members of the group meeting in New York city.

Sincerely yours,

George L-P Weaver

George L-P Weaver
Assistant to the Secretary-Treasurer

GLPW:ml

FOUNDED 1909

LONGACRE 3-6890

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

20 WEST 40TH STREET NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

August 2, 1950

Dear Phil:

May I suggest that the conferees with Mr. Symington on August 10 at 10:30 a.m. meet at the Washington Bureau of the NAACP, 100 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. promptly at 9:00 a.m. so that we may confer together and be of united minds when we talk with Mr. Symington and Secretary of Labor Tobin.

Ever sincerely,

Walter

Walter White

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
Brotherhood of Sleeping
Car Porters
217 West 125th Street
New York, New York

WW:erb

Official Organ: The Crisis

25

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~~[illegible]~~
FEPC
Executive
C—

August 6, 1950

Mr. Walter White
N. A. A. C. P.
20 West 40 Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Walter:

I got your note concerning conference with Mr. Symington on August 10th at 10:30 a.m. and your suggestion that members of the committee meet at the Washington Bureau of the NAACP at 9 a.m. on that morning for conference. I think it is a good idea and I will be on hand.

Sincerely,

APR:hm

A. Philip Randolph
International President

Please address reply to NAACP
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

August 10, 1950

Mr. W. Stuart Symington
Chairman, National Security
Resources Board
Room 211
17th and Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Symington:

On behalf of the committee, we express our appreciation to you and Secretary of Labor Tobin for the fruitful conference we had with you this morning.

Here are our specific recommendations dealing with the increasingly critical problem of maximum use of man-power at all skills, irrespective of race, creed, color or national origin. Should it be your wish, we could spell these out at a subsequent date either in personal conference or by memorandum.

1. We recommend the creation by Executive Order of the President of a man-power resources board, charged with the responsibility and armed with the authority to subpoena records, require the testimony of witnesses, and to take such other steps as may be necessary to implement the non-discrimination clauses which are required by Executive Order 9346, to be included in all contracts or subcontracts negotiated or re-negotiated by all agencies of the government of the United States.

2. Our second area of concern is the functioning of the United States Employment Service and our urgent desire that means be found to cause it to function without discrimination.

3. We are particularly concerned about training and re-training courses, in order that all available man-power be utilized at its highest skills as rapidly as possible. The dispersal of plant facilities away from the east and west coasts makes even more imperative equality of training opportunities for all workers.

4. Dispersal of plants, local customs, and other factors have made the problem of housing for workers acute. We ask that careful consideration be given to insure equality of housing for all workers in recognition of the overall manpower needs.

5. We recommend the appointment of a special assistant to the Chairman of the National Security Resources Board, who shall particularly concern himself with the needs and problems of minority groups. Such a person should be a participant in all planning and making of policy.

Sincerely,

Walter White
Executive Secretary, NAACP

Arnold Aronson, Secretary, National Emergency Civil Rights Mobilization
Violet M. Gunther, Americans for Democratic Action
Elmer W. Henderson, American Council on Human Rights
Lewis G. Hines, American Federation of Labor
George K. Hunton, Catholic Interracial Council
John H. Ives, Federal Council of Churches of Christ
Will Maslow, National Community Relations Advisory Committee
A. Philip Randolph, Co-Chairman, National Council for a Permanent FEPC
Roy Wilkins, Chairman, National Emergency Civil Rights Mobilization
George L-P Weaver, Congress of Industrial Organizations
Clarence Mitchell, National Association for the Advancement of
Colored People

CC:Secretary of Labor, Maurice Tobin

xc FEPC
Ext gen

FEPC

August 21, 1950

Dear Mr. Ives:

This will acknowledge your letter of August 17th.

We drafted a letter to Mr. Symington immediately after the meeting with him and Mr. Tobin. It was sent the same day. This was the conference which you were unable to attend.

However, I have sent a copy of your letter to Mr. Symington and to each of the persons who participated in the conference.

Ever sincerely,

Executive Secretary.

COPY

Mr. John H. Ives
19 P. O. Arcade
1001 Main Street
Bridgeport 3, Conn.

ww/mdj

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
20 WEST 40TH STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.
LONGACRE 3-6890
Official Organ: The Crisis

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August
25
1950

My dear Mr. Symington:

With further reference to your letter of August 15th and specifically on your inquiry as to whether we have anybody in mind in particular for the post recommended in our memorandum to you of August 10th, Mr. George L-P Weaver telephoned me that you had again offered him the post as you did when our committee conferred with you.

I assume, therefore, that the selection has been made. Speaking for the NAACP alone, since I have not consulted the other organizations, the choice of Mr. Weaver seems an admirable one in viewof his wide experience in this field.

Ever sincerely,

Walter White
Executive Secretary

Mr. W. Stuart Symington
Chairman, National Security
 Resources Board
Room 211
17th & Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D. C.

FOUNDED 1909

LONGACRE 5-6890

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

20 WEST 40TH STREET NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

AUG 28 1950

IM AA JC CL
WAL SS AV
Return to File

August 25, 1950

MEMORANDUM TO: Messrs. ✓Arnold Aronson
Elmer W. Henderson
Lewis G. Hines
George K. Hunton
John H. Ives
Will Maslow
A. Philip Randolph
Miss Violet M. Gunther

FROM: WALTER WHITE

You have already received copy of letter from Mr. Symington to me dated August 15th. Prior to its receipt, Mr. George L-P Weaver telephoned me that Mr. Symington had again offered him the post which, you will remember, Mr. Symington offered Mr. Weaver when we conferred with him. Assuming, therefore, that the selection had been made, I have written the enclosed letter on behalf of the NAACP. I trust it meets with your approval.

In connection with our conference, it will be remembered that we agreed that no publicity, except the statement which was drafted and released by us as a unit, would be given to the press or anyone else until time had been given to act upon our recommendation. It is, therefore, with considerable surprise that we note in the Baltimore Afro-American of August 26th that the full text of the memorandum which was sent in confidence to the conferees is given in Mr. Louis Lautier's column. Mr. Lautier also states that we discussed with Mr. Symington as a "race relations advisor" some seven or eight persons for the post. It will be remembered that the name of no person whatsoever was discussed in formal conversation with Mr. Symington. And, as the memorandum itself shows, no one of us had any notion of a "race relations advisor" but a special assistant to the chairman "who shall particularly concern himself with the needs and problems of minority groups," but that "such a person should be a participant in all planning and making of policy."

It is desirable that should need arise that we make this clear.

WW:dp
cc: Messrs. Roy Wilkins
Clarence Mitchell
George L-P Weaver

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
20 WEST 40TH STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.
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Henry Lee Moon *Director of Public Relations*

August
25
1950

FEPC

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Ever sincerely,

Walter White
Executive Secretary

Mr. W. Stuart Symington
Chairman, National Security
Resources Board
Room 211
17th & Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D. C.

WW:dp

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
20 WEST 40TH STREET NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

NC-FEPC
Exec

August 25, 1950

MEMORANDUM TO: Messrs. Arnold Aronson
Elmer W. Henderson
Lewis G. Hines
George K. Hunton
John H. Ives
Will Maslow
✓ A. Philip Randolph
Miss Violet M. Gunther

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WW:dp
cc: Messrs. Roy Wilkins
Clarence Mitchell
George L-P Weaver

re FEPC
admin file

September 19, 1950

MEMORANDUM FROM WALTER WHITE TO:

Messrs. Arnold Aronson
Elmer Henderson
Lewis G. Hines
George Hunton
John Ives
Will Maslow
Clarence Mitchell
A. Philip Randolph
George L-P Weaver
Roy Wilkins
Miss Violet Gunther

On September 12 I wrote Mr. Symington to ask what progress had been made on the recommendations we submitted after our conference with him and Secretary of Labor Tobin on August 10, with particular reference to the creation by executive order of a war manpower resources commission.

I enclose a self-explanatory copy of his reply. I shall, of course, promptly pass on to you whatever he writes on Wednesday.

May I ask that this letter be treated as strictly confidential in view of the fact that, after we had given our word that publicity would be withheld until the appropriate time with respect to the details of the recommendations we made to Messrs. Symington and Tobin on August 10, a copy of our joint memorandum was published in full by a Washington columnist. I am certain that each of you agrees that one's word should be kept and also that premature publicity can conceivably do considerable harm and increase the difficulties which we face.

WW:erb
Enclosure

FOUNDED 1909 LONGACRE 5-6890

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

20 WEST 40TH STREET NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

TM — AA — JC — CL

WAL — SS — AV

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OCT 20 1950

October 19, 1950

Dear Arnold:

Thank you for your letter of October 18. I am glad to know that you and the other members of the Executive Committee share my total confidence in Mr. Symington's sincerity and his determination to do his utmost to fulfill the pledge he made on August 10 to take up the matter with the President along with Secretary Tobin. I do not know the reason for the delay but assume that the Korean war and the political situation have both played a part.

When I was in Washington last week I tried to see him, but he was tied up in an all-day meeting from which he had not emerged when I had to take a late afternoon plane to New York.

I have taken the liberty of sending your letter to Mr. Symington so that he will know the situation we are in. I expect to be in Washington on Monday for an appointment with Mr. Acheson. I will try to see Mr. Symington or at least talk to him over the telephone. I hope to bring back some information for the meeting on Wednesday.

Ever sincerely,

Walter

Walter White

Mr. Arnold Aronson
295 Madison Avenue
Room 4107
New York, New York

WW:erb

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

DOMESTIC SERVICE	
FULL RATE TELEGRAM	SERIAL
DAY LETTER	NIGHT LETTER

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE	
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CODE	NIGHT LETTER

[illegible]ber 10, [illegible]

NO. WDS.-CL. OF SVC.	PD. OR COLL.	CASH NO.	CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF	TIME FILED

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Hon. Maurice J. Tobin
Secretary of Labor
Washington, D.C.

WE REGRET THE OMISSION WHICH WE HOPE WAS INADVERTENT OF FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES FROM THE LIST OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FULL UTILIZATION OF MANPOWER IN THE DEFENSE EMERGENCY MADE TO THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON LABOR LEGISLATION BY YOURSELF AND MANPOWER DIRECTOR ROBERT C. GOODWIN. MILLIONS OF MEMBERS OF MINORITY GROUPS NOW WORKING AT LOWER THAN THEIR BEST AND MOST NEEDED SKILLS OR PARTIALLY OR WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED BECAUSE OF DISCRIMINATORY EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES CONSTITUTE THE GREATEST AVAILABLE RESERVOIR OF ADDITIONAL MANPOWER FOR DEFENSE AND ESSENTIAL CIVILIAN PRODUCTION. WE URGE THAT THIS FACT BE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON LABOR LEGISLATION WITH A RECOMMENDATION THAT FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES BE APPLIED IMMEDIATELY THROUGHOUT THE DEFENSE EFFORT AND THROUGHOUT THE NATION.

A.PHILIP RANDOLPH
WALTER WHITE

National Council for a Permanent FEPC in cooperation with the

NATIONAL EMERGENCY CIVIL RIGHTS MOBILIZATION

• • • dedicated to the enactment of fair employment practice legislation

930 F St., N.W., Washington 4, D.C. • Telephone: Executive 2233

Re FEPC
Admin

DAYLETTER

November 30, 1950

Hon. Maurice J. Tobin
Dept. of Labor
Washington, D.C.

WE REGRET THE OMISSION WHICH WE HOPE WAS INADVERTENT OF FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES FROM THE LIST OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FULL UTILIZATION OF MANPOWER IN THE DEFENSE EMERGENCY MADE TO THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON LABOR LEGISLATION BY YOURSELF AND MANPOWER DIRECTOR ROBERT C. GOODWIN. MILLIONS OF MEMBERS OF MINORITY GROUPS NOW WORKING AT LOWER THAN THEIR BEST AND MOST NEEDED SKILLS OR PARTIALLY OR WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED BECAUSE OF DISCRIMINATORY EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES CONSTITUTE THE GREATEST AVAILABLE RESERVOIR OF ADDITIONAL MANPOWER FOR DEFENSE AND ESSENTIAL CIVILIAN PRODUCTION. WE URGE THAT THIS FACT BE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON LABOR LEGISLATION WITH A RECOMMENDATION THAT FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES BE APPLIED IMMEDIATELY THROUGHOUT THE DEFENSE EFFORT AND THROUGHOUT THE NATION.

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
WALTER WHITE

Dear Phil

The above wire was released to the press. Hope you succeed in reaching Hines, Meany & Green

Arnie

National Council for a Permanent FEPC in cooperation with the

NATIONAL EMERGENCY CIVIL RIGHTS MOBILIZATION

• • • dedicated to the enactment of fair employment practice legislation

930 F St., N.W., Washington 4, D.C. • Telephone: Executive 2233

DAYLETTER

November 30, 1950

Hon. Maurice J. Tobin
Dept. of Labor
Washington, D.C.

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A.PHILIP RANDOLPH
WALTER WHITE

Released to press

sent to Weaver, Hines, Lifton, White, Randolph
Murovchik, Ginther, Mitchell

FEPC

NCFEPC Adm

SPECIAL DELIVERY

December 21, 1950

COPY

Dear Mr. Tobin:

It has been suggested that names be sent you of persons who, in our opinion, could do a top-flight job as chairman of the new FEPC, if and when such an agency is created by an executive order. We submit the following:

Chester Bowles
Robert Carr (who was secretary of the President's Committee on Civil Rights)
Dean Earl Harrison (formerly of the University of Pennsylvania Law School)
Robert P. Patterson
William H. Davis
Elmer Davis
Gerard Swope
Dwight G. Palmer
Palmer Hoyt
R. E. Gilmore

Ever sincerely,

Walter White

Mr. Maurice J. Tobin
Secretary of Labor
Department of Labor
Washington, D. C.

WW:erb

NC FEPC
Admin
& Field

January 4, 1950

Dear Senator

As you undoubtedly know, Majority Leader Scott W. Lucas has announced that S.1728, titled the Federal Fair Employment Practice Act, will be taken up early in the present session of the Congress.

Bills on this subject, sponsored by members of both parties, have been before the Senate continually since 1944. Hearings on these bills have been conducted before committees of the Senate on three separate occasions, resulting each time in a favorable report and a "do pass" recommendation. Both Republican and Democratic party platforms have pledged enactment of such legislation. Major religious, labor, civic, veterans, racial and ethnic organizations have declared FEPC to be "the most fundamental" of all pending civil rights bills.

Yet no FEPC bill has ever been brought to a vote in the Senate.

Whether you approve or disapprove of the specific provisions of S.1728, there can scarcely be any disagreement that you and your colleagues should be afforded an opportunity to voice and to vote your convictions on so vital an issue. To date, however, the tactic of the filibuster has been used successfully to deny the Senate that opportunity.

We favor full and free debate on this, as on all other issues. We believe that such debate should be followed by a vote. To that end, we earnestly request that you vote for cloture on S.1728.

Will you kindly fill out the attached form and return it in the enclosed self-addressed stamped envelope. We shall welcome any comments you may wish to make and we shall greatly appreciate your early reply.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
Co-Chairman

Roy Wilkins, Chairman
Executive Committee

No-pd
[illegible]

January 4, 1950

Miss Susan J. Wilson
A & A Public Stenography
930 F Street, N.W.
Washington 4, D. C.

Dear Miss Wilson:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of November 30th bringing to my attention the indebtedness of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC to you for the amount of $97.74 covering the months of July, August and September. May I say that the Council is unable to pay this bill at this time but be assured that as soon as we can raise some funds we will be glad to pay it. We just don't have any money now.

Thanking you for your past cooperation, I am

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:be

ASA PHILIP RANDOLPH

SUBJECT FILE FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE
COMMITTEE

CORRESPONDENCE

A-G

1951

National Council for a
Permanent FEPC in cooperation with the
NATIONAL EMERGENCY CIVIL RIGHTS MOBILIZATION
• • • *dedicated to the enactment of fair employment practice legislation*
930 F St., N.W., Washington 4, D.C. • Telephone: Executive 2233

Nl FEPC
Admin

January 4, 1951

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
212 W. 125th St.
New York 27, N.Y.

Dear Phil:

Enclosed is the first draft of a suggested program which I have sent to Vi Gunther and Paul Sifton, the other members of our Program Committee.

I am eager to get your reaction in advance of any final report and will phone you early next week.

Best regards.

Cordially,

Arnold

Arnold Aronson

AA:RB
Enc.

DRAFT

Program for Federal Civil Rights Legislation

The opening of the new Congress requires that the tortuous process of introducing bills and of piloting them through committee be begun all over again. This process is so time-consuming as to make floor action early in the session unlikely even with a favorable Congress; the composition of the 82nd Congress all but rules out such a possibility.

In this Congress, any major civil rights proposal to reach the floor is sure to touch off a filibuster. Efforts to break a filibuster at any time other than at the beginning of a session are handicapped first, for lack of time and second, because the press of other "vital" legislation affords an all too convenient excuse for abandoing the effort. Accordingly, barring unforseen developments, it is recommended that we do not seek floor action on any major civil rights bill during the first session of the 82nd Congress, but that we work toward bringing those bills to a point where they will be ready for floor action immediately on the opening of the second session, in January 1952. Such a time-table not only will afford an opportunity for a much needed campaign of public education but, by bringing the issue to a head at the beginning of a presidential election year, is likely to yield the maximum potential vote.

As in the past, the key problem is that of overcoming the inevitable filibuster. Thirty-one of the men who voted against cloture on FEPC last summer are again members of the 82nd Congress. In addition, Senators-elect Smathers and Willis Smith have left no doubt where they stand on this issue. Thus, the new Senate includes 33 virtually solid votes against cloture. Under the Wherry rule, this total is more than enough to prevent cloture, even if every other member of the Senate is persuaded to support a motion to invoke it. It seems evident, therefore, that repeal of the Wherry rule is prerequisite to the enactment of any effective Federal civil rights legislation.

Since the Wherry rule precludes a cloture petition on a motion to change the Senate rules, a filibuster against such a proposal can be broken only by exhausting the filibusterers. In order to obtain that measure of public support without which such an effort cannot succeed, it will be necessary to go beyond the issue of civil rights and to involve groups and individuals whose interest in a liberalized cloture rule may stem from altogether different motives. Included among such groups are: (1) organizations concerned with matters of foreign policy who, remembering the "little band of willful men" of Wilson's famous phrase, are concerned lest isolationists once again utilize the filibuster to hamstring American foreign policy, (2) organizations supporting statehood for Alaska and Hawaii who now recognize that the filibuster represents the major legislative obstacle to the realization of their objective, (3) groups interested in efficiency and good government who regard the filibuster as a wasteful, extravagent and undemocratic procedure.

Civil rights groups should, of course, be closely identified with the campaign to change the Senate rules, and indeed will probably have to provide the major stimulus, finances and personnel toward any such campaign. It would be self-defeating, however, if the campaign were to be conducted under the sole auspices of any one civil rights organization, or even of several such organizations in concert. Instead, it is recommended that the civil rights groups take the initiative in stimulating the creation of a new broadly based organization which shall have as its sole purpose the adoption of a liberal cloture rule.

The formation of such an organization takes time and the process should therefore be begun immediately. Since cloture is a technical undramatic question, the public has remained largely unaware of its full significance. One of the first tasks of the proposed new organization therefore, should be a program of interpretation designed to create public understanding of the dangers, both to specific bills and to the processes of democratic government, inherent in the Wherry rule. In this connection, there are two projects which merit early attention. First, the convening of a conference as outlined in the memorandum by Paul Sifton; second, the organization of well attended, well publicized Senate Committee hearings, including the assembling of a representative list of distinguished witnesses.

These activities should be geared toward bringing the proposed rules change to a place on the Senate Calendar before the close of the first session of the Congress, so that floor debate can be initiated either at a special session of the Senate called expressly for that purpose, or immediately on the opening of the second session. Consideration might well be given to the possibility and to the advisability of staging some dramatic demonstration at that time similar, perhaps, to the Civil Rights Mobilization.

Since FEPC is inextricably linked to the cloture rule, the National Council for a Permanent FEPC should play an active role in the proposed new organization. In addition, the Council will arrange for the introduction of an effective FEPC bill and, as in the past, will take such steps as are necessary to the processing of that bill in the Congress.

Early action on FEPC in the House, however, would seem to be precluded by the elevation of Congressman Barden to the chairmanship of the Committee on Education and Labor, and the restoration of the arbitrary powers of the Rules Committee to control bills coming to the floor. Moreover, since the fate of FEPC will in the final analysis be decided in the Senate, there is serious question whether action should be pressed in the House. To do so would be unnecessarily to run the risk of another setback similar to the adoption of the McConnell substitute in the 81st Congress.

Senator Murray, the new chairman of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, has long been a sponser of FEPC and the composition of that body is such as to give reasonable assurance that it will report favorably on the bill. It is doubtful, therefore, whether any useful purpose will be served by seeking hearings before the Senate Committee, particularly in view of the voluminous testimony which has already been presented.

The National Council has never deviated from its original and its sole purpose - the enactment of an effective Federal FEP law. That purpose should be pursued vigorously and continuously until it has been realized. For the next several months, however, there is not likely to be sufficient activity surrounding this objective to provide the National Council with the kind of dynamic program essential to its continued growth. On the other hand, the concept of FEPC, to which the Council gave rise, has permeated so many areas of our economic and political life as to make manifest the need for a central organization equipped to provide information and advice on all aspects of employment discrimination. The National Council is the logical instrumentality for meeting that need.

Accordingly, it is recommended that the National Council enlarge its scope and purpose and that, in addition to its primary purpose of mobilizing support for a Federal bill, it undertake a comprehensive program of activity based upon the following functions.

I. To serve as a clearing-house for information regarding all significant developments affecting fair employment practices.

II. To coordinate and spearhead efforts to assure the issuance and the effective implementation of an FEPC Executive Order.

III To scrutinize the activities of all government agencies concerned with employment, such as the USES, the FEP Board, the Office of Defense Manpower, Office of Apprenticeship Training, etc., and to make representations for the adoption of policies and procedures that will assure that there will be no discrimination in the operations of such agencies.

IV To encourage the enactment of effective state and municipal FEP laws and to provide assistance to groups interested in such legislation.

V To study, analyze and evaluate the operation of existing FEP laws and to develop recommendations for more effective administration and enforcement of such statutes.

VI To stimulate, gather and disseminate research regarding the extent and areas of employment discrimination and of programs designed to eliminate such discussion.

VII To offer advice and guidance to employers regarding techniques and procedures for integrating minority groups workers in employment.

VIII To encourage members of minority groups to acquire skills and training in occupations in which discriminatory barriers are being lessened, and to this end to establish cooperative relationships with schools, colleges and placement and guidance agencies.

Each of the foregoing functions offers opportunity for considerable activity; together they constitute a comprehensive program which, far from detracting from the basic purpose of the National Council, should, on the contrary, advance the realization of that goal. It is a program through which the National Council should be able to enlarge the circle of its influence and its contacts; it is a program which should enable the Council to maintain the interest and support of its constituent agencies; it is, above all, a program for meeting clearly defined needs, a program of services for which it should be possible to raise the funds and to employ the personnel necessary for the Council's continued existence as an essential organization.

Postscript The election of Senators McFarland and Johnson, both opponents of civil rights and of cloture, as Senate Majority Leader and Whip respectively, leaves little room for expecting that a sincere or determined fight will be made for FEPC or for repeal of the Wherry rule in the 82nd Congress. Prompt consideration should therefore be given to the advisability of seeking to amend appropriate legislation, including aid to education, Taft-Hartley, Selective Service, District of Columbia bills, etc., with provisions against discrimination. Such a strategy may well result in defeat of the proposed amendment and/or of the bill involved. On the other hand, it will keep attention focussed on civil rights, it will oblige members of Congress to stand up and be counted, it will dramatize the evils of the filibuster, and, by forcing Southern Senators to choose between support of a non-discrimination provision and opposition to a measure of basic benefit to the South, and may serve to begin to bring home to the people of the South the high cost of discrimination.

Where is this to be filed? fr

Mr. Leskes, Maslow, Muravchik, Rabkin

Arnold Aronson

January 30, 1951

The enclosed latest draft of the proposed Executive Order is highly confidential and should not be circulated.

As you will recall, the draft approved by the Department of Labor eliminated the withholding of funds as a sanction and altered the provision prohibiting the acceptance by USES of discriminatory orders to one of making referrals on a non-discriminatory basis. This latest version continues the whittling down process in that all reference to USES has been eliminated as has the $10.00 per day liquidated damages form of sanction. The only remaining sanction, that of an injunction is, as you will notice, discretionary rather than mandatory. Other significant changes include (1) the substitution of an unpaid for a paid chairman (2) the elimination of the section creating advisory councils (3) the elimination of references to vocational and training programs and to the use of voluntary and uncompensated services.

I would very much appreciate your comments on the enclosed draft as soon as possible.

AA:NB
Enc.

February 7th, 1951

Mr. Walter White
National Association for the Advancement
 of Colored People
20 West 40th St.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Walter:

Enclosed is a tentative draft of a possible letter to the President which , I believe, could easily be adapted for transmittal to Dave Niles if you believe that course to be more advisable. I would suggest that variations of this letter, together with the list of names be sent to George Weaver and Wilson.

I am leaving for Chicago tonight but will be back in the office on Monday. Should you follow through before then, I would very much appreciate receiving copies of whatever letters you may send out.

Best personal regards,

Cordially yours,

Arnold Aronson

AA:CL
Encl.

COPY

NAACP
Admin & Policy

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 14, 1951

Dear Mr. White:

The President has received the letter of February ninth, signed by yourself and Mr. Randolph, submitting a list of names of those whom you believe to be eminently qualified to serve on a Fair Employment Practices Commission.

I am glad to assure you of the President's appreciation of your interest in writing and making this list available to him.

Very sincerely yours,

MATTHEW J. CONNELLY
Secretary to the President

Mr. Walter White,
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People,
20 West 40th Street,
New York 18, N. Y.

537.1 24

COPY

FEB 20 1951

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

IM [✓ AA] JC CL
WAL SS AV
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February 14, 1951

Dear Mr. White:

The President has received the letter of February ninth, signed by yourself and Mr. Randolph, submitting a list of names of those whom you believe to be eminently qualified to serve on a Fair Employment Practices Commission.

I am glad to assure you of the President's appreciation of your interest in writing and making this list available to him.

Very sincerely yours,

MATTHEW J. CONNELLY
Secretary to the President

Mr. Walter White,
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People,
20 West 40th Street,
New York 18, N. Y.

~~KA~~ MC & SPC
Seattle local

Washington State Senate
OLYMPIA

March. 11, 1937

Dear Chief:

Thanks for your very nice letter
have been so very busy here in Olympia
and going 60 miles home twice a day
to see after Sweetheart kept me on
my toes. but Thank God everything
turned out alright. Sweetheart is
improving nicely and able to be
up and around but yet unable to
go back to work. the operation was very
successful but quite painful. I think
it did me more harm than Sweetheart.

How is Mrs Randolph? do hope both
of you are in perfect health. the local
Division is doing nicely. we are planing
a joint meeting for March 14th. My
work here has been both interesting
and Educational. our Legislature is
Deadlocked and I am so anxious

for the Lawmakers to get it over as I will be so happy to be home again with just the housework and my civic work to do. and that is quite a lots as I am Membership Chairman for the NAACP this year. Brother Booth ask me almost daily if I have written Chief. so I had to stop everything to do so now.

The Railroad Retirement Board and the Pullman company has been very co-operative during Sweethearts illness many thanks to you and Brother Dellum. The local Brothers and some of the Foreign have been so very nice to us. Thanks again. Our best to you and Mrs Randolph. God bless you both

Fraternally yours
Addie Booth

xc FEP
Admin

MEMO

April 4, 1951

To: Mr. Ted Brown

From: Arnold Aronson

The attached letter was sent to the President today. Since the National Council of Churches was unable to sign the letter and since other organizations required some time to determine whether or not they would be able to become a signatory, it was decided to avoid any further delay and to send the letter over the signatures of Mr. Randolph and Mr. White.

For the time being, contents of the letter are to be kept confidential. Its release to the members and to all cooperating organizations will be determined in the light of developments during the next week. You will be notified regarding any such developments and publication of the letter.

AA:RB
Enc.

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Handbooks—Technical Manuals
The College Blue Book (6th Edition)
Who's Who in Colored America (7th Edition)
Who's Who in The United Nations (1st Edition)

April 6, 1951

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
217 West 125th Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Randolph:

June 25th this year will probably be noted by many as the first anniversary of the invasion of Southern Korea by Northern Korea. I think that there is another anniversary which should be noted and exploited. I refer to the fact that June 25th this year will mark the Tenth anniversary of the issuance of Executive Order 8002 — FEPC.

Perhaps your very fertile mind will think up some way in which it might be used nationally to arouse new interest in fair employment, or to push FEPC laws in other states. I hope by that time we shall not need to be pushing for a federal FEPC program, but if so, then we should use the anniversary for giving extra impetus to the campaign for a new federal program.

I do not think we should let this Tenth year of Executive Order 8002 go by unnoticed.

With warm personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

Fleming

G. James Fleming
Director
CEBA PUBLICATIONS

GJF/jsj

Please reply to Room 4107
295 Madison Ave. New York City

April 19, 1951

Mr. Harry Read, Director
CIO Committee to Abolish Discrim.
718 Jackson Place, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

Dear Harry:

Many thanks for sending me a copy of Jim Carey's ketter to the President. It would be helpful if various international unions were to send similar letters, although I would hope that they would not all follow our original letter quite [illegible] closely.

As yet, we have received no acknowledgment of our letter to the White House, although this is perhaps not too unexpected, in view of the concentration on L'Affaire MacArthur. I have been struck by the fact that much of the support which Truman has received on his ouster of MacArthur stems from those individuals and organizations who are most concerned about the immediate establishment of an FEPC by Executive Order. This is a fact which should be impressed upon the President and his advisors, and I would suggest that it might be wise if letters to the President were to begin by expressing support of his position on the MacArthur issue and then go on to request an FEPC Executive Order. I wonder whether it might be possible for you to send out a memorandum suggesting some such procedure to the various CIO unions.

Since the new Mobilization Advisory Board has been vested with over-all policy making functions, it seems to me that we might do well to have the question of an FEPC Executive Order raised at the May 1st meeting of the Board. In addition to the four labor members, I believe that we might be able to muster support for such a proposal from Jim Patton, Paul Porter, William H. Davis, and possibly one or two others. In addition, a positive recommendation from the Board would clearly put Wilson and the President on the spot. I would therefore very much appreciate your taking up this question with Phil Murray in terms of whether he would be willing to raise the issue at the May 1st meeting.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Arnold Aronson

AA:RB

P.S.
Thanks for the list of those to whom you sent the first issue of the NAIRO Reporter. I am sending you fifty copies of the second issue under separate cover for distribution to this same group.

National Council for a Permanent FEPC in cooperation with the

NATIONAL EMERGENCY CIVIL RIGHTS MOBILIZATION

• • • dedicated to the enactment of fair employment practice legislation

930 F St., N.W., Washington 4, D.C. • Telephone: Executive 2233

Please reply to 295 Madison Ave.
Room 4107, New York City

April 20, 1951

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
212 W. 125 St.
New York 27, N.Y.

Dear Phil:

Enclosed are five copies of our recent letter to the President summarizing the efforts over the past nine months to secure an FEPC Executive Order.

In accordance with our telephone conversation, I would suggest that you send copies of this letter to William Green, and George Meaney, the AFofL representatives on the Mobilization Advisory Board, with a request that they press for the issuance of an Executive Order at the May 1st meeting of the Board. Since Lou Hines is the AFofL representative on our committee, I think it might be advisable to inform him of this request.

I have asked Paul Sifton and Harry Read to make similar requests of Walter Reuther and Phil Murray and, if these labor representatives indicate a willingness to go to bat, we can then proceed to contact the public members on the Board. I think that you should therefore seek to get a definite commitment from Green and Meaney.

Hope that you are feeling much better.

Cordially,

Arnie

Arnold Aronson

AA:RB
Enc. 5

April 4, 1951

Hon. Harry S. Truman
White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

On July 16, the National Council for a Permanent FEPC, wired urging that you "issue an Executive Order similar to President Roosevelt's 8802---- as an integral factor in the mobilization of manpower---- against North Korean Communist aggression."

On August 10, a committee of the National Council, comprising representatives of the Americans for Democratic Action, American Federation of Labor, American Council on Human Rights, Catholic Interracial Councils, Congress of Industrial Organizations, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, National Council of Churches of Christ in America, and the various Jewish organizations affiliated with the National Community Relations Advisory Council, conferred on this matter with Mr. Stuart Symington, Chairman of the National Security Resources Board, and Secretary of Labor Maurice Tobin. Mr. Symington and Secretary Tobin were agreed that the critical situation confronting the Nation demanded the maximum utilization of our manpower resources and requested a memorandum setting forth recommendations for the accomplishment of this purpose. Such a memorandum, listing the creation of an FEPC by Executive Order as the primary recommendation, was delivered by messenger that same day.

On September 12, a letter was sent to Mr. Symington asking what progress had been made on the recommendations previously submitted. His reply of September 16 promised a definitive answer "not later than Wednesday of next week."

Upon the further advice of Mr. Symington and Secretary Tobin, a series of conferences were held during the next several weeks with Undersecretary Galvin and other officials in the Labor Department at which the provisions essential to an effective Executive Order were discussed. Following these meetings, the text of an appropriate Order was drafted in the Labor Department and referred to the Bureau of the Budget with the following observation by Secretary Tobin: "For some time to come the Federal Government will be spending billions of dollars for defense purposes. It is unthinkable that the Government should permit these funds to be expended without imposing on those favored with Government business the obligation to refrain from discriminatory employment practices and without providing effective means of enforcing such an obligation."

On December 14, we sent a telegram appealing to you to include an FEPC Executive Order in the declaration of national emergency scheduled for presentation two days later. The wire pointed out that an effective FEPC would "increase productive capacity---- strengthen morale and national unity---- and demonstrate to the peoples of the world that in mobilizing for the defense of freedom we are applying those principles of human dignity and individual liberty which chiefly distinguish our Democracy from totalitarianism." The wire concluded by expressing our firm conviction that "at a time when all Americans are to be asked----to accept controls on prices, wages and other facets of our economy, it is unthinkable that we shall permit the full utilization of our resources to be impaired by uncontrolled discriminatory employment practices."

On January 10, in response to a request for an appointment with you, Mr. David Niles wrote that it was your suggestion that we "first meet with Mr. C. E. Wilson." Such a meeting was held on February 6. Mr. Wilson reminded the group that he had served as chairman of your Committee on Civil Rights, which had strongly recommended an FEPC, and declared that he would issue a public statement calling for the establishment of such an agency by Executive Order - provided that you would have no objection to his making such a statement.

We are mindful of your repeated expressions of support for the principles of FEPC. We recall the request for such legislation in your budget message of January 15 and your statement at that time that "to produce enough for defense, we must use wisely all our available labor resources. Even less than in other times can we now afford to discriminate---." We are familiar with the memorandum on National Manpower Mobilization Policy which you issued on January 16 and the statement contained therein that governmental controls would be used "to the extent needed" in enforcing "full use of women, handicapped workers and minority groups." We know, that Executive Order 10210, which you issued on February 2, calls for the inclusion of a non-discrimination clause in all government contracts. And we recall vividly your statement to the Committee that conferred with you at the White House on February 28 that you would continue your efforts for FEPC and the entire civil rights program.

It is precisely because of your repeated and forthright statements in behalf of full and fair labor utilization that we are so concerned by the delay in establishing machinery through which alone such a policy can be assured.

The quarterly report of the Defense Mobilization Administration released on April 1, declares that "to meet our defense production goals the portion of the labor force engaged in defense production will have to be increased by 3 to 4 million workers in 1951." The report points out, however, that "our work force is almost fully employed----some skilled trades are already in short supply---- the number of young men who can be marshalled is limited because of the increased requirements for military service." As stated in our telegram of December 14, we believe that "members of minority groups, now working at lower than their best and most needed skills, or partially or wholly unemployed because of discriminatory practices, constitute the greatest available reservoir for meeting our critical manpower needs."

On March 23, we wired to advise you of the "increasing apprehension throughout the country" over the delay in the issuance of an FEPC Executive Order. We stated that "a number of employers and some labor unions are refusing (to) permit employment or upgrading of minorities," and we voiced the fear that since the "entire employment pattern is being fixed now---- irreparable damage will be done unless (an) Executive Order is signed to correct (the) situation."

As the record which we have recited reveals, we and the Nation have waited patiently, and in daily anticipation, for the establishment of a Fair Employment Practices Commission with authority to implement the policy you have so consistently advocated. We feel constrained now, Mr. President, to ask when we may expect such an Executive Order.

Respectfully yours,

A. Philip Randolph

Walter White

APR:RB

Please reply to 295 Madison Ave.
Room 4107, New York City

April 20, 1951

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
212 W. 125 St.
New York 27, N.Y.

Dear Phil:

Enclosed are five copies of our recent letter to the President summarizing the efforts over the past nine months to secure an FEPC Executive Order.

In accordance with our telephone conversation, I would suggest that you send copies of this letter to William Green, and George Meaney, the AFofL representatives on the Mobilization Advisory Board with a request that they press for the issuance of an Executive Order at the May 1st meeting of the Board. Since Lou Hines is the AFofL representative of our committee, I think it might be advisable to inform him of this request.

I have asked Paul Sifton and Harry Read to make similar requests of Walter Reuther and Phil Murray and, if these labor representatives indicate a willingness to go to bat, we can then proceed to contact the public members on the Board. I think that you should therefore seek to get a definite commitment from Green and Meaney.

Hope that you are feeling much better.

Cordially,

Arnold Aronson

AA:RB
Enc.5

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
International President

MILTON P. WEBSTER
1st International Vice-President
3947 Drexel Boulevard
Chicago 15, Illinois

BENNIE SMITH
2nd International Vice-President
1308 Broadway, Room 305
Detroit, Michigan

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UNiversity 4-8262

ASHLEY L. TOTTEN
International Secretary-Treasurer

E. J. BRADLEY
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11 North Jefferson Street
St. Louis, Missouri

C. L. DELLUMS
4th International Vice-President
1716 Seventh Street
Oakland, California

MAY 7 - 195

IM ____ [✓ AA] ____ JC ____ CL ____
WAL ____ SS ____ AV ____
Circulate ____ Return to ____ FILE

May 4, 1951

Mr. Arnold Aronson
295 Madison Avenue
Room 4107
New York City

Dear Arny:

Thanks a lot for your letter of April 20th with copies of letter to President Truman concerning the issuance of an Executive Order for a wartime FEPC. I have taken this matter up with President Green and George Meany of the A.F. of L. and Brother Green has agreed to urge the Mobilization Advisory Board to recommend that President Truman issue said order.

I have also written Brother Lou Hines.

Sincerely yours,

Phil

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:RB

NC FEPC
admin

May 4, 1951

Mr. Arnold Aronson
[illegible] Madison Avenue
Room [illegible]
New York City.

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Thanks a lot for your letter of April 20th with copies of letter to President Truman concerning the issuance of an Executive Order for a wartime FEPC. I have taken this matter up with President Green and George Meany of the A.F. of L. and Brother Green has agreed to urge the Mobilization Advisory Board to recommend that President Truman issue said order.

I have also written Brother Lou Hines.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:[illegible]

May 23, 1951

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt
Val-Kill Cottage
Hyde Park, N. Y.

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

As you undoubtedly know, June 25 will mark the 10th anniversary of the issuance of Executive Order 8802 establishing the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices. At its meeting on May 11, our Executive Committee unanimously resolved to commemorate this occasion by honoring the memory of the late President.

We would consider ourselves privileged if, in addition to the observances which are being planned in a number of cities throughout the country, a committee, representative of the major religious, labor, civic and ethnic organizations comprising the National Council, were permitted to pay its respects to President Roosevelt by placing a wreath on his grave. Our Executive Committee permitted itself to hope that you would honor us by consenting to participate in this ceremony.

We look forward to your reply.

Respectfully yours,

Arnold Aronson
Secretary

AA:RB

National Council for a
Permanent *FEPC* in cooperation with the
**NATIONAL EMERGENCY
CIVIL RIGHTS MOBILIZATION**
• • • *dedicated to the enactment of fair employment practice legislation*
930 F St., N.W., Washington 4, D.C. • Telephone: Executive 2233

To: Executive Committee

From: Arnold Aronson

Date: May 29, 1951

Enclosed is the text of memorandum which I have sent to all organizations affiliated with the NCRAC. A similar memorandum has been sent to all of its branches by the NAACP. It would be most helpful in stimulating community-wide participation in the proposed June 25th observances if you were to send such a memorandum to all your local branches, chapters, locals, regional offices, etc.

I would appreciate receiving a copy of any communication you may send out on this subject.

AA:RB
Enc.

MEMORANDUM

June 25th will mark the tenth anniversary of the issuance of Executive Order 8802 by President Roosevelt establishing the Fair Employment Practice Committee.

June 25th will also mark the first anniversary of the Communist invasion of South Korea.

These twin anniversaries offer an unparalleled opportunity to focus attention on the accomplishments of the war-time FEPC and on the need for a new Executive Order in the present parallel situation.

To this end, an appropriate ceremony, including the placing of a wreath on the late President's grave, will take place at Hyde Park, Although it may not be practicable to arrange for a mass demonstration in your community in the short time intervening before June 25, it is essential that some community-wide observance be held in cities throughout the country in order to demonstrate the widespread demand for a new FEPC Executive Order.

Specifically, you are urged to undertake the following in concert with other religious, labor and civic groups in your area:

1. Try to have your Governor and Mayor issue proclamations commemorating the tenth anniversary of Executive Order 8802 and proclaiming June 25th as FEP Day (a sample proclamation will be sent to you shortly).

2. Seek to have an appropriate resolution adopted by your City Council.

3. Urge ministers, priests, and rabbis to devote part or all of their sermons on Saturday, June 23rd or Sunday, June 24th to this subject.

4. Schedule a meeting for the 24th or 25th at which appropriate resolutions should be adopted and forwarded to the President.

5. Try to obtain feature stories and editorial comment in your local press; radio forums, spot announcements, etc. (A fact sheet for the use of newspaper editors, as well as suggested radio spot announcements will be sent to you soon).

Above all, keep us fully informed of your plans, dates of meetings, texts of proclamations, resolutions, etc. in order that we may effectively coordinate nation-wide publicity on this tenth anniversary.

ARNOLD ARONSON

AA:RB

xc FBPC

PLEASE DUPLICATE AND DISTRIBUTE TO YOUR ASSOCIATES

National Council for a
Permanent *FEPC* in cooperation with the
NATIONAL EMERGENCY
CIVIL RIGHTS MOBILIZATION
• • • *dedicated to the enactment of fair employment practice legislation*
930 F St. N.W., Washington 4, D.C. • Telephone: Executive 2233

Please reply to Room 4107
295 Madison Avenue, New York City

TO; Cooperating Organizations

FROM: Arnold Aronson

DATE: June 6, 1951

In connection with your plans for the observance of the 10th anniversary of Executive Order 8802 on June 25, we are enclosing suggested drafts of

1. A proclamation to be issued by your Governor and/or Mayor
2. A resolution to be adopted by your City Council
3. Newspaper editorials
4. Radio spot announcements

You should, of course, feel free to modify any or all of these drafts as you see fit. You will notice that the last paragraph of the suggested proclamation includes a clause in parentheses calling upon President Truman to issue an FEP Executive Order. Although such a clause is obviously desirable, many governors and mayors may be unwilling to incorporate such a request in a proclamation. In such instances, the clause may be omitted since it is most important that some proclamation be issued.

We cannot emphasize too strongly the vital importance of learning promptly and fully of your plans and progress in connection with this 10th anniversary observance. Please!! We will send you additional materials shortly.

AA:RB
Enc.

SUGGESTED FEP PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, June 25 marks the 10th anniversary of President Roosevelt's Executive Order 8802, declaring it to be the policy of the United States that "there shall be no discrimination in the employment of workers in defense industries or government because of race, creed, color or national origin;" and

WHEREAS, this now historic Order, and the Committee on Fair Employment Practice which it created, strengthened national morale and unity and contributed to the miracle of production which made possible the winning of World War II; and

WHEREAS, June 25 also marks the first anniversary of the Communist invasion of the Republic of Korea; and

WHEREAS discrimination in employment interferes with the defense production required to meet this threat to our national security, provides fuel for our enemies' propaganda machine, and violates the principles of liberty and human dignity for which Americans of every race, creed and color are once again sacrificing their lives;

Now, Therefore, I _______________, Governor (Mayor) of the State (City) of ________________________, do hereby designate Monday, June 25, 1951 as Fair Employment Day in order that management, labor and all other segments of our population shall be stimulated to establish and maintain fair employment practices in our factories and places of business; (and I do hereby urge upon the President of the United States to issue an Executive Order prohibiting discrimination in defense industries and government and establishing a Committee on Fair Employment Practices) in order to bring our practices in conformity with our democratic professions of faith, to promote the maximum use of our manpower skills for defense production, and to assure that the equality of sacrifice of our fighting men on the battlefield will be matched by equality of opportunity at home.

SUGGESTED CITY COUNCIL FEP RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, June 25 marks the first anniversary of the Communist attack upon the Republic of Korea; and

WHEREAS, June 25 also marks the tenth anniversary of President Roosevelt's Executive Order #8802, which created the emergency Fair Employment Practices Commission; and

WHEREAS, as in 1941, the threat of totalitarian aggression demands the maximum use of our manpower resources for defense production; and

WHEREAS, Executive Order 8802, which guaranteed equality in employment to all Americans, regardless of race, creed or ancestry in all business and industry connected with the national defense, was not only a great morale factor in our democratic war effort, but also of tremendous effectiveness in making the largest possible manpower pool available for our increased production needs; ~~now~~

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the City Council (Board of Estimate, Board of Aldermen, etc.) of the city of ________________, hereby call upon the President of the United States to issue a new Executive Order, creating a Fair Employment Practices Commission empowered to prevent discrimination in the employment of personnel in any business or industry enjoying defense contracts, in order to assure our fighting forces, represanting Americans of all races, creeds and colors, the full production they so urgently need and to safeguard for all Americans the equality of opportunity that has always been the American birthright; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the representatives in Congress from ________________________(city) the United States Senators from ________________________(state), and the President of the United States.

Suggested editorial for June 25, 1951

BOOST FOR DEFENSE

History has a strange way of linking seemingly unconnected events. June 25 marks the first anniversary of the Communist attack on the Republic of Korea. It also marks the tenth anniversary of the famous presidential Executive Order #8802, which created the first Federal Fair Employment Practices Commission, in 1941.

That emergency measure, which guaranteed Americans of all races, creeds and ancestries an equal chance in the defense effort, lapsed at the end of World War II. But the present manpower picture, our ever-growing military commitments and our position of moral leadership in the world, all point to the need for an early revival of a Federal FEPC at this time.

From the viewpoint of production alone, we cannot afford continued discrimination in employment. Our available manpower is far short of defense needs. Every pair of skilled hands is at a premium. Whether those hands be white or black; whether they belong to Protestant, Catholic or Jew, is of no concern to soldiers waiting for equipment.

Equally important is our international prestige. What is the picture we present to our allies overseas? Many of those we depend upon in this struggle against communism are men and women whose skins are dark. They want to be sure that when we talk democracy, we also practice it.

It's time for the man from Missouri to show them. A presidential Executive Order to set up a new Federal FEPC is the logical answer to many needs. And the sooner the better.

Suggested editorial for June 25, 1951

A TIMELY SOLUTION

It was just one short year ago, on June 25, 1950, that the Communist attack on the Republic of Korea plunged the free world in a new crisis.

Once again, as in 1941, we are struggling to overcome manpower shortages that retard defense production.

On an earlier June 25 -- back in 1941 -- we found an important solution to this very problem. By presidential Executive Order a Federal Fair Employment Practices Commission was set up, to make sure that every American, regardless of race, religion or ancestry, got the chance to roll up his sleeves.

Employers and workers alike discovered what a championship team Americans make. Citizens of all backgrounds pitched in together and scored production records that astounded the world.

Wartime FEPC was a tremendous success.

That's why, after World War II, when this emergency measure lapsed, eleven states and twenty cities passed FEPC bills of their own. Today, some fifty million Americans are covered by such legislation.

But what about the other two-thirds of the nation?

Today, we must defend not only ourselves, but other free nations in Europe and Asia. Our whole way of life is at stake.

With the new, acute manpower shortage, the time is ripe for a new Executive Order to give every American the chance to exercise his highest skills.

Let's put that needed kick into our production -- by giving discrimination in employment the boot!

30-second spot

Enemy bullets have no racial or religious prejudice. Our American fighting men in Korea are Negro and white, Catholic, Protestant and Jewish, native and foreign-born. Let's make sure the production front is all-American, too. In our all-out battles on the assembly line, let's give every American, regardless of race or creed, an equal chance to roll up his sleeves and do his best job. Fair employment practices swell our manpower reserves, topple production records and back up our fighting men. It's the American way.

40-second spot

On June 25, 1941, when the nation was gearing up for a gigantic defense effort, President Roosevelt issued Executive Order 8802, setting up an emergency Federal Fair Employment Practices Commission. Thanks to that Executive Order, Americans of all races, creeds and ancestries were able to pitch in for the national defense, scoring production records that sent our enemies reeling. Today, in Korea and other parts of the world, American equipment is once again in urgent demand. We need all the manpower we can get. Now is the time for another Executive Order. Write to President Truman and urge him to create a new Federal Fair Employment Practices Commission now!

50-second spot

Ten years ago, when all the world was waiting to see whether our production could equal the demands of World War II, President Roosevelt created a Fair Employment Practices Commission. Its job was to make sure that every American, regardless of his race, creed or ancestry, had an equal chance to do his best job for the nation's war effort. And it played a vital role in chalking up the phenomenal production record of the war years. Now we're faced with new demands on our manpower, our industry and our skills. And once again, the world is waiting to see how we meet them. A new Federal Fair Employment Practices Commission is one of the answers. Write to the White House and tell President Truman you favor an Executive Order for a Federal FEPC now!

Spot Announcements for Radio

15-second spot

All-out production is a key factor in American defense. Fair employment practices assure us of the full skills of every worker, regardless of race, creed or ancestry. To safeguard our democratic strength—let's lick discrimination in employment.

15-second spot

Fair employment practices mean higher production for both defense and civilian needs. Don't let un-American prejudices about race, religion or ancestry keep vital machinery idle. When you hire, give every qualified applicant an equal chance.

25-second spot

This is Fair Employment Practices Week. Do the workers in your community have an equal chance on the job, regardless of race, creed or national origin? Our nation needs all the skilled help we can get. Discrimination cuts into our manpower resources. Let's all work together to turn out the goods our fighting men need. Get behind fair employment practices. It's the American way.

30-second spot

Ten years ago, President Roosevelt signed his famous Executive Order #8802, setting up a Federal Fair Employment Practices Commission. Its job was to make sure that all Americans, regardless of their color, religion or national background had an equal chance to help our defense effort. Today the nation faces a production shortage every bit as great as in 1941. Fair employment practices can help lick that shortage. Let's make sure all Americans get an equal break.

National Council for a
Permanent FEPC

Room 4107 - 295 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

To: Cooperating Organizations

From: Arnold Aronson

Date: June 11, 1951

Subject: Fact Sheet on FEPC

The enclosed Fact Sheet should be helpful in connection with the activities you are planning on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of FEPC on June 25. Copies of the Fact Sheet should be made available to newspaper editors, radio and TV commentators, etc. It would be desirable if a joint statement, signed by the various religious, labor, civic, veterans and minority group organizations in your community, were to be released to the press in advance of June 25 calling attention to the 10th anniversary of Executive Order 8802, the accomplishments of the wartime FEPC, and the need for a new Executive Order in the present parallel situation.

Once again may we urge that you report to us promptly on your activities. Please send copies of all proclamations, resolutions, news stories, etc.

Less than 2 weeks remain before June 25. Act now.

FACT SHEET FOR JUNE 25

First Anniversary of Korean War

Tenth Anniversary of Wartime FEPC

June 25th, the first anniversary of the Korean War, is also the tenth birthday of presidential Executive Order 8802. This directive established a Federal Fair Employment Practices Committee to insure maximum use of manpower on the home front regardless of race, creed or national origin.

Today, with American arms and men again committed in many parts of the world, all-out production is once again the key to survival. And this time, too, manpower shortages threaten to impede our defense efforts. In commenting on these aspects of the Korean problem, the following information may be helpful.

WHY FEPC WAS A NATIONAL NECESSITY IN 1941

A. The Nation Was Faced With a Manpower Emergency

1. In June, 1941, when the German blitzkrieg had conquered most of Europe and England stood alone against the hordes of tyranny, America was desperately tooling up to arm the entire free world.

2. In this crisis, when every pair of hands meant an extra gun or another vessel for democracy, a Social Security Board survey of American manpower announced to a startled nation that discriminatory hiring habits barred millions of Americans from the factories and shipyards.

3. Negro workers were mostly on farms, in domestic service or in unskilled jobs. The percentage of Negroes in manufacturing was lower than it had been 30 years before.

4. One and a half million Mexican-Americans were being similarly wasted as unskilled laborers.

5. Summing up this critical manpower situation, President Roosevelt wrote: "No nation combatting the increasing threat of totalitarianism can afford arbitrarily to exclude huge segments of its population from its defense industries. Even more important is it for us to strengthen our unity and morale by refuting at home the very theories which we are fighting abroad."

HOW DID WARTIME FEPC MEET THIS CHALLENGE?

A. What Executive Order 8802 Provided:

1. It ordered that "there shall be no discrimination in the employment of workers in defense industries or government because of race, creed, color or national origin."

2. It established a Committee "to receive and investigate complaints of discrimination in violation of the provisions of this order and...take appropriate steps to redress grievances which it finds to be valid."

B. How 8802 Was Expanded:

1. At first the Committee was handicapped by a tiny staff and a microscopic budget. But in 1943, a second Executive Order, 9346, established FEPC as an independent agency under the President with a full-time salaried chairman and six other members. Monsignor Francis J. Haas, formerly Dean of the School of Social Sciences at Catholic University, now Bishop of Grand Rapids, was appointed chairman and director. To serve with him as unpaid members of the body President Roosevelt appointed John Brophy (Director of Industrial Union Councils, CIO), Samuel Zemurray (President, American Fruit Company), P. B. Young (Publisher, Norfolk Journal and Guide), Sara E. Southall (International Harvester Corporation), Boris Shishkin (Economist, AFL), and Milton P. Webster (Vice President, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters). Mr. Young was later succeeded by Attorney Charles H. Houston, Monsignor Haas by Malcolm Ross, and Mr. Zemurray by Charles H. Horn of Federal Cartridge Corporation. The staff was enlarged, and nine regional offices opened. Executive Order 9346 also directed that:

a. All government contracts include a clause prohibiting the contractor from discriminating against any employee or applicant.

b. All government-supervised vocational training programs be conducted without discrimination.

c. The FEP Committee be empowered to receive and investigate complaints of discrimination, conduct hearings, make findings of fact, and take appropriate steps to eliminate such discrimination, including the authority to "promulgate such rules and regulations necessary to carry out the provisions of the order."

HOW EFFECTIVE WAS WARTIME FEPC?

A. FEPC Played An Important Role in Helping Win the War

1. By November, 1944, there were 107,000 non-white workers in aircraft, 182,000 in shipbuilding and 142,000 in ordinance.

2. 10,000 Mexican-Americans were employed in California shipyards and 96,000 in the aircraft industry.

3. 300,000 Negro civilians had government jobs, most of them in army arsenals and navy shipyards.

B. FEPC Boosted Wartime Morale on the Production Front

1. During its five year life, FEPC settled nearly 5,000 cases by peaceful negotiation, including 40 strikes and threatened strikes over racial differences. In its two most active years, FEPC closed 250 cases per month, 100 of these as satisfactorily adjusted.

2. In its final report, FEPC stated these important conclusions:

a. Employers and workers abandoned discrimination in most cases where government intervened.

b. Once the barriers were down, the workers of varying races and religions worked together efficiently and learned to accept each other without rancor.

c. Nazi efforts to destroy our war production efficiency by setting race against race, and creed against creed failed miserably.

d. National morale and unity, the faith of millions of Americans in the democratic ideal were revitalized.

WHY A NEW EXECUTIVE ORDER TO ESTABLISH A FEDERAL FEPC IS NEEDED TODAY

A. The efficient utilization of manpower resources is imperative for our national defense.

1. Dr. Frank P. Graham, defense manpower administrator, said on May 13, 1951 that 8,500,000 workers will be needed by autumn in defense industries, compared with 3,300,000 now in defense plants. The needed 5,200,000 will be obtained, Dr. Graham said, in part by fuller utilization of the potential labor force.

a. The office of Defense Mobilization had earlier urged employers, among other things, to modify job specifications "to eliminate underutilization of persons with needed skills, particularly among minority groups.

2. In his report to the President on April 1, 1951, Charles E. Wilson, Director of Defense Mobilization, declared:

a. "We must utilize our work force at their highest skills and capacities."

b. "If we are wasteful of our resources, manpower deficiencies could become the limiting factor in production and in military strength."

B. When Wartime FEPC Lapsed Many Discriminatory Practices Were Revived

1. In its letter of resignation, the FEP Committee on June 28, 1946 declared: "The wartime gains of Negro, Mexican-American and Jewish workers are being dissipated through an unchecked revival of discriminatory practices."

C. Currently, discrimination in employment again is barring willing and able workers from making their needed contribution. For example:

1. Harry C. Markle, Executive Director of the Michigan Unemployment Compensation Commission, testifying April 18, 1951 before a committee of the Michigan House of Representatives, stated that

a. Discriminatory specifications often make it impossible for the public employment service to fill job openings. During fiscal 1948, the service received 22,719 orders including written specifications barring applicants of certain racial, religious and nationality groups.

b. In March, 1951, most employers serviced by seven major employment offices in the Detroit area demanded white workers only; while reporting a critical need for workers, they refused to accept referrals of non-whites. In a number of categories, the employment service had in its files more than enough qualified non-white applicants to fill the job openings which went unfilled because of discrimination.

c. In a review of 2265 job orders received by three employment service offices, it was found that 55 per cent were closed to non-whites by written specifications. Most of the others said whites were "preferred."

2. The Fourth Report of the Illinois Interracial Commission found at the end of 1950 that

a. At least one-third of the business and industrial firms of the state employed no Negroes.

b. High school and college placement officers reported that one-third of the requests for graduates to take jobs stated racial specifications, about one-seventh stated religious restrictions and about one-twelfth had nationality specifications.

c. The Illinois State Employment Service found that 45 percent of the job openings received by its Chicago offices and 30 percent of those received by its East St. Louis offices specified white only.

3. The Nebraska Legislative Council's Committee on Unfair Employment Practices reported in September 1950 "that discrimination does exist in Nebraska, that this discrimination amounts to unfair employment practices, and that every effort to eliminate such discrimination should be made by legislative enactment."

4. Governor Luther W. Youngdahl, in his inaugural address on January 3, 1951, called for an FEP law stating: "Right here in Minnesota jobs are still being denied our fellow citizens, not because of incompetence, but because the door of opportunity is slammed in their faces by reason of racial and religious prejudice."

D. A Federal FEPC Would Undercut Communist Propaganda Efforts

1. In other countries, Communist propaganda points to discrimination here to support the Red contention that our democracy is a sham. FEPC would deprive our enemies of this invaluable weapon and help maintain the allegiance of the world's immense colored population.

2. The Communists, like the Nazis before them, hope to sow dissensions among Americans of different races, creeds and ancestries by magnifying legitimate grievances. FEPC would block these efforts now just as it did in World War II.

E. A Federal FEPC World Boost Military Morale, Reduce Labor Strife

1. Men fighting or serving in distant parts of the world are learning that all are expected to make equal sacrifices. Minority members of the armed forces will make these sacrifices more willingly if they know that equality of opportunity at home parallels equality of sacrifice on the fighting fronts.

2. During WorldWar II, FEPC was credited with holding interracial friction in industry to a minimum. During 18 months of 1943-44, strikes over racial issues cost a low 1.7 per cent of the total man-days lost through all strikes.

EFFORTS TO OBTAIN FEPC BY EXECUTIVE ORDER

A. Chronology

1. July 16, 1951 - Natural Council for a Permanent FEPC wired the President urging that he "issue an Executive Order similar to President Roosevelt's 8802...as an integral factor in the mobilization of manpower...against North Korean aggression."

2. August 10, 1951 - A committee of the National Council, comprising respresentatives of the Americans for Democratic Action, American Federation of Labor, American Council on Human Rights, Catholic Interracial Councils, Congress of Industrial Organizations, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, National Council of Churches of Christ in America, and the various Jewish organizations affiliated with the National Community Relations Advisory Council, conferred with Mr. Stuart Symington, Chairman of the National Security Resources Board, and Secretary of Labor Maurice Tobin. Mr. Symington and Secretary Tobin were agreed that the critical situation confronting the Nation demanded the maximum utilization of our manpower resources.

3. September-December, 1951 - A series of conferences were held during the next several weeks with Undersecretary Galvin and other officials in the Labor Department at which the provisions essential to an effective Executive Order were discussed. Following these meetings, the text of an appropriate Order was drafted in the Labor Department and referred to the Bureau of the Budget with the following observation by Secretary Tobin: "For some time to come the Federal Government will be spending billions of dollars for defense purposes. It is unthinkable that the Government should permit these funds to be expended without imposing on those favored with Government business the obligation to refrain from discriminatory employment practices and without providing effective means of enforcing such an obligation."

4. December 14, 1951 - Telegram appeal to the President that he include an FEPC Executive Order in his declaration of national emergency, then anticipated. The telegram pointed out that an effective FEPC would "increase productive capacity...strengthen morale and national unity...and demonstrate to the peoples of the world that in mobilizing for the defense of freedom we are applying those principles of human dignity and individual liberty which chiefly distinguish our Democracy from totalitarianism."

5. Febrary 6, 1951 - Meeting with Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson.

6. March 23, 1951 - Telegram to President advised of "increasing apprehension throughout the country" over the delay in issuance of an FEPC order.

B. President's Stated Policy

1. President requested Congress to enact FEP legislation in his budget message on January 15, 1951.

2. In his memorandum on National Manpower Mobilization Policy, issued January 16, the President said that government controls would be used "to the extent needed" to enforce "full use of... minority groups."

3. Executive Order 10210, issued February 2, called for inclusion of non-discrimination clause in all government contracts (but created no compliance machinery).

AR R's mark for filing

July 16, 1951

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt
Val-Kill Cottage
Hyde Park, New York

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

May I take this opportunity to express our belated but very sincere appreciation for your participation in the observance of the 10th anniversary of the issuance of Executive Order 8802 and for the inspiration which you provided to the assembled delegates on this occasion.

I have taken the liberty of enclosing some of the recent issues of NAIRO Reporter dealing with recent developments in the civil rights field. As you will note, the current issue includes a brief summary of the activities which were carried on in commemoration of the FEPC 10th anniversary.

Sincerely yours,

ARNOLD ARONSON
Secretary

AA:LR

Please reply to Room 4107
295 Madison Ave., N.Y.C.

Mr. Walter White
NAACP
20 W. 40 St.
New York, N.Y.

Sept. 7, 1951

Dear Walter:

Present indications that hearings on proposed changes in the cloture rule will be limited to two days necessitate a departure from the plans which were formulated at your meeting in Washington, when it was assumed that proponents of a change in the rule would have a minimum of five days in which to present testimony.

In order to make maximum use of the present limited schedule, it is important that steps be taken promptly to prevent the allotment of time to relatively obscure witnesses and to avoid repetitious and duplicatory testimony.

Assuming that sponsors of the pending resolutions will, as is customary, desire to be heard, it obviously will not be possible for all of the organizations favoring a change in the cloture rule to present direct testimony. It is highly important, therefore, that specific witnesses be assigned responsibility for dealing with particular phases of the filibuster problem and that efforts be directed toward joint testimony in behalf of a number of organizations. The following is one possible division of assignments:

1. *The problem of the filibuster from the point of view of governmental efficiency* - the cost of filibusters, their effect in retarding the work of the Senate, etc. Robert Heller, Chairman of the National Committee for Strengthening Congress, who was the author of the 1945 report of the National Planning Association that formed the basis for the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, would seem to be an ideal person for this type of testimony. Individuals connected with the Hoover Committee would similarly be good for this kind of approach.

2. *Constitutional and parliamentary aspects of the filibuster.*

Some outstanding professor of constitutional law or government should be obtained to discuss the procedures for limiting debate under various kinds of parliamentary systems, including the methods of limiting debate which applied in the Senate from 1789 until the adoption of the first cloture rule in 1917. This testimony should also include an analysis of the provisions of the Constitution which require more than a majority vote and a discussion as to whether the present cloture rule, particularly that phase which provides that there shall be no limitation on debate whatsoever regarding any future change in the Senate rules, may not interfere with the Constitutional obligation of the Congress to exercise its legislative responsibilities.

3. Foreign implications of filibustering. Testimony under this heading should include a review of Soviet attempts to hamstring deliberations in the United Nations and its various agencies through filibustering, and of our attempts to overcome such tactics, as for example, in the rules adopted for consideration of the pending Japanese peace treaty. This testimony should point out that minority control of the Senate through the use of the filibuster aids Communist criticisms of our democratic system, and makes our own profession suspect. Warren Austin, Ernest Gross, Mrs. Roosevelt, John Foster Dulles, or some representative of the American Association for the United Nations would seem most appropriate for this spot.

4. Historical record of effect of filibusters on vital legislation. This testimony should include the kind of material contained in George Galloway's pamphlet, showing the bills that were defeated by filibusters, those in which compromises were forced by threatened filibusters, bills bottled up in committee, use of filibusters to block appropriations, to prevent the organization of the Senate, etc.

5. Summary of arguments against filibustering and rebuttal of the arguments advanced by those who support the present rule. Bob LaFollette's experience as a member of the Senate, and as cosponsor of the Reorganization Act of 1946, would seem to make him the ideal witness for this type of testimony. Moreover, his testimony would have a tremendous impact if he could indicate that he was speaking in behalf of all of the various organizations who we know to be in favor of a change in the present rule.

At the same time that steps are taken to avoid duplicatory testimony, an effort should be made to avoid having various organizations endorse different types of cloture rules and, if possible, to attain agreement among them in support of one specific rules change. The pending resolutions include S.R.41 - Morse and Humphrey - cloture by simple majority; S.R. 52 - Ives and Lodge - cloture by constitutional majority; S.R.105 -Lehman, Murray, Magnuson, Neeley, Douglas, Humphrey, Green, Benton, Pastore, McMahon, Kilgore - cloture by two-thirds present after 48 hours of debate, by majority vote after 15 days of debate.

One of the major objectives of the hearings should be the stimulation of public awareness and understanding of the significance of the cloture issue. To this end, immediate plans should be developed for a broad educational campaign through radio, television, press, etc. The preparation of a fact sheet for the use of newspaper editors proved very helpful in obtaining favorable news and editorial comment on the FEPC 10th anniversary observance. A similar fact sheet dealing with filibusters and the cloture rule should be undertaken immediately.

In view of the short time remaining within which to implement all these activities, I sincerely hope that we can have a meeting next week and, as I indicated to you, I shall be most happy to do anything I can toward helping to arrange such a meeting.

Cordially,

AA:RD

Arnold Aronson

P.S.
I've just been reminded that Rosh Hashonah, one of the most important Jewish holidays, falls on October 1 - 2, the present dates for the Committee hearings. Adherence to this schedule may prevent testimony by Jewish witnesses, including, perhaps, that of Sen. Lehman. Do you think that a few days postponement could be arranged?

October 11, 1951

Mr. Paul Sifton
UAW
1129 Vermont Ave.
Washington 5,D.C.

Dear Paul:

As you can see from the stamp across the top of this letterhead we are in the process of moving, which has made productive work all but impossible. However, I do want you to know that I received the brief and took time out to read it very carefully.

As you know, I am not a constitutional expert and am in no position to pass judgment on the validity of the constitutional arguments. I am convinced, however, that they are sufficiently provocative to warrant further discussion and exploration. This process of further discussion is in itself most valuable since it affords means of focusing public attention on the issue and of having it injected into the political campaigns. In other words, whether or not a majority of the Senate will ultimately uphold your arguments, a debate, and if possible, a vote on them will be all to the good.

I have spoken to Will Maslow and he has already written to Joe Rauh indicating that he will not take public issue with your position, even though he personally disagrees with it. I have also spoken to Sol Rabkin regarding Henry Epstein's testimony and he has promised to see what he can do towards having Henry qualify his opposition. I felt that this approach was preferable to direct contact with Henry by myself, since Sol was responsible for drafting the statement which Henry presented.

As I indicated to you at the beginning of this letter we are too upset here for me to engage in the kind of discussion I would like. I do want to re-emphasize what I said to you before, namely, that, in my opinion, the most important thing at the present time is to get together and to formulate a comprehensive program for dealing with this entire issue and to delegate responsibility to work on such a program on a full time basis. Unless this is done, I fear that we shall once again have the usual situation of commitments made and promptly forgotten until a new crisis arises.

Best regards.

Cordially,

AA:RB

Arnold Aronson

P.S. Will you let me know as soon as possible regarding Walter's availability for the NAIRO Conference.

5-4C. My FEPC

November 23, 1951

Mr. Howard T. Robinson
Int'l. Rep. I.U.E.-C.I.O.
229 W. Washington
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Mr. Robinson:

I was very happy to hear from you again and want to take this opportunity to wish you luck in your new assignment.

The Council does not have any formal branch in Indiana but has received excellent cooperation from the Indiana Committee for Fair Employment which includes Neal Edwards as the CIO representative. I am certain that the Indiana group will welcome your participation and I would suggest that you get in touch with Mr. David A. Sawyer, 803 Indiana Pythian Bldg., Indianapolis. Phone number is Market 6318.

I am enclosing copies of the most recent issues of the NAIRO Reporter and have entered your subscription beginning with the current November issue. For your convenience, I am enclosing a subscription blank.

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

AA:RB
Enc.

Arnold Aronson

December 5, 1951

President Harry S. Truman
Key West, Florida

Dear Mr. President:

We take the liberty of transmitting herewith a copy of the statement released yesterday by A. Philip Randolph, in behalf of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC.

Respectfully yours,

Arnold Aronson

AA:RB
Enc.

The National Council for a Permanent FEPC has long urged creation by Presidential Order of a Commission with power to enforce non-discrimination in defense employment in order to assure full manpower utilization and deprive our enemies of the propaganda weapon which discrimination affords them. President Truman's creation of a Committee on Government Contract Compliance, while short of what we consider necessary, holds promise. Given membership of adequate prestige, the Committee by making full use of its authority under the Executive Order, and devoting itself to the principles of equality of opportunity could bring about the reduction of discriminatory practices in defense employment based on race, religion or nationality. All friends of fair employment practices will look for early demonstration by the Committee of its ability and will to achieve the purpose for which it has been created.

A. Philip Randolph, Chairman
National Council for a
Permanent FEPC

Donnie H. Booth
537 East 32nd Street
Los Angeles 11, California

December 5th 1951.

Mr. A Philip Randolph. Intl Pres,.
Brothrthood of Sleeping Car Porters,
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Bro; Randolph.

I have noticed by the Press reports that we are soon to have another acive F.E.P.C . I am wondering if Mr. Webster will serve as one of the Committee again.

As you will proably remember intercedeing with him relative to my being appointed as and Investigator for the committee at that time. However before this could be effected,the Committee ran out of Funds and be came in-active. Since Bro,Webster was kind enough to comply with your wishes toward my being appointed at that time. I am wondering and hoping you will be kind enough to see if you can interest him in my behalf, should he be one of the Committee.

Since you were one of the main consultants in formulating the old Committee I am presumeing you will have information or possiably contacts if not a free hand in the setting up of this new Board.Since we did not get very far with Bro Wm Green. It is my hope that you will be able to get me into this set-up, as in the past will appreciate anything youcan do in my behalf,Thanking you for all previous favors, I am as ever.

Fraternally Yours,

D H Booth

D.H.Booth.

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
International President

MILTON P. WEBSTER
1st International Vice-President
3947 Drexel Boulevard
Chicago 15, Illinois

BENNIE SMITH
2nd International Vice-President
1308 Broadway, Room 305
Detroit, Michigan

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T. D. McNEAL
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11 North Jefferson Street
St. Louis 3, Missouri

THOMAS PATTERSON
Eastern Zone Supervisor

NC FEPC
admin
8

MEMO

To: Mr. A. Philip Randolph

From: Theodore E. Brown T.E.B.

Date: December 10, 1951

Re: National Council for a Permanent FEPC

On December 7th I received a letter from the District Unemployment Compensation Board which read as follows:

> "Dear Mr. Brown:
>
> This is to advise that after application of payment in the amount of $100.00 received December 3, 1951, there is a balance of contributions due in the amount of $57.93 for the second quarter of 1946.
>
> Interest computed on the above amount through December 20, 1951, is $37.46; therefore if you will forward check in the amount of $95.39 by December 20, 1951, we shall clear the account from our files."

On the date of December 4th, the Amalgamated Bank of New York informed us that the balance as of the close of business November 30, 1951 is $146.80.

Inasmuch as a check for $100.00 was drawn for the Compensation Board, a balance remains of $46.80. Naturally we shall have to get $48.59 from some other source. If this account is to be closed by December 20th, what is your thinking on this?

I would appreciate hearing from you at your earliest convenience inasmuch as the 20th of this month occurs Thursday after next.

December 26, 1951

Mr. D. H. Booth
537 East 32nd Street
Los Angeles, California

Dear Brother Booth:

Just a word to acknowledge receipt of your letter of December 5, 1951 with inquiry as to what might be done in the interest of getting you placed on the new Fair Employment Practice Committee recently set up by President Truman. May I say that the Committee has not been set up by the President, and nobody knows what the structure of it will be.

In the old Committee under President Roosevelt, there was an extensive regional organisational structure which provided a number of jobs for field and office workers. When it is known what will be the structure of this Committee and it is determined that some jobs will be available that may be suitable for you, I will be glad to do anything possible in the interest of your being placed on one.

Of course I cannot promise that my recommendation will have any weight because I have no political influence, not being a Democrat. However, I will be glad to do anything I can.

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:bgw

re FEPC Execu Comm

MEMO

To: Mr. A. Philip Randolph

From: Theodore E. Brown J. E. B.

Date: December 14, 1951

Re: Walter Reuther's letter to you of December 10th.

Unfortunately Miss Alves mailed the letter addressed to you from Walter Reuther before I could prepare this note for attachment.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC in Aronson office yesterday, Mrs. Lilian Hatcher of the UAW-CIO represented Walter Reuther and presented his views and thinking on the subject.

Frankly they did not seem to be too interested although there was no negative arguments agginst the thoughts expressed by Reuther. It was pointed out that the very thing the President of the UAW-CIO was calling for was the same as the position taken at the NAACP Civil Rights Conference on May of this year which frankly I don't think was too successful.

At that time, a committee was appointed with Roy Wilkins as Chairman to deal with the subject of Rule 22 which is the topic raised in Walter Reuther's letter to you. Inasmuch as the letter is addressed to you, I do think you should give careful thought to the suggestions raised by Reuther and then answer him.

He received no answer from yesterday's meeting or the one held today in the headquarters of the NAACP. I think that you will agree that Reuther is only expressing some sentiments expressed by you sometime ago. At that time you may recall your thinking was that action to get Rule 22 changed should be processed with the aid and help of individuals ~~in~~ and organizations dedicated to democratizing the Senate rules although they might have differences of opinions or be outright against the enactment of certain civil rights proposals.

Frankly I feel that the position expressed in Walter Reuther's letter is a wise one and I am only writing this note asking that you give serious consideration before a reply is drafted. I do not know where the copies of his letter to you were made since the original did not arrive in this office until this morning.

Mrs. Hatcher is to meet with me later on today for the purpose of going into detail about the thinking of Walter Reuther. I shall convey them on to you in a memorandum which I plan to write on Monday.

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

December 18, 1951

Mr. A. Philip Randolph, International President
The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
217 West 125th Street
New York 27, New York

Dear Mr. Randolph:

One of my colleagues, Professor Walter R. Chivers, has written a letter to President Harry S. Truman in order to recommend me for membership on the committee which is to supervise fair employment practices over government contracts. Among such other persons who will also write to President Truman are Mrs. M. E. Tilly, who as you know was a member of the President's Civil Rights Committee and Dr. George Mitchell, who is Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council. I will appreciate it if you will write a letter to President Truman in my behalf if you feel that I might be able to make a contribution as a member of the committee.

Enclosed you will find some information about myself which was used by Professor Chivers when he wrote to President Truman.

I feel sure that you will be interested in knowing that I have submitted copies of my FEPC study to the publishers. I will let you know if it is accepted for publication.

Now that I have virtually completed the FEPC study I shall be able to do more work on the socio-economic study which I am making of your life. I shall devote quite a bit of time during the next semester and the forthcoming summer to this project.

With every kind wish, I am

Yours sincerely,

B. R. Brazeal

B. R. Brazeal
Dean

BRB:G

B

December 27, 1951

Dr. B. R. Brazeal
Office of the Dean
Morehouse College
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Brazeal:

Just a word to acknowledge receipt of your letter of December 18, 1951 informing me of your interest in membership on the committee to be appointed by President Truman to supervise fair employment practices in government contracts as a result of a recent Executive Order of the President.

I am sorry you did not suggest your interest in this matter earlier since the National Committee for a Permanent F.E.P.C. which is comprised of a number of organizations, civic, labor, church, etc., that are interested in this question of fair employment practices has been pressing the President to issue said Executive Order. Realizing that the type of members of the committee to administer the Executive Order is quite important, the National Committee for a Permanent F.E.P.C. made out a list of persons for membership on the F.E.P.C. Among the persons suggested to represent minorities was a Jew, Catholic and several Negroes, one of the latter of whom the President may select to represent Negroes. If I had known at the time that you were interested in this matter I could easily have suggested your name as one of the persons to be considered for membership on the committee to represent the Negro. The Negroes who are listed for consideration included Dr. Benjamin Mays of Morehouse College and Attorney Hill of Richmond and one other man whose name I do not now recall.

The letter which was written to the President including list of persons recommended for membership on the Fair Employment Practices

Committee was signed by Walter White of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and myself. Therefore, I could not now very well suggest another person for membership on the committee to represent Negroes. I assure you I keenly regret this because there is no one in the country whom I would more gladly recommend for membership on this committee than yourself, because you know the subject thoroughly and are spiritually concerned about it.

Now I did request President William Green of the American Federation of Labor to recommend Theodore E. Brown, Director of Research and Education of the Brotherhood, for membership on this committee, but not to represent Negroes but to represent the American Federation of Labor since I thought it would be a good thing to get the American Federation of Labor to take this action.

I note you have submitted your study of F.E.P.C. to the publishers. It will be a fine thing for the public to get this information on F.E.P.C. since it is one of the most vital issues for minorities in the United States of America today.

I shall look forward to giving you whatever cooperation you wish in the preparation of your other study on my socio-economic efforts.

The Season's Greetings and cordial good wishes. I am

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:bgw

APR 17 1951

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April 12, 1951

~~Honora~~ Honorable Harry S. Truman
President of the United States
Executive Mansion
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

On last July 16 the National Council for a Permanent FEPC addressed a communication to you, in view of the manpower situation and the present need for all-out production of defense materials, requesting that you issue an Executive Order setting up a Fair Employment Practices Commission.

The Congress of Industrial Organizations is, as you already know, completely in support of such an executive procedure. We feel that labor in this country should be fully utilized at the level of employment on a basis of full equality as to job opportunity, the exercise of full skill, and equal payment for equal service, regardless of race, creed or color. For our government to proceed otherwise is to negate the position we claim to take in leading the world struggle against totalitarianism and armed aggression.

In furtherance of the communication to you of July 16, a committee composed of representatives of a number of organizations conferred on this matter of an Executive Order with Mr. Stuart Symington, Chairman of the National Security Resources Board, and Secretary of Labor Maurice Tobin. Both Mr. Symington and the Secretary agreed to the logic and good sense of our request. They asked us to submit a memorandum setting forth our recommendations. That memorandum was delivered by messenger on the same day.

On September 12 a letter of inquiry was sent to Mr. Symington. On September 16 he promised a definite answer not later than the middle of the following week.

Several other conferences were then held at which the provisions of the proposed order were discussed. The text of the proposed order was then drafted and referred to the Bureau of the Budget with favorable recommendation by Secretary of Labor Tobin.

On December 13 we sent a telegram to you asking you to include an FEPC Executive Order in the declaration on the national emergency scheduled for two days later. On January 10 we sought an appointment with you, at which time Mr. David Niles advanced as your suggestion that we meet with Mr. C. E. Wilson. We met with Mr. Wilson on February 6. Mr. Wilson pointed out that he had served as Chairman of the Committee on Civil Rights, and declared that he would issue a public statement calling for the establishment of such an agency by Executive Order. He added the condition, however, that his making such a statement would be subject to your approval or disapproval.

Since that time we have heard nothing. No statement has been forthcoming from Mr. Wilson.

The Congress of Industrial Organizations believes that a continued denial of employment because of inequality in hiring, in full utilization of skills and in equal pay for equal work, is a real and vital shortcoming of the defense mobilization program.

The continuance of such practices are wholly inconsistent with the role we assume as defenders of human rights everywhere.

I therefore urge that you issue without further delay an Executive Order establishing a Fair Employment Practices Commission to insure that all of our citizens can participate in the defense program without any regard to prejudices which might exist anywhere in our country.

Sincerely yours,

James B. Carey
Secretary-Treasurer and Chairman,
Committee to Abolish Discrimination

liu 1695 cio

NCFEPC
Admin

May 8, 1951

Mr. G. James Fleming, Director
CNBA Publications
33 and 35 Washington St.
Yonkers 2, New York

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Thanks a lot for your letter of April 6th suggesting some form of celebration upon the Tenth Anniversary of the issuance of Executive Order 8802 for FEPC. I agree with you that this FEPC celebration ought to take place.

I plan to take it up with our Committee in New York at an early meeting to plan celebrations throughout the country. I am glad you brought it to my attention, because frankly I had not thought of it.

When we plan our local meeting, we will discuss this matter, and I will let you know the outcome of the discussion.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:RB

ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE
OF B'NAI B'RITH
212 Fifth Avenue — Suite 601
New York 10, N. Y.

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WAL________SS________AV________
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JUN 8 1951

MEMORANDUM

To: ADL Regional Offices

From: Arnold Forster

Date: June 6, 1951

Subject:

At the last meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC, it was pointed out that June 25th is the tenth anniversary of the issuance of the first Federal FEPC Order by President Roosevelt, as well as the first anniversary of the Communist invasion of South Korea.

In connection with efforts to dramatize the need for the issuance by President Truman of a new FEPC Executive Order to cover the on-going defense program, to drive home to the Administration the widespread popular demand for the issuance of such an order, and to strengthen our country's voice abroad, it was agreed that the participating organizations would seek to develop a campaign of observance of the double anniversary.

Representatives of the Executive Committee are now in touch with Mrs. Roosevelt to arrange for an appropriate ceremony to be held at Hyde Park on that day, including the placing of a wreathe on President Roosevelt's grave by leaders of member agencies.

It was also proposed that governors and mayors and city councils be approached throughout the country, in an effort to get them to issue a proclamation setting aside June 25 as FEPC Day.

Negotiations are now under way to arrange for a dinner meeting at a Washington hotel, at which members of the war-time FEPC and other leading public figures will appear and speak in behalf of the issuance of a new Order.

Wherever possible, observances should be organized to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the FEPC Order. Furthermore, ministers and rabbis should be approached to include in their sermons on Saturday, June 23 and Sunday, June 24, some reference to the anniversary and to the need for equality of opportunity in employment and for the issuance of an Executive Order to cover the on-going defense program.

As soon as final arrangements are made for the proposed Washington dinner and for the Hyde Park ceremony, we will advise you. Meanwhile, you can be taking steps to put into operation whatever program of observance can be developed locally. In addition, you can be approaching your local mayors and governors in an effort to obtain the issuance of a proclamation establishing June 25 as FEPC Day. You can also be making approaches to ministers and rabbis in connection with the contents of their sermons on the weekend preceding June 25th. Lastly, you can try to get stories and editorials on the double anniversary in the local press, radio and television.

A. F.

AF:hp

JAN 24 1951

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WAL____SS____AV____
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January 22, 1951

Mr. E. Gordon
5036 Argyle Avenue
Hollywood 28, California

Dear Mr. Gordon:

Thank you for reminding us about the problem of the employment of aliens in federal service. It is not true however, that there were no restrictions of the employment of aliens in Federal Civil Service during the last war. All that was done was that each appropriation act authorized the appointment of a small number of aliens for jobs. The President's Committee on federal employment practices, did concern itself with the problem of aliens in war industries, but was hampered somewhat because the Executive Order 8802 did not specifically mention alienage as a forbidden ground for discrimination. Now that President Truman is considering a new Executive Order, I think it would be an appropriate time to ask that alienage be added to the familiar list of race, color, religion, national origin and ancestry.

Thank you for your interest in this subject and if anything happens, I will let you know.

Sincerely,

WM:rf

Will Maslow

cc: Arnold Aronson ✓

NcFPC
Admin

February 2, 1951

Mr. William Green, President
American Federation of Labor
A. F. of L. Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Inasmuch as we hope that President Truman will soon issue an Executive Order for a wartime FEPC Commission, the National Council for a Permanent FEPC is giving some thought to the composition of said Commission which should include representation from labor and various groups.

May I request you to indicate who you will designate to represent you on the Commission when it is finally set up. We want to work out the composition of the Commission since it is the habit of President Truman to set forth the members of his commissions immediately following the naming of the commission. It is the purpose of the National Council to submit a list to the President for his consideration. No doubt the President will name you to represent the AFL, and as you have done in the past will designate someone to represent you because of your inability to give the time on the Commission yourself.

I would like to get your reaction to this matter in the next few days if possible.

Fraternally yours,

APR:bs

A. Philip Randolph
International President

Chief:
Here is the letter I sent to President Green in your name.
Brownie

m-FEPC
Admin

February 6, 1951

Mr. William Green, President
American Federation of Labor
A. F. of L. Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear President Green:

Mr. Theodore E. Brown has told me of the telephone conversation he had with you last Saturday, pursuant to my request. Inasmuch as I was in Canada over the past weekend, I could not personally let you know that we are expecting President Truman, very shortly, to issue an executive order establishing a Fair Employment Practice Committee similiar to the one in effect under President Roosevelt during World War II.

In all probability, both the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. will be asked to name representatives to the committee. I desire that you give some thought to the A. F. of L. person who will represent you and the Federation in a manner similiar to the constructive part played by the late Brother Fenton in the early days of Roosevelt's FEPC; and Brother Boris Shishkin in the latter part of that committee's duration.

Brother Brown has stated that he conveyed to you, per my request, the names of Brothers Patrick Gorman of the Meat Cutters Union and John Burke of the Pulp Sulphite Workers. In all probability, only one place will be reserved for the A. F. of L. It is my thinking that Brother Gorman or Brother Burke could well represent the A. F. of L. in this question of fair employment practice in the government service and mobilization industries.

I want to again tell you that I deeply appreciate your attitude in the conversation with Brother Brown and your fine continued efforts in behalf of fair employment practice.

With every good wish, I remain

Sincerely and fraternally,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

[illegible]

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Executive Council
President, William Green
Secretary-Treasurer, George Meany
A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C.

First Vice President, William L. Hutcheson,
Carpenters' Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
Second Vice President, Matthew Woll,
570 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.
Third Vice President, Joseph N. Weber,
621 Alta Drive, Beverly Hills, Los Angeles, Calif.
Fourth Vice President, Geo. M. Harrison,
Railway Clerks' Bldg., Cincinnati, O.
Fifth Vice President, Daniel J. Tobin,
222 East Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.
Sixth Vice President, Harry C. Bates,
815 Fifteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Seventh Vice President, W. C. Birthright,
Delaware at Twelfth Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
Eighth Vice President, W. C. Doherty,
1525 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Ninth Vice President, David Dubinsky,
1710 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Tenth Vice President, Charles J. MacGowan,
504 Brotherhood Bldg., Kansas City, Kans.
Eleventh Vice President, Herman Winter,
2719 N. Wilton Ave., Chicago Ill.
Twelfth Vice President, D. W. Tracy
1200 Fifteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Thirteenth Vice President, William L. McFetridge
318 W. Randolph Street, Chicago 6, Ill.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE NATIONAL 3870-1-2-3-4
CABLE ADDRESS AFEL.

Washington 1, D. C.

February 12, 1951

Mr. A. Philip Randolph, President
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
217 West 125th Street, Room 301
New York 27, N. Y.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Please be assured that I will assign some capable representative of the American Federation of Labor to serve on the Fair Employment Practice Committee when said committee is created. Because of my deep interest in the work of said committee, I will see to it that a representative of the American Federation of Labor serves on said committee and that the representative appointed is one who will advocate and fight for the establishment and application of the FEPC policy.

It will be impossible for me to appoint Brother Patrick Gorman, however, because I have assigned him to serve as a member of the Wage Stabilization Board. I will be glad to assign Brother John Burke or Brother Boris Shishkin, who will return from Paris within the next few days.

I am pleased to send you this answer to your communication of February 6th.

Very truly yours,

Wm Green

President,
American Federation of Labor

ds

xc FEPC
admini. & Field

March 9, 1943

Mr. William Green, President
American Federation of Labor
A.F. of L. Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Permit me to thank you for your letter of February 19th informing me that upon the setting up of the [illegible] FEPC you will appoint someone from the A.F. of L. to represent you on the Committee. I note that you will assign Brother John Burke or Brother Boris Shishkin. Either one of these brothers will be entirely satisfactory.

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:BD

re FEPC
Admin

April 25, 1951

Mr. William Green, President
American Federation of Labor
A. F. of L. Building
901 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington 1, D. C.

COPY

Dear President Green:

I need not tell you of the great need, at this time, for an emergency FEPC Executive Order by President Truman.

Ever since the defense mobilization program was initiated, we have been trying, by various means and through numerous conferences including meetings with President Truman and Defense Mobilizer, Charles E. Wilson, to get such an order. On all levels, including the White House and the Office of Defense Mobilization, we have been assured of the justification for our request and have been led to believe that the issuance of such an order was imminent.

Although increased concern is being manifested especially among Negroes and other minorities within our national population, there is still no order.

Recognizing that labor together with business, agriculture and the public is represented on the National Advisory Board on Mobilization Policies, I am writing to solicit your aid and the aid of other labor members of that board, to use your influence at a meeting of the board to recommend the issuance of an executive order by the President outlawing discrimination in employment because of race, color, national origin or religion and establishing a Fair Employment Practice Committee to adequately effectuate such a policy.

Those of us who have been laboring with the question of fair employment practice for the past several years, are convinced that total utilization of the manpower resources of our nation will be greatly aided by the issuance of a FEPC Executive Order by the President of the United States.

We contemplate, at this time, to make a similar request to the other labor members of the National Advisory Board on Mobilization Policy, namely, President Phillip Murray and Vice-President Walter Reuther of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

I sincerely hope that you will find this request consistent with the broad objectives of the National Advisory Board on Mobilization Policy, of which you are a member.

It is my understanding that President Truman will, from time to time, meet in session with his board. If such is the case, I would deeply appreciate the raising of the issuance of such an order at a meeting of the board when the President is in attendance so that he might realize the deep concern of organized labor for such an order.

May I hear from you at your earliest convenience regarding this request. With deepest appreciation for your interest both in the past and the present for fair employment practices, I remain

Sincerely and fraternally,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR-TEB/ab

COPY

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Executive Council
President, William Green
Secretary-Treasurer, George Meany
A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C.

First Vice President, William L. Hutcheson,
Carpenters' Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
Second Vice President, Matthew Woll,
570 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.
Third Vice President, Geo. M. Harrison,
Railway Clerks' Bldg., Cincinnati, O.
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Seventh Vice President, W. C. Doherty,
1525 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Eighth Vice President, David Dubinsky,
1710 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Ninth Vice President, Charles J. MacGowan,
904 Brotherhood Bldg., Kansas City, Kans.
Tenth Vice President, Herman Winter,
2719 N. Wilton Ave., Chicago Ill.
Eleventh Vice President, D. W. Tracy
1200 Fifteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Twelfth Vice President, William L. McFetridge
318 W. Randolph Street, Chicago 6, Ill.

Thirteenth Vice President, James C. Petrillo,
570 Lexington Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE NATIONAL 3870-1-2-3-4
CABLE ADDRESS AFEL.

Washington 1, D. C.

May 1, 1951.

Mr. A. Philip Randolph, President,
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters,
217 West 125th St., Room 301,
New York 27, New York.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I fully appreciate, along with you, that because of the national and international emergency which we are facing, there is great need for the issuance of an Executive Order by the President, providing for the setting up of a FEPC agency. Experience shows that such an agency worked well during World War II and at other periods in our national history.

I note that you had another conference with President Truman and sought to prevail upon the President to issue an FEPC Executive Order. Because I am in full accord with your policy, I will be glad to take the matter up with the National Advisory Board on Mobilization Policy. I will endeavor to prevail upon the Board to recommend to the President that he take steps immediately to create an FEPC.

Fraternally yours,

Wm Green

President,
American Federation of Labor.

Y

re FEPC
admin

May 4, 1951

Mr. William Green, President
American Federation of Labor
A. F. of L. Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Permit me, herewith, to send you copy of letter to President Truman concerning his issuing an Executive Order for a wartime FEPC. I wanted you to have this letter so that you would be familiar with the efforts made in this connection to get a wartime FEPC Executive Order from the President when you urge the Mobilization Advisory Board to recommend that President Truman issue the aforementioned order which I understand from Brother Theodore E. Brown you have agreed to do.

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:HB

NCFEPC
admins.
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COPY

May 16, 1951

Mr. William Green, President
American Federation of Labor
A. F. of L. Building
901 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington 1, D. C.

Dear President Green:

Mr. Theodore E. Brown, Director of Research and Education for the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, has informed me that pursuant to my request he telephoned you, via long distance, on May fourteen and spoke with your secretary, Miss Ford.

I asked Brother Brown, in my absence from the office, to request you not to raise the question of the issuance of an emergency F. E. P. C. Executive Order by President Truman at a meeting of the National Advisory Board on Mobilization Policy until you have heard from me.

We, who are devoting much of our time to getting an executive order, are attempting to reach other members of the Mobilization Advisory Board, representing the public and farm in an effort to secure their cooperation. We feel by doing this it will lend greater support to our cause, when you so kindly raise the issue.

You will therefore hear from me when I feel that the appropriate time has arrived.

With kindest personal regards, I remain

Sincerely and fraternally,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR-TEB:ab
cc: Mr. George Meany

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Executive Council
President, WILLIAM GREEN
Secretary-Treasurer, GEORGE MEANY
A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C.

First Vice President, WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON,
Carpenters' Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
Second Vice President, MATTHEW WOLL,
570 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.
Third Vice President, GEO. M. HARRISON,
Railway Clerks' Bldg., Cincinnati, O.
Fourth Vice President, DANIEL J. TOBIN,
222 East Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.
Fifth Vice President, HARRY C. BATES,
815 Fifteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Sixth Vice President, W. C. BIRTHRIGHT,
Delaware at Twelfth Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Seventh Vice President, W. C. DOHERTY,
1525 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Eighth Vice President, DAVID DUBINSKY,
1710 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Ninth Vice President, CHARLES J. MACGOWAN,
504 Brotherhood Bldg., Kansas City, Kans.
Tenth Vice President, HERMAN WINTER,
6900 James Reed Road, Kansas City, Missouri
Eleventh Vice President, D. W. TRACY
1200 Fifteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Twelfth Vice President, WILLIAM L. MCFETRIDGE
318 W. Randolph Street, Chicago 6, Ill.

Thirteenth Vice President, JAMES C. PETRILLO,
570 Lexington Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE NATIONAL 3870-1-2-3-4
CABLE ADDRESS AFEL.

Washington 1, D. C.

Re FEPC
Admin &
field

May 24, 1951

Mr. A. Philip Randolph, President
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
217 West 125th Street, Room 301
New York 27, N. Y.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I thank you for your letter dated May 15th. Be assured I will follow the advice given in your letter and refrain from taking up an emergency FEPC with the National Advisory Committee to the President until I hear further from you.

Very truly yours,

W Green
President,
American Federation of Labor

ds

NCFEPC
admin

May 25, 1951

COPY

Mr. William Green, President
American Federation of Labor
A. F. of L. Building
901 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington 1, D. C.

Dear President Green:

Mr. Theodore E. Brown, Director of Research and Education for the Brotherhood informs me that pursuant to my request, he telephoned you from New York and asked that you address a dinner group in the Willard Hotel on June twenty-fifth of this year sponsored by the National Council for a Permanent FEPC of which I am the co-chairman and the Emergency Mobilization for Civil Rights Conference.

This date is the tenth anniversary of President Roosevelt's Executive Order 8802 which outlawed discrimination in employment during the last war because of race, color, religion and national origin and established a Fair Employment Practices Committee.

In addition to you, we are attempting to secure acceptance for appearance and a speech at the dinner from Dr. Ralph Bunche of the United Nations and President Phillip Murray of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

We plan to have in attendance at the dinner some members from both houses of Congress, government officials, representatives from organized labor, industry, church fraternal and public groups. Earlier the same day in June, we plan to lay a wreath on the grave of the late President at Hyde Park, New York.

Mr. Brown states that you informed him you would study your calendar to ascertain your availability for the evening of June twenty-fifth. I can assure you that we are attempting to make this a significant and impressive occasion.

I need not discuss with you the great contribution made by the wartime FEPC to the nation's industrial effort.

I want you to know that I will greatly appreciate your appearance and a speech in keeping with the occasion. Would it be possible to hear from you at your earliest convenience?

Sincerely and fraternally,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR-TEB:ab

COPY

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Executive Council
President, William Green
Secretary-Treasurer, George Meany
A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C.

First Vice President, William L. Hutcheson,
Carpenters' Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
Second Vice President, Matthew Woll,
570 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.
Third Vice President, Geo. M. Harrison,
Railway Clerks' Bldg., Cincinnati, O.
Fourth Vice President, Daniel J. Tobin,
222 East Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.
Fifth Vice President, Harry C. Bates,
815 Fifteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Sixth Vice President, W. C. Birthright,
Delaware at Twelfth Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
Seventh Vice President, W. C. Doherty,
1525 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Eighth Vice President, David Dubinsky,
1710 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Ninth Vice President, Charles J. MacGowan,
504 Brotherhood Bldg., Kansas City, Kans.
Tenth Vice President, Herman Winter,
2719 N. Wilton Ave., Chicago Ill.
Eleventh Vice President, D. W. Tracy
1200 Fifteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Twelfth Vice President, William L. McFetridge
318 W. Randolph Street, Chicago 6, Ill.
Thirteenth Vice President, James C. Petrillo,
570 Lexington Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE NATIONAL 3870-1-2-3-4
CABLE ADDRESS AFEL.

NCFEPC
admin

Washington 1, D. C.
May 29, 1951

Mr. A. Philip Randolph, President
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
217 West 125th Street, Room 301
New York 27, N. Y.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I recall the telephone conversation I held with Director of Research and Education for the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, Mr. Theodore E. Brown, to which you referred in your letter dated May 25th. He extended to me a cordial invitation to address a dinner group at the Willard Hotel on June 25th when the 10th Anniversary of President Roosevelt's Executive Order 8802 which created a FEPC will be celebrated.

Because of my interest in the creation of the FEPC and the splendid work it has performed, it is my desire to attend the meeting to which you have invited me on June 25th. I promise you I will endeavor to arrange my work and engagements so as to make it possible for me to respond to the invitation you extended me. So many things happen now without advance notice and my work is so tremendously heavy that it is difficult for me to promise definitely to attend your meeting so far in advance. I assure you it is my purpose and desire to do so and I will endeavor to respond to the invitation you sent me.

Very truly yours,

Wm Green

President,
American Federation of Labor

ds

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

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504 Brotherhood Bldg., Kansas City, Kans.
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6900 James Reed Road, Kansas City, Missouri
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LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE NATIONAL 3870-1-2-3-4
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Nc FEPC
admin
Field

Washington 1, D. C.
June 8, 1951

Mr. A. Philip Randolph, President
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
217 West 125th Street
Room 301
New York 27, N. Y.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I acknowledge receipt of the letter you sent me a short time ago with copy of a communication enclosed which you addressed to President Truman in which you called upon him to issue an Executive Order for a wartime FEPC.

I hope I may find it possible to prevail upon the Advisory Board to the President to recommend that the President issue such an order.

Very truly yours,

Wm Green

President,
American Federation of Labor

ds

Re FEPC
Admin

June 18, 1951

Mr. William Green, President
American Federation of Labor
A.F. of L. Building
Washington, 1, D. C.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Permit me to express my great appreciation for your interest and fine spirit of cooperation in helping to develop public support for an emergency FEPC through an Executive Order to be issued by President Truman. I will keep you informed of developments.

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:RB

June 19, 1941

Mr. William Green, President
American Federation of Labor
A. F. of L. Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Brother Green:

We are having this letter signed by a number of heads of organizations. If you will sign it first, it will encourage others to sign it. Won't you let me know by telegram, if it will be convenient for you to sign this letter.

Fraternally yours,

APR:bn

A. Philip Randolph
International President

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

QTN 1 STRAIGHT NOV 30 1951=

MR WILLIAM GREEN PRESIDENT AMERICAN FEDERATON OF LABOR
AFL BUILDING WASHINGTON DC=

I UNDERSTAND THAT PRESIDENT TRUMAN PLANS TO ISSUE AN EXECUTIVE ORDER FOR FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES. MAY I REQUEST YOU TO WIRE THE PRESIDENT URGING UPON HIM THE NEED FOR ISSUING AN ORDER WITH STRONG ENFORCEMENT POWERS SINCE ONE WITHOUT IS PRACTICALLY WORTHLESS.

A PHILIP RANDOLPH.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

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Joseph L. Rauh, Jr.
Chairman, Executive Committee
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W. P. Kennedy
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Rt. Rev. William Scarlett
Mrs. Gertrude W. Scheft
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James A. Wechsler

AMERICANS FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION

ADA

1740 K Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C., EXecutive 7866

James Loeb, Jr.
National Executive Secretary

MAY 29 1951
IM AA JC CL
WAL SS AV
Circulate Return to FILE

May 28, 1951

Dear Arnold:

The 25th dinner seems to be just about out. Jim Carey is not going to Europe- but only because he expects a strike situation at Westinghouse at that time- and for that reason he will make no advance commitments for any other than union business. Like you I hate to let the whole thing slide- but I don't know what we will have accomplished if you and I and a few more of the faithful gather in Washington to attest our belief in FEPC. Even if we could get a fair crowd from the various organizations I am a little fearful of what could be made (by the opposition on the Hill and XXXXXelsewhere) of the fact that the so-called "leaders" were not involved. I begin to wonder if , even as a symbol, the whole issue of FEPC has any real support. Maybe I need a vacation.

I will wait to hear from you before canceling the hotel option but I should not let it run much longer-

Regards-
Vi
Vi Gunther

'scuse the typing- no secretary at the moment

John F. P. Tucker
Assistant Executive Secretary
David C. Williams
Director, Research and Education
Violet M. Gunther
Political Secretary
John J. Gunther
Legislative Representative
Olga Tabaka
Office Manager

Gunther

December 7, 1951

Mr. Walter White, Secretary
National Association for the Advancement
of Colored People
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, N. Y.

Dear Walter,

We are directing this communication to you in answer to your invitation to participate in a "mobilization of citizens" in Washington, D. C., tentatively scheduled for February 10-11 and 12.

As you will remember, our organizations joined the NAACP in sponsoring the National Emergency Civil Rights Mobilization in 1950. We believe that the cooperation of all the participating organizations, both in the planning and in the execution of that undertaking, contributed substantially to its outstanding success.

We are in complete agreement with the objectives outlined in your recent letter namely: "to stimulate action on amendment of Senate Rule 22" and "to attempt to secure action on civil rights bills". Like the NAACP, our organizations are committed by convention resolutions and by our day by day programs to the realization of these objectives.

As you properly point out in your letter, "the political winds are blowing strongly." How best to utilize the political developments of the next several months in the interest of these common objectives requires thoughtful consideration and consultation among all interested organizations. We are not sure that a mobilization this February, comparable in size to that of 1950, represents the most effective technique for accomplishing this purpose. In fact, such a mobilization, planned on what is necessarily very short notice and subject to possible exploitation by undemocratic groups and individuals, may defeat the very ends we seek to achieve.

We believe it is essential therefore that an opportunity be provided for joint discussion and consideration of all the factors involved before any further steps are taken to proceed with the proposed mobilization. We sincerely hope that the meeting which you have called for December 14 will afford such an opportunity. We are confident that through the process of joint planning we shall be able to evolve a comprehensive and concrete program of action which will most effectively move us forward towards our common goals. Such a program, mutually arrived at, will command our whole hearted participation and cooperation.

Mrs. Violet Gunther
Americans for Democratic Action

Shad Polier
American Jewish Congress

A. Philip Randolph
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

Harry Read
Congress of Industrial Organizations

Ben Kaufman
Jewish War Veterans

William H. Oliver
UAW-CIO

Lewis Hines
American Federation of Labor

Benjamin Epstein
Anti-Defamation League

George K. Hunton
Catholic Interracial Council

George Silver
Jewish Labor Committee

Isaiah M. Minkoff
National Community Relations
Advisory Council

ASA PHILIP RANDOLPH SUBJECT FILE FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE COMMITTEE H-W 1951

CORRESPONDENCE

COPY

THE WHITE HOUSE
Washington

December 28, 1951

My dear Mr. Green:

The President has received your letter of December twentieth recommending Mr. Theodore E. Brown for appointment as a member of the Committee on Government Contract Compliance. He asks me to thank you for your thoughtfulness in writing and letting him have this expression of your interest in Mr. Brown.

The President heartily reciprocates the Season's Greetings which you extend.

Very sincerely yours,

/s/ William D. Hassett

WILLIAM D. HASSETT
Secretary to the President

Honorable William Green,
President,
American Federation of Labor,
A.F. of L. Building,
Washington, D. C.

NC FEPC
[illegible]

May 4, 1951

Mr. Lou Hines
American Federation of Labor
A.F. of L. Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Lou:

I am, herewith, sending you copy of letter to President Truman concerning his issuing an Executive Order for a wartime FEPC. I requested President Green and Secretary-Treasurer George Meany to urge the Mobilization Advisory Board to recommend that President Truman issue a wartime FEPC Executive Order. President Green has agreed to do so.

I wanted you to be familiar with this matter and to drop a word to President Green and Brother Meany to keep them alert on this matter.

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:HB
enc.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

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Secretary-Treasurer, George Meany
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2719 N. Wilton Ave., Chicago 13.
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Twelfth Vice President, William L. McFetridge
218 W. Randolph Street, Chicago 6, Ill.
Thirteenth Vice President, James C. Petrillo,
570 Lexington Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE NATIONAL 3870-1-2-3-4
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Washington 1, D. C.

nc FEPC
admin

May 9, 1951

Mr. A. Philip Randolph, International President
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
217 West 125th Street, Room 301
New York 27, New York

Dear Phil:

Regarding your communication of May 4th, I will make it a point to talk to President Green and Secretary-Treasurer Meany to make it a point to have the Mobilization Advisory Board to recommend that President Truman issue a wartime FEPC Executive Order.

I expect to meet you in New York, Friday and talk to you more about this.

Sincerely yours,

Lewis G. Hines

Lewis G. Hines
Special Representative
American Federation of Labor

LGH:gk

ELBERT D. THOMAS, UTAH, CHAIRMAN
JAMES E. MURRAY, MONT.
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FORREST C. DONNELL, MO.

EARL B. WIXCEY, CLERK

JAN 15 1951

United States Senate
COMMITTEE ON
LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE

IM AA JC CL
WAL SS AV
Circulate Return to FILE

January 12, 1951

Dear Mr. Aronson:

You will be interested in seeing a copy of a letter I have today sent to the President requesting him to issue an Executive Order creating an FEPC. Thank you for your letter of December 14th.

Sincerely yours,

Hubert H Humphrey
Hubert H. Humphrey

Mr. Arnold Aronson, Secretary
Council for a Permanent FEPC
Room 4107, 295 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

COPY

January 12, 1951

The Honorable Harry S. Truman
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

The people of the United States have appreciated and repeatedly honored you, your record and the support you have given to civil rights. Under your leadership, discrimination is being eliminated in our government service. You created a Fair Employment Board to handle complaints of discrimination in government service. Your Committee on Equality of Treatment of the Armed Services had made significant strides in achieving equality of opportunity for all in military service. You appointed a Committee on Civil Rights and a Commission on Higher Education, both of which have issued special reports which have received widespread attention and acceptance by the American people. Your advocacy of legislation in behalf of human rights has surpassed that of any other President in American history.

Our democratic way of life is being threatened by aggression. You have exercised your leadership to mobilize America, its resources and its friends to resist that aggression and once again make America the arsenal and the defender of freedom everywhere. As one member of the United States Congress, I offer you my support in that effort. To achieve that program, we need the energies and talents, the imagination and the intelligence of every American.

Discrimination is inexcusable in a democracy because it violates the principle of human dignity and equality upon which democracy is based. It is damaging to our efforts to achieve a free world and to persuade the millions of colored peoples in the world that democracy rather than totalitarianism will meet their needs best. Discrimination is self-defeating to our urgent and strenuous efforts to mobilize America.

Many American citizens are today unable to contribute their skills and abilities to defense production solely because of their color or religion or national origin. Discrimination in employment is an evil at any time, but at a time when our very survival is threatened, such discrimination violates national self-interest and defense.

COPY

We face a critical manpower shortage. Our increased military effort today comes at a time when we realize that our manpower is limited. Our economy is today operating at its highest peacetime level in history. Labor surpluses have declined and shortages of skilled workers are already appearing. Unemployment is low. Your Executive Director of Defense Manpower, Mr. Robert C. Goodwin, has warned the American people that we face "a progressive tightening of labor market conditions, growing shortages in an increasing number of occupations and a sharp pick-up in recruitment of manpower for defense production."

I therefore urge, Mr. President, that you create the necessary effective machinery to eliminate discrimination in all areas of federal and defense activity so that our manpower resources may be fully utilized.

For you to issue an Executive Order, Mr. President, providing for fair employment practices in the utilization of our manpower resources would further enrich the democratic tradition which has come to represent you and your Administration. Such an Executive Order is crucial to our national security and will prove to the other nations of the world that we accept for ourselves the principles of liberty and equality which we proclaim to all.

Finally, may I respectfully urge that in issuing such an Executive Order you provide enforcement power necessary to make it effective. Experience in our states and municipalities and the testimony of many experts prove that the existence of enforcement is necessary for conciliation to be effective.

Mr. President, I know that the American people will support you in such a move. The Senate rule which has prevented the majority from enacting civil rights legislation in the Senate has not in any way dimmed the determination of the American people to be guided by the principles of the Golden Rule. They have spoken through state and municipal FEPC ordinances, through their churches, schools and colleges, labor organizations, fraternal and business groups, athletic groups and the courts.

The American people realize full well, Mr. President, the burdensome responsibilities which rest on your shoulders. I join with them in praying that God may bestow his divine wisdom and guidance upon you.

Sincerely yours,

Hubert H. Humphrey

IRVING M. IVES
NEW YORK

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, D.C.

JAN 12 1951

IM—— [✓ AA] —— JC —— CL——
WAL—— SS —— AV——
Circulate—— Return to—— FILE

January 11, 1951

Mr. Arnold Aronson, Secretary
National Council for a Permanent FEPC
Room 4107
295 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Arnold:

Please pardon my delay in making earlier reply to your letter of mid-December. Very heavy pressure of legislative and other official activities has prevented me from keeping pace with my correspondence.

I greatly appreciate the information contained in your letter. It seems to me that Mr. Randolph's communication to the President, a copy of which you enclosed, is most appropriate.

As a matter of fact, I expect very soon to be re-introducing the bill against discrimination in employment which I sponsored in the 80th and 81st Congresses. I feel that this legislation is especially important at this time.

With very best regards, I remain

Sincerely yours,

IRVING M. IVES

IMI:mm

C O P Y

FEB 1951
IM [✓ AA] JC CL
WAL SS AV
Circulate Return to FILE

January 29, 1951

President Harry S. Truman
White House
Washington D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

The Jewish Community Relations Council, Oakland, which represents all the Jewish communities of Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, California, strongly urges you to establish, by Executive Order, a Federal Employment Practices Commission as soon as it is possible for you to do so.

In view of the present national emergency, it behooves us to utilize fully, without discrimination or prejudice, ALL our workers regardless of their race, religion or national origin. We feel that you are in agreement with this view, and will do everything in your power to accomplish its objectives without delay.

Very respectfully yours,

Abraham Kofman, Chairman
JEWISH COMMUNITY RELATIONS COUNCIL

AK:gl

AIR MAIL

UNITED HATTERS, CAP AND MILLINERY WORKERS INTERNATIONAL UNION
245 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, N. Y.
Telephone, MUrray Hill 3-1881

ALEX ROSE, *President* **MARX LEWIS,** *General Secretary-Treasurer* **MARTIN LAWLOR,** *Label Secretary*

NCFEPC
Contri

February 13, 1951

Mr. A. Philip Randolph, International President
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
217 West 125th Street
New York 27, N. Y.

Dear Brother Randolph:

I am sorry that I am so late in acknowledging the receipt of your letter regarding the work which the National Council for a Permanent FEPC will be called upon to do during the present session of Congress and requesting a contribution from our International Union.

I don't suppose that I need assure you of our continued interest in the work which the Committee is doing and of our desire to increase its effectiveness with a view of eliminating the obstacles that have been created by those who feel that without such obstacles the will of the people might prevail.

I am sure that our organization will want to continue to help, but the extent to which it can do so this year has not been determined as yet. I hope to have a meeting of our Finance Committee in the near future, at which time I shall present a number of requests for contributions which we consider to be of importance and in line with our major interests. I shall at that time present your communication. I am confident that it will receive sympathetic consideration.

Wishing you success in your effort, and with assurances of our cooperation, I am, with kind personal regards,

Fraternally yours,

Marx Lewis

General Secretary-Treasurer

ML:s
oeiu;153

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
International President

MILTON P. WEBSTER
1st International Vice-President
3947-59 Drexel Boulevard
2nd Floor
Chicago 15, Illinois

BENNIE SMITH
2nd International Vice-President
1308 Broadway, Room 305
Detroit, Michigan

BROTHERHOOD of SLEEPING CAR PORTERS

Train, Chair Car, Coach Porters and Attendants
AN INTERNATIONAL UNION
Affiliated with the A. F. of L.

217 WEST 125th STREET
Room 301
NEW YORK 27, N. Y.
MO 2-5080-1
Nights, Sundays and Holidays
UNiversity 4-8262

ASHLEY L. TOTTEN
International Secretary-Treasurer

E. J. BRADLEY
3rd International Vice-President
11 North Jefferson Street
St. Louis, Missouri

C. L. DELLUMS
4th International Vice-President
1716 Seventh Street
Oakland, California

THOMAS PATTERSON
Eastern Zone Supervisor

NcFEPC
admin

February 8, 1951

Mr. A. Philip Randolph, International President
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
3947 Drexel Boulevard
Chicago 15, Ill.

Dear Phil:

I received a call from Irving Salert of United Hatters requesting that Adolph Held be considered as a member of the President's Commission on Fair Employment Practice whenever it is set up.

He, preferably, would like to be the A.F. of L. representative and has made some contact with Bill Green. Because I think you know Held and because I think he would make a good representative I wonder if you might not indicate to Green your position in this matter. At any rate, I promised Salert I would inform you of this matter.

All other matters are working together for good.

Fraternally yours,

B. F. McLaurin

B. F. McLaurin
International Field Organizer

BFM:bgw

American Jewish Congress

MAR 12 1951

Irving Miller, *President*
Alfred J. Marrow, *Chairman Executive Committee*
Morton M. Berman, *Chairman Administrative Committee*
Harold B. Cohen, *Treasurer*
Nathan L. Edelstein, *Secretary*
David W. Petegorsky, *Executive Director*
Isaac Toubin, *Assistant Director*

COMMISSION ON LAW AND SOCIAL ACTION

Will Maslow, *Director*
Leo Pfeffer, *Assistant Director*

15 East 84th St. • New York 28, N. Y. • TRafalgar 9-4500

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March 12, 1951

Mr. Arnold Aronson
NCRAC
295 Madison Ave.
New York City

Dear Arnold:

I enclose an excerpt from the Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1951 which ought to eliminate any questions that the Russell amendment is blocking the issuance of an FEPC Executive Order.

I urge you to expedite the calling of a meeting of the Steering Committee so that we can discuss strategy.

Sincerely,

Will

Will Maslow

WM:ET

Executive Office of the President

Emergencies (National Defense)

For expenses necessary to enable the President, through such officers or agencies of the Government as he may designate, and without regard to such provisions of law regarding the expenditure of Government funds or the compensation and employment of persons in the Government service as he may specify, to provide in his discretion for emergencies affecting the national interest, security, or defense which may arise at home or abroad during the fiscal year 1951, $10,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for allocation to finance a function or project for which function or project a budget estimate of appropriation was transmitted pursuant to law and such appropriation denied after consideration thereof by the Senate or House of Representatives or by the Committee on Appropriations of either body.

(Excerpt from "Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1951" approved September 27, 1950. (Public Law 843, 81st Congress, p. 12)

National Council for a
Permanent FEPC in cooperation with the
NATIONAL EMERGENCY
CIVIL RIGHTS MOBILIZATION
• • • *dedicated to the enactment of fair employment practice legislation*
930 F St. N.W., Washington 4, D.C. • Telephone: Executive 2233

MEMORANDUM REGARDING APPLICATION OF THE RUSSELL AMENDMENT TO THE PROPOSED EXECUTIVE ORDER ON DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT

A proposal has been made that the President issue an Executive order establishing a procedure for the enforcement of the anti-discrimination provisions which are now required in all Government contracts. It has been suggested, however, that the so-called Russell Amendment (Section 213 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act of 1945; Public Law 358, 78th Congress, approved June 27, 1944) prevents the establishment of an agency to supervise such enforcement unless the agency receives a direct appropriation from Congress. The full text of the Russell Amendment is as follows:

> "Sec.213. After January 1, 1945, no part of any appropriation or fund made available by this or any other Act shall be allotted or made available to, or used to pay the expenses of, any agency or instrumentality including those established by Executive order after such agency or instrumentality has been in existence for more than one year, if the Congress has not appropriated any money specifically for such agency or instrumentality or specifically authorized the expenditure of funds by it. For the purposes of this section, any agency or instrumentality including those established by Executive order shall be deemed to have been in existence during the existence of any other agency or instrumentality, established by a prior Executive order, if the principal functions of both of such agencies or instrumentalities are substantially the same or similar. When any agency or instrumentality is or has been prevented from using appropriations by reason of this section, no part of any appropriation or fund made available by this or any other Act shall be used to pay the expenses of the performance by any other agency or instrumentality of functions which are substantially the same as or similar to the principal functions of the agency or instrumentality so prevented from using appropriations, unless the Congress has specifically authorized the expenditure of funds for performing such functions."

The obvious effect of this provision is to require that any agency established by the President or otherwise and financed out of funds not specifically appropriated for it by Congress must cease functioning after one year, unless it receives a Congressional appropriation. It plainly sanctions the establishment of new agencies by Executive order and the financing of such agencies out of emergency or other general funds during the first year of their existence.

It is now suggested, however, that this provision, and particularly its second and third sentences, bar establishment of a new agency even for one year, if it performs any function which has ever been performed by any agency in the past; particularly, it is suggested that no new FEPC can be financed out of general funds because there was an FEPC in existence during the war. This suggestion is invalid for two reason: First, if a new FEPC were regarded as a continuation of or successor to the old, the Russell Amendment would not apply to it at all; second, if it were not regarded as such a successor, it could be financed out of general funds for one year.

I. Under the plain language of the first sentence of the Russell Amendment, the expenditure of funds by an agency, after twelve months of existence, is barred only "if the Congress has not appropriated any money specifically for such agency . . . or specifically authorized the expenditure of funds by it." This means that, once Congress has appropriated for the agency, the Russell Amendment no longer applies and it may spend any funds allotted to it with or without Congressional action. This interpretation is required not only by the plain language of the Russell Amendment but also by its legislative history.

At the Senate Committee hearing on the bill (H. R. 4070), when Senator Russell first discussed the matter covered by the amendment, he commented on a provision in an earlier Appropriation Act as follows (Hearings, pp. 333-4):

> "Where we made the mistake, and what we should have done if we wished to get at these agencies of which we had no knowledge, and in the creation of which the Congress had not participated, was to put the limitation against those that had not submitted a Budget estimate to Congress."

Subsequently he said (Hearings, p. 335):

> "I would like to get some information on these various agencies, because I have just about reached the conclusion that no agency of the Government with power to issue orders, should be permitted to exist for more than 12 months without the Congress at least knowing of its existence." (Emphasis supplied.)

When the amendment came up for discussion on the Senate floor on March 24, 1944, Senator Russell described its purpose in similar terms. (90 Cong. Rec., Part 3, p. 3059):

> "I realize, Mr. President, that in time of war, emergencies may arise which might dictate that the executive branch of the Government should immediately create some agency to deal with an immediate difficulty, but certainly there is no excuse for the continuance of an agency which has been in existence for longer than twelve months for which Congress has not appropriated, or for which the Congress has not had any opportunity to appropriate."

Thus, Senator Russell's aim was to prevent agencies from continuing to function without ever coming before Congress. He "wished to get at those agencies of which we had no knowledge." He intended to insure that they would come before Congress at least once so that their operation could be examined. That he considered one such examination sufficient is shown by his further statement to the Senate (ibid):

> "Secondly, Mr. President, no agency which has power to issue orders affecting the lives and business of the American people should stay in existence for more than twelve months unless the Congress has passed upon an appropriation for such agency." (Emphasis supplied.)

The contrary interpretation assumes that Senator Russell intended that all agencies after twelve months must have every penny of their expenses approved by Congress. That this was not his intention is shown by his attitude toward a proposal made by Senator Butler. That Senator proposed an amendment to prohibit the common practice of Government agencies to lend personnel to each other. By this practice, agencies with a small appropriation are frequently enabled to spend more than has been allotted to them by Congress. Senator Russell opposed this proposal, saying that it dealt with an entirely different matter. At his urging, Senator Butler withdrew it (90 Cong. Rec., Part 5, p. 5060).

If the Russell Amendment is construed to bar the expenditure, by an agency more than twelve months old, of any funds not specifically appropriated to it by Congress, the lending of personnel would unquestionably be barred. It is plain from Senator Russell's attitude toward Senator Butler's proposal that this was not intended.

It follows from the above that if a new FEPC agency were treated as a successor to the old agency, the Russell Amendment would have no application to it. The wartime FEPC received a direct Congressional appropriation of $500,000 in the National War Agency Appropriation Act, 1945; Public Law 372, 78th Cong., p. 4, June 28, 1944. It received a second appropriation the following year. Under the interpretation of the Amendment given above, it was thereby freed from the Amendment's restrictions.

II. It may be urged that the argument outlined above would have no application to a new FEPC because such an agency would not have received a Congressional appropriation. This argument, however, cuts both ways. It can only be made by denying that the new FEPC is a successor to the old. If it is not a successor, then the last two sentences of the Russell Amendment do not apply to it and it may be financed out of emergency or other general funds for twelve months.

We believe that this is in fact the correct view of the application of the Russell Amendment to a new FEPC and that there is no basis for the suggestion that the last two sentences of the Russell Amendment apply to the present situation.

Our examination of the legislative history of the Russell Amendment has revealed no specific discussion of those two sentences. However, the history does indicate that it was never intended that, once an agency had been given a particular function, the Executive branch would forever be barred, even in new emergencies, from entrusting that function to a new agency financed out of emergency funds.

Thus, in a passage already quoted, Senator Russell himself recognized "that in time of war, emergencies may arise which might dictate that the executive branch of the Government should immediately create some agency to deal with an immediate difficulty."

The hearings and the Senate debates likewise disclose extensive discussion of the many agencies which were created during the war by Executive order. A listing of such agencies appears at pp. 509-517 of the Senate Hearings on H.R. 4070. Under the suggested interpretation of the Russell Amendment, it would be impossible for the President now to create and finance temporarily out of his emergency funds new agencies to deal with any of the matters dealt with during the last war by such agencies as the following:

Liaison Office for Personnel Management
Committee for Congested Production Areas
Office of Censorship
Office of Strategic Services
Petroleum Administrator for War
Office of Economic Warfare
National War Labor Board
Office of Civilian Defense
Office of Economic Stabilization
Office of Scientific Research and Development
Office of War Information
War Manpower Commission
War Production Board
War Shipping Administration

Each of the agencies listed above was originally established by Executive order and financed without direct Congressional appropriation. It is impossible to believe that in a new crisis the President could not take similar action.

On July 26, 1948, President Truman issued Executive Order 9980 establishing the Fair Employment Board of the Civil Service Commission to handle complaints of discrimination in Federal employment. The wartime FEPC was also charged with this function. If the suggested interpretation of the Russell Amendment were valid, it would be impossible for the Fair Employment Board, created in 1948, to spend any money. Yet no such suggestion has been made.

It is plain, therefore, that the Russell Amendment was not intended to apply to the creation of new agencies. The second and third sentences were intended only to prohibit maneuvers which had the sole purpose of evading the prohibition contained in the first sentence. The second sentence prevents evasion by name changes or other successorship devices. The third sentence prevents evasion by the transfer of functions to existing agencies. Where a genuinely new agency is formed years after the expiration of all agencies which might have performed some of its functions, the Russell Amendment applies only as it would to any other new agency; that is, it bars the use of funds only after the expiration of twelve months.

In sum, the Russell Amendment was designed to ensure that agencies created by Executive order would come before Congress within one year for approval of their continued existence. Additional provisions were inserted to guard against evasion by successorship devices. With respect to a genuinely new agency, the one year rule applies even though the agency is performing a function which was performed during an earlier emergency by an agency in no way continuous with it.

Will Maslow
Joseph B. Robison

November 7, 1950.

[illegible] admin

Same letter to Wm. Green

COPY

April 25, 1951

Mr. George Meany, Sec'y-Treas.
American Federation of Labor
A. F. of L. Building
901 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington 1, D. C.

Dear Secretary-Treasurer Meany:

I need not tell you of the great need, at this time, for an emergency FEPC Executive Order by President Truman.

Ever since the defense mobilization program was initiated, we have been trying, by various means and through numerous conferences including meetings with President Truman and Defense Mobilizer, Charles E. Wilson, to get such an order. On all levels, including the White House and the Office of Defense Mobilization, we have been assured of the justification for our request and have been led to believe that the issuance of such an order was imminent.

Although increased concern is being manifested especially among Negroes and other minorities within our national population, there is still no order.

Recognizing that labor together with business, agriculture and the public is represented on the National Advisory Board on Mobilization Policies, I am writing to solicit your aid and the aid of other labor members of that board, to use your influence at a meeting of the board to recommend the issuance of an executive order by the President outlawing discrimination in employment because of race, color, national origin or religion and creating a Fair Employment Practice Committee to adequately effectuate such a policy.

Those of us who have been laboring with the question of fair employment practice for the past several years, are convinced that total utilization of the manpower resources of our nation will be greatly aided by the issuance of a FEPC Executive Order by the President of the United States.

We contemplate, at this time, to make a similar request to the other labor members of the National Advisory Board on Mobilization Policy, namely, President Phillip Murray and Vice-President Walter Reuther of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

I sincerely hope that you will find this request consistent with the broad objectives of the National Advisory Board on Mobilization Policy, of which you are a member.

It is my understanding that President Truman will, from time to time, meet in session with his board. If such is the case, I would deeply appreciate the raising of the issuance of such an order at a meeting of the board when the President is in attendance so that he might realize the deep concern of organized labor for such an order.

May I hear from you at your earliest convenience regarding this request. With deepest appreciation for your interest both in the past and the present fof fair employment practices, I remain

Sincerely and fraternally,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR-TER/ab

COPY

NCFEPC
admin

May 4, 1951

Mr. George Meany
Secretary-Treasurer
American Federation of Labor
A. F. of L. Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I am, herewith, enclosing copy of letter to President Truman concerning the issuance of an Executive Order for a wartime FEPC. I want you to be familiar with the steps that have already been taken in this connection.

Since we have requested that you and Brother Green urge the Mobilization Advisory Board to recommend that President Truman issue the aforementioned FEPC Executive Order, we are making similar requests upon Brothers Phillip Murray and Walter Reuther.

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:EB

Cable Address:
JEWLABCOM

Telephone: ORegon 3-7950

Jewish Labor Committee

175 EAST BROADWAY
NEW YORK 2, N. Y.

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B. TABACHINSKY,
National Campaign Director

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February 1, 1951

Mr. Arnold Aronson
National Community Relations
Advisory Council
295 Madison Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.

Dear Arnie:

Just saw you memo of the 30th on the new draft of the proposed Executive Order. You ask for comments? I am unhappy.

Sincerely,

Manny

Emanuel Muravchik
National Field Director

EM:mgs
oeiu:153

P.S. If you really think that ~~my~~ our comments are going to make any difference, let us have a meeting and discuss ~~about~~ it.

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FEB 5 1951

February 1, 1951

To the Editor of the New York Times:

The reports that President Truman is contemplating the issuance of an Executive Order which would establish an emergency Fair Employment Practices Commission are indeed gratifying. Such a commission, by encouraging the full utilization of available manpower at their highest levels of skill regardless of race, religion or ancestry, can do much to overcome the shortages of labor already being felt in our defense industries. Equally important, the work of such a commission will strengthen the nation's unity in this time of crisis and demonstrate to the world that we are determined to wipe out the rac racial and religious discrimination which lowers our prestige in so many quarters.

But what gains will be achieved by the new issuance of an Executive Order forbidding discrimination in defense industries will quickly be lost unless the commission created by such an Order can do an effective job. While the personnel of the commission will largely determine its effectiveness, of equal significance are the powers to be conferred upon them by the Presidential Executive Order. The experiences of President Roosevelt's wartime Committee on Fair Employment Practices should serve as a guide to President Truman in drafting the new order.

The most important lesson to be drawn from the World War II experience is that any agency will be ineffectual unless there are sanctions available to enforce compliance with its directives. The only power granted to the Roosevelt Committee was to recommend to the President that the plant of the offending employer be taken over by the Government. Such a draconian punishment is obviously self-defeating because of the inevitable production delay it engenders. What is needed is some sanction more certain of application and hence more likely in practice to be a deterrent.

One suggestion which has been made is based on the recognition that all defense contracts now contain a provision obligating the contractors and sub-contractors not to discriminate against employees or applicants for employment because of their race, color, creed, or national origin. This clause can be enforced by fixing a penalty of say ten dollars a day for each person who suffers discrimination. This penalty would be withheld by the Government from monies due the contractor, if he refused to obey a directive of the FEPC agency. A supplemental provision could authorize the Department of Justice to sue in the Federal courts to enjoin breaches of the non-discrimination clauses. Such sanctions are severe enough to command obedience and yet not so drastic as to interfere with defense production.

The FEPC agency must of course have full facilities for investigating suspected discrimination. This can be accomplished simply by amending the present non-discrimination clause in defense contracts so as to provide that the contractor agrees to allow the Government to examine freely all of his employment records. Discriminatory employment practices are not so blatant or obvious as they were during World War II, the existence of FEPC laws in eight states and eleven cities being partly responsible; and the Presidential FEPC agency needs the power to examine the best evidence of the employer's policy--his own employment records.

Nor should the Commission be limited solely to the investigation of complaints received from employees. The reluctance of individuals to complain should not preclude the investigation of sore spots which come to the Commission's attention through the reports of other defense agencies.

Finally, and perhaps most important, the Commission must have a staff large enough to tackle the problem. Discrimination cannot be eliminated by correspondence from Washington. Regional offices must be set up and manned with conciliators and investigators. The Roosevelt FEPC Committee spent at the peak of its performance about $500,000 a year and merely scratched the surface. Indeed, the New York State Commission Against Discrimination has an annual budget for operation in one state alone of $382,000. A Presidential Commission cannot hope even to address itself to the problem without a million dollars a year. Such an expenditure is a necessary part of our emergency mobilization of the country's resources.

President Truman's devotion to the cause of civil rights has been repeatedly demonstrated. He will be able to show his understanding of the problem by the type of FEPC Executive Order he issues.

Will Maslow

The writer of this letter was director of field operations of the wartime Committee on Fair Employment Practices. He is now general counsel of the American Jewish Congress.

January 12, 1951

Mr. James C. Petrillo, President
American Federation of Musicians
570 Lexington Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Permit me to inform you of the fact that the National Council for a Permanent FEPC, comprising a cross section of organizations, religious, labor, business, civic, and education, committed to the principle of fair employment practice, is planning to renew its campaign in the 82nd Congress beginning January, 1951, for the enactment of FEPC bills; H.R. 4453 - S 1728 that were introduced in the 81st Congress. While many of the friends of FEPC legislation in the House and Senate were defeated in the last election and will not return to support our bills, and although a rising wave of reaction is apparent in the Congress and the country, we of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC, feel strongly that our fight for this legislation should be initiated at the beginning of the Congress and vigorously prosecuted throughout its sessions.

Since both the Democratic and Republican parties in platform and pronouncement are committed to FEPC legislation we believe that it is our responsibility and obligation ever to keep before the Congress and the leaders of the two major parties their pledged word on this issue as a means of disturbing their consciences and accentuating and deepening a sense of moral guilt for failure to live up to their promises as betrayal of minorities in particular and of our democratic creed in general.

In this hour of trial and test of our democratic heritage and American way of life, when all groups, including minorities, Catholic, Protestant, Jew and Gentile, are giving their all in the rice paddies of Korea in a desperate struggle to build and maintain a beachhead of liberty and peace, making us brothers in blood and death, let us renew our struggle for FEPC legislation to provide equality of opportunity in employment in our industries as a symbol of our sense of brotherhood in times of peace and war.

To this end, as one of the Co-Chairmen of the National Council for a Permanent

FEPC, I want to express, on behalf of the cooperating organizations, that in themselves typify a creative example of brotherhood, express our deep gratitude for your past financial and moral support and cooperation in this fight, and to call upon you to renew your financial and moral cooperation by sending us a contribution as immediately as possible in view of the need for the mobilization of our forces to press upon the Congress fair employment practice legislation in the 82nd Congress. While the opposition to civil rights and labor legislation has grown in the coming Congress, let us not lose heart or become discouraged since the greater the obstacles the greater the effort required to overcome them, and the need for deeper devotion to our cause.

May I advise that we are making our major attack in this Congress upon the change of the Wherry Rule which provides for a Constitutional 2/3 majority to invoke cloture against the filibuster. We are aware of the fact that unless this rule is changed the difficulties we encountered in the past in attempting to overcome the filibuster will continue to face us.

We feel, that in seeking to change the Senate rule to eliminate the filibuster we are helping to solve a Constitutional crisis in our Government which involves the power of a handful of men in the Senate to deny the right to an elected representative of the people to vote on a vital issue effecting the lives of millions of citizens in our country.

We believe too, that our fight in the Security Council of the United Nations against the use of the veto by Soviet Russia to defeat proposals for the achievement of peace, can be fought with greater grace and moral righteousness if we eliminate the power of veto of Southern Dixiecrats in the Senate to free discussion of proposals of public interest and significance.

Let me quote you a revealing statement from testimony before the Senate Labor and Education Committee by General George C. Marshall, December, 1950;

"Throughout Central and South America, in India, Japan and other Asiatic countries in Africa, Italy and France, totalitarian expansion and the struggle against democratic forces is closely allied with anti-American propaganda. Every item of discrimination which can be shown to exist in the United States serves as fuel of totalitarian propaganda machine. This propaganda machine rejoices at every job discriminatory practice, at every last inference which can truthfully be described as present in the United States. We cannot fight propaganda with arms. We must fight it with truth. Enactment of effective FEPC legislation will do more for American foreign policy than all other statements about Democracy made daily in our newspapers and propaganda organs."

If it is possible for you to increase your contribution to the National Council for a Permanent FEPC for 1951, we assure you that it will be greatly appreciated.

Fraternally yours,

APR:ha

A. Philip Randolph
International President

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FEB 28 1951

February 27, 1951

Mr. Arnold Aronson
National Community Relations
Advisory Council
295 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Arnie:

I am enclosing herewith, with thanks, the material I borrowed from you yesterday. I shall let you know what cooks when we get our memorandum of law done.

Sincerely yours,

Sol

SOL RABKIN

SR:hp
enc.

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79TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
1st Session } { No. 54

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946

FEBRUARY 5, 1945.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

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Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 1984]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive offices, boards, and commissions for the fiscal year 1946.

SCOPE OF THE BILL

The bill provides appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and for sundry independent offices of the Government, estimated for in the independent offices chapter of the 1946 Budget, pages 30 to 118, inclusive, with certain exceptions the Federal Works Agency, pages 169 to 186, inclusive, and the National Housing Agency, pages 187 to 207, inclusive. In addition, items for certain public works for the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Veterans Administration, and the Federal Works Agency will be found under the General Public Works program chapter of the 1946 Budget, pages 658 to 669, inclusive. Also, supplemental estimates for the Federal Works Agency are contained in House Document No. 32 of the present Congress.

COMPLIANCE, RULE XIII, PARAGRAPH 2 (A)

In compliance with paragraph 2 (a), rule XIII, there is submitted the following statement indicating specific amendment of the statutes:

EXISTING LAW	PROPOSED
SEC. 213. After January 1, 1945, no part of any appropriation or fund made available by this or any other Act shall be allotted or made available to, or used to pay the expenses of, any agency or instrumentality including those established by Executive order after such agency or instrumentality has been in existence for more than one year, if the Congress has not appropriated any money specifically for such agency or instrumentality or specifically authorized the expenditure of funds by it. For the purposes of this section, any agency or instrumentality including those established by Executive order shall be deemed to have been in existence during the existence of any other agency or instrumentality, established by a prior Executive order, if the principal functions of both of such agencies or instrumentalities are substantially the same or similar. When any agency or instrumentality is or has been prevented from using appropriations by reason of this section, no part of any appropriation or fund made available by this or any other Act shall be used to pay the expenses of the performance by any other agency or instrumentality of functions which are substantially the same as or similar to the principal functions of the agency or instrumentality so prevented from using appropriations, unless the Congress has specifically authorized the expenditure of funds for performing such functions (sec. 213, Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1945).	SEC. 214. Hereafter appropriations of the executive departments and independent establishments of the Government shall be available for the expenses of committees, boards, or other interagency groups engaged in authorized activities of common interest to such departments and establishments and composed in whole or in part of representatives thereof who receive no additional compensation by virtue of such membership: *Provided*, That employees of such departments and establishments rendering service for such committees, boards, or other groups, other than as representatives, shall receive no additional compensation by virtue of such service (p. [illegible] of bill).

National Council for a
Permanent *FEPC* in cooperation with the
NATIONAL EMERGENCY
CIVIL RIGHTS MOBILIZATION
• • • *dedicated to the enactment of fair employment practice legislation*
930 F St., N.W., Washington 4, D.C. • Telephone: Executive 2233

MEMORANDUM REGARDING APPLICATION OF THE RUSSELL AMENDMENT TO THE PROPOSED EXECUTIVE ORDER ON DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT

A proposal has been made that the President issue an Executive order establishing a procedure for the enforcement of the anti-discrimination provisions which are now required in all Government contracts. It has been suggested, however, that the so-called Russell Amendment (Section 213 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act of 1945, Public Law 358, 78th Congress, approved June 27, 1944) prevents the establishment of an agency to supervise such enforcement unless the agency receives a direct appropriation from Congress. The full text of the Russell Amendment is as follows:

> "Sec.213. After January 1, 1945, no part of any appropriation or fund made available by this or any other Act shall be allotted or made available to, or used to pay the expenses of, any agency or instrumentality including those established by Executive order after such agency or instrumentality has been in existence for more than one year, if the Congress has not appropriated any money specifically for such agency or instrumentality or specifically authorized the expenditure of funds by it. For the purposes of this section, any agency or instrumentality including those established by Executive order shall be deemed to have been in existence during the existence of any other agency or instrumentality, established by a prior Executive order, if the principal functions of both of such agencies or instrumentalities are substantially the same or similar. When any agency or instrumentality is or has been prevented from using appropriations by reason of this section, no part of any appropriation or fund made available by this or any other Act shall be used to pay the expenses of the performance by any other agency or instrumentality of functions which are substantially the same as or similar to the principal functions of the agency or instrumentality so prevented from using appropriations, unless the Congress has specifically authorized the expenditure of funds for performing such functions."

The obvious effect of this provision is to require that any agency established by the President or otherwise and financed out of funds not specifically appropriated for it by Congress must cease functioning after one year, unless it receives a Congressional appropriation. It plainly sanctions the establishment of new agencies by Executive order and the financing of such agencies out of emergency or other general funds during the first year of their existence.

It is now suggested, however, that this provision, and particularly its second and third sentences, bar establishment of a new agency even for one year, if it performs any function which has ever been performed by any agency in the past; particularly, it is suggested that no new FEPC can be financed out of general funds because there was an FEPC in existence during the war. This suggestion is invalid for two reason: First, if a new FEPC were regarded as a continuation of or successor to the old, the Russell Amendment would not apply to it at all; second, if it were not regarded as such a successor, it could be financed out of general funds for one year.

I. Under the plain language of the first sentence of the Russell Amendment, the expenditure of funds by an agency, after twelve months of existence, is barred only "if the Congress has not appropriated any money specifically for such agency . . . or specifically authorized the expenditure of funds by it." This means that, once Congress has appropriated for the agency, the Russell Amendment no longer applies and it may spend any funds allotted to it with or without Congressional action. This interpretation is required not only by the plain language of the Russell Amendment but also by its legislative history.

At the Senate Committee hearing on the bill (H. R. 4070), when Senator Russell first discussed the matter covered by the amendment, he commented on a provision in an earlier Appropriation Act as follows (Hearings, pp. 333-4):

> "Where we made the mistake, and what we should have done if we wished to get at these agencies of which we had no knowledge, and in the creation of which the Congress had not participated, was to put the limitation against those that had not submitted a Budget estimate to Congress."

Subsequently he said (Hearings, p. 335):

> "I would like to get some information on these various agencies, because I have just about reached the conclusion that no agency of the Government with power to issue orders, should be permitted to exist for more than 12 months without the Congress at least knowing of its existence." (Emphasis supplied.)

When the amendment came up for discussion on the Senate floor on March 24, 1944, Senator Russell described its purpose in similar terms.(90 Cong. Rec., Part 3, p. 3059):

> "I realize, Mr. President, that in time of war, emergencies may arise which might dictate that the executive branch of the Government should immediately create some agency to deal with an immediate difficulty, but certainly there is no excuse for the continuance of an agency which has been in existence for longer than twelve months for which Congress has not appropriated, or for which the Congress has not had any opportunity to appropriate."

Thus, Senator Russell's aim was to prevent agencies from continuing to function without ever coming before Congress. He "wished to get at those agencies of which we had no knowledge." He intended to insure that they would come before Congress at least once so that their operation could be examined. That he considered one such examination sufficient is shown by his further statement to the Senate (ibid):

> "Secondly, Mr. President, no agency which has power to issue orders affecting the lives and business of the American people should stay in existence for more than twelve months unless the Congress has passed upon an appropriation for such agency." (Emphasis supplied.)

The contrary interpretation assumes that Senator Russell intended that all agencies after twelve months must have every penny of their expenses approved by Congress. That this was not his intention is shown by his attitude toward a proposal made by Senator Butler. That Senator proposed an amendment to prohibit the common practice of Government agencies to lend personnel to each other. By this practice, agencies with a small appropriation are frequently enabled to spend more than has been allotted to them by Congress. Senator Russell opposed this proposal, saying that it dealt with an entirely different matter. At his urging, Senator Butler withdrew it (90 Cong. Rec., Part 3, p. 3060).

If the Russell Amendment is construed to bar the expenditure, by an agency more than twelve months old, of any funds not specifically appropriated to it by Congress, the lending of personnel would unquestionably be barred. It is plain from Senator Russell's attitude toward Senator Butler's proposal that this was not intended.

It follows from the above that if a new FEPC agency were treated as a successor to the old agency, the Russell Amendment would have no application to it. The wartime FEPC received a direct Congressional appropriation of $500,000 in the National War Agency Appropriation Act, 1945; Public Law 372, 78th Cong., p. 4, June 28, 1944. It received a second appropriation the following year. Under the interpretation of the Amendment given above, it was thereby freed from the Amendment's restrictions.

II. It may be urged that the argument outlined above would have no application to a new FEPC because such an agency would not have received a Congressional appropriation. This argument, however, cuts both ways. It can only be made by denying that the new FEPC is a successor to the old. If it is not a successor, then the last two sentences of the Russell Amendment do not apply to it and it may be financed out of emergency or other general funds for twelve months.

We believe that this is in fact the correct view of the application of the Russell Amendment to a new FEPC and that there is no basis for the suggestion that the last two sentences of the Russell Amendment apply to the present situation.

Our examination of the legislative history of the Russell Amendment has revealed no specific discussion of those two sentences. However, the history does indicate that it was never intended that, once an agency had been given a particular function, the Executive branch would forever be barred, even in new emergencies, from entrusting that function to a new agency financed out of emergency funds.

Thus, in a passage already quoted, Senator Russell himself recognized "that in time of war, emergencies may arise which might dictate that the executive branch of the Government should immediately create some agency to deal with an immediate difficulty."

The hearings and the Senate debates likewise disclose extensive discussion of the many agencies which were created during the war by Executive order. A listing of such agencies appears at pp. 509-517 of the Senate Hearings on H.R. 4070. Under the suggested interpretation of the Russell Amendment, it would be impossible for the President now to create and finance temporarily out of his emergency funds new agencies to deal with any of the matters dealt with during the last war by such agencies as the following:

Liaison Office for Personnel Management
Committee for Congested Production Areas
Office of Censorship
Office of Strategic Services
Petroleum Administrator for War
Office of Economic Warfare
National War Labor Board
Office of Civilian Defense
Office of Economic Stabilization
Office of Scientific Research and Development
Office of War Information
War Manpower Commission
War Production Board
War Shipping Administration

Each of the agencies listed above was originally established by Executive order and financed without direct Congressional appropriation. It is impossible to believe that in a new crisis the President could not take similar action.

On July 26, 1948, President Truman issued Executive Order 9980 establishing the Fair Employment Board of the Civil Service Commission to handle complaints of discrimination in Federal employment. The wartime FEPC was also charged with this function. If the suggested interpretation of the Russell Amendment were valid, it would be impossible for the Fair Employment Board, created in 1948, to spend any money. Yet no such suggestion has been made.

It is plain, therefore, that the Russell Amendment was not intended to apply to the creation of new agencies. The second and third sentences were intended only to prohibit maneuvers which had the sole purpose of evading the prohibition contained in the first sentence. The second sentence prevents evasion by name changes or other successorship devices. The third sentence prevents evasion by the transfer of functions to existing agencies. Where a genuinely new agency is formed years after the expiration of all agencies which might have performed some of its functions, the Russell Amendment applies only as it would to any other new agency; that is, it bars the use of funds only after the expiration of twelve months.

In sum, the Russell Amendment was designed to ensure that agencies created by Executive order would come before Congress within one year for approval of their continued existence. Additional provisions were inserted to guard against evasion by successorship devices. With respect to a genuinely new agency, the one year rule applies even though the agency is performing a function which was performed during an earlier emergency by an agency in no way continuous with it.

Will Maslow
Joseph B. Robison

November 7, 1950.

PHILIP MURRAY
President

JAMES B. CAREY
Secretary-Treasurer

CIO

COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH DISCRIMINATION

718 JACKSON PLACE, N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

EXecutive 5581

JAMES B. CAREY, Chairman
WILLARD S. TOWNSEND, Secretary
HARRY READ, Director

W. Richard Carter
Arthur Goldberg
Bessie Hillman
James J. Leary
William H. Oliver
Morris Pizer
Thomas Shane
M. Hedley Stone
George L. P. Weaver
Philip Weightman
Boyd L. Wilson

JUN 5 1951

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June 4, 1951

TO: Members, CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination
International Union Staff Members

Dear Sir and Brother:

As you know, June 25 marks the tenth anniversary of the issuance of Executive Order 8802 by President Roosevelt, establishing the Fair Employment Practices Commission. It is also the anniversary of the Communists' invasion of South Korea.

Recently the National Council for a Permanent FEPC voted to sponsor observances of the FEPC anniversary wherever possible. We therefore hope that you will be able to mark that date with some sort of observance program.

The purpose in centering attention on FEPC at this time is to obtain action from President Truman on a long-standing request that he set up a Fair Employment Practices Commission by Executive Order within the defense program.

It is suggested by the Council that all of us see what we can do with the following program:

1. Try to have your Governor and Mayor issue proclamations commemorating the tenth anniversary of Executive Order 8802 and proclaiming June 25th as FEP Day (a sample proclamation will be sent to you shortly).

2. Seek to have an appropriate resolution adopted by your City Council.

3. Urge ministers, priests, and rabbis to devote part or all of their sermons on Saturday, June 23rd, or Sunday, June 24th, to this subject.

4. Schedule a meeting for the 24th or 25th at which appropriate resolutions should be adopted and forwarded to the President.

5. Try to obtain feature stories and editorial comment in your local press; radio forums, spot announcements, etc. (A fact sheet for the use of newspaper editors, as well as suggested radio spot announcements will be sent to you soon.)

There will be a ceremony at Hyde Park, New York, to place a wreath on President Roosevelt's grave. If you are close enough to the New York area you might send a delegation to Hyde Park. If you can attend the Hyde Park ceremony, please inform Mr. Arnold Aronson, National Council for a Permanent FEPC, 295 Madison Avenue, New York, New York. He will inform you as to the time of the event.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Harry Read

Harry Read
Director

HR:mel
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5-4 FEPC

Please reply to 9 East 38 Street, New York City

Mr. Walter Reuther, President
UAW
8000 E. Jefferson Ave.
Detroit 14, Mich.

December 21, 1951

Dear Walter:

Due to Phil Randolph's absence from the city, I am taking this opportunity to advise you that at its meeting last week, the Executive Committee unanimously approved your suggestion to work toward "the immediate formation of a committee for the abolishment of the filibuster rule." This decision was in fact a reaffirmation to an identical decision taken last May with the modification, as one member put it that this time we intend to do something about it.

A subcommittee consisting of Roy Wilkins, Chairman, Vi Gunther, ADA, Lew Hines, AFL, George Hunton, Catholic Interracial Council, Ted Leskes, American Jewish Committee, Paul Sifton, UAW, George Silver, Jewish Labor Committee, and Harry Read, CIO, was designated to implement the resolution. Although all the organizations represented in the Executive Committee have pledged to participate in the proposed new organization, it was their unanimous view, that it would be preferable at this stage of the game to involve individuals who are not so closely identified with the civil rights program. Each member of the subcommittee was assigned responsibility for approaching one or two such individuals in the hope that in the that we may be able to set up an organizing committee of approximately ten persons in a short time.

We are focusing our attention on the kinds of individuals who participate in the national committee strengthening Congress, and I am enclosing a listing of that committee, together with the statement which they issued on Rule 22, on the assumption that you may be able to persuade one or two of them to become members of the organizing committee.

I have long been an advocate of the kind of committee which you proposed and I strongly feel the urgency of prompt action. Unfortunately, all members of the subcommittee are engaged in a number of other tasks and no one person has the time to give this project the attention which it merits. If we had funds to hire a person on a full time basis, even for a short period of time, I think we would be able to make much faster progress.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Arnold Aronson

AA:RB

Cc Mr. William Oliver
Paul Sifton

UNITED AUTOMOBILE · AIRCRAFT · AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS of AMERICA (UAW-CIO)
INTERNATIONAL UNION

INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS • 8000 EAST JEFFERSON AVENUE • DETROIT 14, MICHIGAN

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INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT

EMIL MAZEY
INTERNATIONAL SECY.-TREAS.

RICHARD GOSSER
INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT

JOHN W. LIVINGSTON
INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT

PHONE LORAIN 8-4000

December 31, 1951

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Mr. Arnold Aronson
9 East 38 Street
New York City, New York

Dear Arnold:

I spoke to Walter briefly about the matters raised in your letter of December 21st to him and we feel that your suggestion of possibly putting on a full time person to be used in the formation of a Committee to abolish filibuster rule, is unnecessary. We believe that we can do this best by having the key people who represent the affiliated organizations, make contacts with people they know. I know Walter has agreed to contact certain people. The UAW will agree to print the stationery and take care of certain other incidental items such as lunching the Committee.

I expect to have an opportunity to meet with your Sub-Committee planning the Washington FEPC Mobilization on January 15th or 16th. I am looking forward to seeing you then when we can discuss in more detail the problems you raise.

With best personal regards, I am

Fraternally yours,

Roy L. Reuther

Roy L. Reuther, Coordinator
Political Action Department

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UAW·CIO

WALTER P. REUTHER.........PRESIDENT
EMIL MAZEY......SECRETARY-TREASURER
RICHARD GOSSER......VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. LIVINGSTON..VICE-PRESIDENT

INTERNATIONAL UNION, UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AIRCRAFT & AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA

Solidarity House
8000 EAST JEFFERSON AVE.
DETROIT 14, MICHIGAN
PHONE LORAIN 8-4000

DEC 30 1951

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December 27, 1951

Arnold Aronson,
National Committee for a
Permanent FEPC
9 East 38th Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Arnold:

Thank you for your letter of December 21st. I am pleased to learn of the unanimous approval of my suggestion to work toward the immediate formation of a Committee for the abolition of Rule 22.

I am most happy to serve on this Committee and will study the proposed list for the committee. I will make what contacts I can to induce some of these people to serve on the Committee.

Kind personal regards and best wishes for the Holiday season.

Sincerely yours,

Walter

Walter P. Reuther
President

wpr/d
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December , 1951

Mr. A. Philip Randolph, President
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
217 West 125th Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Brother Randolph:

I understand that you have called a meeting of representatives of organizations cooperating in the fight for FEPC and other civil rights legislation on Dec. 13, to discuss next steps in the fight against the roadblock of Senate Rule 22.

I am asking our representative, Mrs. Lillian Hatcher, who will attend that meeting, to lay before you and the other participants the following proposal:

The immediate formation of a Committee for the Abolition of the Filibuster Rule, for the purpose of distributing information about the nature of the Constitutional Crisis precipitated by Rule 22 and ways of extricating the Congress and the American people from the dangerous dead end of filibuster alley. In addition to distributing information, this Committee might also organize the conference agreed upon at the May 1951 meeting called by the Civil Rights Mobilization groups, such a conference to be held at some appropriate time and place far enough in advance of the 1952 national political conventions to permit effective mobilization of demand for inclusion of a plank in both political platforms pledging the Parties to abolition of Senate Rule 22 and to a new Rule for the limitation of debate by a majority vote.

The Committee should not be limited to persons and organizations primarily interested in the establishment of civil rights for all citizens, but should include those who see that the present rule by veto of a minority endangers legislation and appropriations for defense, for Point 4 and economic aid to other free nations, and many, many vital social and economic measures necessary for the strengthening of our economy and for economic, social and political justice. This wide coverage should, it seems to me, also be present in the discussions to be held at the conference agreed upon last May and now urgently needed.

As an example of the material that might be distributed, I attach hereto an early copy of a pamphlet which the UAW-CIO Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination Department has prepared as part of its contribution in the fight to do away with Rule 22.

We urge all cooperating organizations to assist in the rapid formation of such a Committee and hope that you and the others attending the Dec. 13 meeting will agree to become members of it. We hope to get an equal number of Democratic and Republican Senators (perhaps not more than two or four) to serve on the Committee and to get some outstanding citizen, such as Paul Hoffman, to act as chairman.

I will await the opinion of yourself and the Dec. 13 meeting before moving further.

Yours for the establishment of majority rule in the United States Senate.

Fraternally and sincerely,

Walter P. Reuther,
President, UAW-CIO

PS:eeh

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International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers

Affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations

Room 200

229 W. Washington
7

Indianapolis, Ind.
Riley 3505

JAMES B. CAREY, PRESIDENT
AL HARTNETT, SECRETARY-TREASURER

WILLIAM D. DROHAN, FIELD DIRECTOR
WILLIAM BREWER, FIELD REPRESENTATIVE

NOV 13 1951

November 7, 1951

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WAL SS AV
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Mr. Arnold Aronson
National Council for
Permanent F.E.P.C.
Suite 4107 - 295 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

Dear Sir:

I have not been able to get in touch with you or members of the Council since my last phone conversation with you concerning the meeting at Hyde Park on June 16th.

I am very interested in the work of the Council and would like to do something in the conference behalf. I am now working in the midwestern area, and have headquarters in Indianapolis, Indiana. I would like very much to know if we have anyone in this area that is active with your Council. If so, I would like to make myself active in this area. My boss, Brother James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer of C.I.O. and President of I.U.E., has given me the okay to be active in any way to help promote better understanding between races.

I would like very much to receive the NAIRO Reporter, at this address. If possible, please put me on the mailing list, and if there are any charges please forward same.

Sincerely yours

Howard T. Robinson

Howard T. Robinson
Int'l. Rep. I.U.E.-C.I.O.

HTR:oc

VAL-KILL COTTAGE
HYDE PARK, DUTCHESS COUNTY
NEW YORK

[illegible] 5 1951

May 28, 1951

Dear Mr. Aronson:

I deeply appreciate your kind invitation and I am sorry I cannot accept it as I have to be in New York City on June 25.

With many thanks and my regrets, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Eleanor Roosevelt

JUN 18 1951

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June 13, 1951

Dr. Harry Selden
57 West 57th Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Selden:

I am writing you to confirm the arrangements which Arnold Forster made with you today by telephone, for you to serve as the ADL representative on a delegation which will lay a wreathe on President Roosevelt's grave at Hyde Park on June 16 at 11:00 a.m.

The occasion for the laying of the wreathe is the observance of the tenth anniversary of the issuance by President Roosevelt of the FEPC Executive Order which permitted utilization of minority manpower in the defense program during World War II, and which pioneered the drive against discrimination in employment based on race, creed or color.

Participating in the delegation will be Walter White of the NAACP, A. Philip Randolph of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC, and other representatives of such national organizations - all dedicated to the fight against discrimination in employment. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt will participate in the ceremony.

The members of the delegation are asked to meet at Hyde Park near President Roosevelt's grave at 10:45 a.m. on June 16.

May I take this opportunity to let you know how much we appreciate your participation in this ceremony on our behalf, as well as the excellent work you have done up until now in combatting racial and religious discrimination in the field of medical education.

With cordial regards,

Sincerely yours,

Meier Steinbrink

MS:hp

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

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JAN 9 1951

JAN 11 1951

Mr. Walter White
Mr. A. Philip Randolph
National Council for a
Permanent FEPC
Room 4107, 295 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. White and Mr. Randolph:

I understand that Under Secretary Galvin has been in touch with you concerning your letter of December 4, 1950. As he explained to you, we have moved forward with respect to the elimination of discrimination in employment.

You may be sure that I will do everything in my power to help achieve justice in the situation.

Yours very truly,

Maurice J. Tobin
Secretary of Labor

copy to [illegible]

xcF EPC
admin

June 19, 1951

Mr. Harry S. Truman
President
United States of America
White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

Today, the first anniversary of the Communist invasion of the Republic of South Korea, also marks the 10th anniversary of the issuance of Executive Order 8802 by President Roosevelt establishing the federal Fair Employment Practice Committee. That Committee, as you wrote in accepting its final report, "performed an important war service" and attained "a degree of effectiveness which has shown once and for all that it is possible to equalize job opportunity by governmental action."

Today, as on June 25, 1941, the free world is threatened by a totalitarianism bent on world domination. Today, as 10 years ago, our national security demands the maximum utilization of all our resources - material and human. Today, as 10 years ago, discriminatory employment practices lessen our productive capacity, provide fuel for our enemies' propaganda machine and violate the principles of liberty and human dignity for which Americans of every race, creed and color are once again bravely sacrificing their lives.

On this 10th anniversary of Executive Order 8802, the undersigned respectfully urge that you issue an Order establishing a new FEPC to assure to every American, regardless of race, religion or national origin, an equal opportunity to contribute his utmost skills and talents to the production of the tools and weapons so urgently needed by our armed forces, and to demonstrate to the peoples of the world that the United States is the exemplar as well as the exponent of democracy.

Respectfully yours,

The following letter is designed to be sent to President Truman and released to the press on June 25 over the signatures of the presidents or chairmen of such organizations as the ACLU, ADA, AFL, American Jewish Committee, American Jewish Congress, Anti-Defamation League, AVC, CIO, Jewish Labor Committee, NAACP, National Catholic Welfare Conference, NCRAC, National Council of Churches of Christ, National Council for a Permanent FEPC, National Urban League.

Please advise me no later than June 20 whether the head of your organizations will consent to be a signatory.

ARNOLD ARONSON

June 25, 1951

Dear Mr. President:

Today, the first anniversary of the Communist invasion of the Republic of South Korea, also marks the 10th anniversary of the issuance of Executive Order 8802 by President Roosevelt establishing the federal Fair Employment Practice Committee. That Committee, as you wrote in accepting its final report, "performed an important war service" and attained "a degree of effectiveness which has shown once and for all that it is possible to equalize job opportunity by governmental action."

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Respectfully yours,

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

DOMESTIC SERVICE		INTERNATIONAL SERVICE	
FULL RATE TELEGRAM	DAY LETTER	FULL RATE	LETTER TELEGRAM
NIGHT LETTER		VICTORY LETTER	SHIP RADIOGRAM

NO. WDS.-CL. OF SVC.	PD. OR COLL.	CASH NO.	CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF	TIME FILED
			Nat. Com. Rel. Adv. Council	

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

June 24, 1951

President Harry S. Truman
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

Tomorrow, the first anniversary of the Communist invasion of the Republic of South Korea, also marks the 10th anniversary of the issuance of [illegible] Order 8802 by President Roosevelt establishing the federal Fair Employment Practice Committee. That Committee, as you wrote in accepting its final report, "performed an important war service" and attained "a degree of effectiveness which has shown once and for all that it is possible to equalize job opportunity by governmental action."

Today, as on June 25, 1941, the free world is threatened by a [illegible] [illegible] bent on world domination. Today, as 10 years ago, our [illegible] [illegible] the maximum utilization of all our resources – material [illegible] [illegible] years ago, discriminatory employment practices [illegible] [illegible] our [illegible] [illegible] liberty and [illegible]

DOMESTIC SERVICE			
Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent as a full rate telegram			
FULL RATE TELEGRAM		SERIAL	
DAY LETTER		NIGHT LETTER	

WESTERN UNION

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W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE			
Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent at the full rate			
FULL RATE		LETTER TELEGRAM	
VICTORY LETTER		SHIP RADIOGRAM	

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Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

every race, creed, and color are once again bravely sacrificing their lives.

On this 10th anniversary of Executive Order 8802, the undersigned respectfully urge that you issue an Order establishing a new FEPC to assure to every American, regardless of race, religion, or national origin, an equal opportunity to contribute his utmost skills and talents to the production of the tools and weapons so urgently needed by our armed forces, and to demonstrate to the peoples of the world that the United States is the exemplar as well as the exponent of democracy.

Patrick Murphy Malin, Executive Director - American Civil Liberties Union

Francis Biddle, Chairman - Americans for Democratic Action

William Green, President, American Federation of Labor

Jacob Blaustein, President - American Jewish Committee

Rabbi Irving Miller, President - American Jewish Congress

Judge Meier Steinbrink, Chairman - Anti-Defamation League

DOMESTIC SERVICE
Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent as a full rate telegram

FULL RATE TELEGRAM		SERIAL	
DAY LETTER		NIGHT LETTER	

WESTERN UNION

W. R. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

NO. WDS.-CL. OF SVC.	PD. OR COLL.	CASH NO.	CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF	TIME FILED

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Michael Straight, Chairman - American Veterans Committee

Philip Murray, President, Congress of Industrial Organizations

Harold Russell, National Commander - Amvets

Adolph Held, President - Jewish Labor Committee

Henry Albert, National Commander - Jewish War Veterans

Walter White, Secretary - National Association for the Advancement of
Pe

Irving Kane, Chairman - National Community Relations Advisory Co

A. Philip Randolph, Co-Chairman - National Council for a Permanent

Lloyd K. Garrison, President - National Urban League

Rabbi Bernard J. Bamberger, President - Synagogue Council

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
20 WEST 40TH STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

LONGACRE 3-6890

Official Organ: The Crisis

NATIONAL OFFICERS
President
Arthur B. Spingarn
Chairman of the Board
Dr. Louis T. Wright
Treasurer
Dr. Allan Knight Chalmers
Assistant Treasurer
Dr. Channing H. Tobias

25

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS
Walter White *Executive Secretary*
Roy Wilkins *Administrator*
Madison S. Jones, Jr. *Administrative Assistant*
Thurgood Marshall *Special Counsel*
Gloster B. Current *Director of Branches*
Henry Lee Moon *Director of Public Relations*

Personal and Confidential

XC FEPC
Admin

January 10, 1951

MEMORANDUM FROM MR. WALTER WHITE
TO MESSRS. Lester Granger
Benjamin Mays
A. Philip Randolph
Channing H. Tobias

I am enclosing herewith copy of the proposed executive order for issuance by the President establishing an FEPC.

Will you for the present treat this as confidential.

Ever sincerely,

Walter White.

Enc:

February 7th, 1951

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

As we have previously indicated, we believe that it is urgent that a Fair Employment Practices Commission be appointed to assure the maximum utilization of our manpower resources without discrimination because of race, religion, color, national origin, or ancestry.

The extent to which this objective will be realized will be determined no less by the personnel of the proposed Commission than by the terms of the Order by which it is created.

Accordingly, we have taken the liberty of assembling a list of persons whom we believe eminently qualified to carry out this most important task. This list, comprising recognized leaders in business labor and other fields of public service, is based upon recommendations submitted by the National Council of Churches of Christ in America, the Catholic Interracial Councils, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the Jewish organizations affiliated with the National Community Relations Advisory Council.

We are confident that a Commission drawn from this list will make a significant contribution toward a solution of our critical manpower needs and to the realization of the fundamental American principle of equality of opportunity.

Respectfully yours,

A. Philip Randolph

Walter White

COMMISSION CHAIRMAN

Chester Bowles, former Governor of Connecticut
Robert Carr, former Executive Secretary, President's Committee on
Civil Rights
William H. Davis, former Chairman War Labor Board
R. E. Gilmore, President, Sperry Gyroscope Company
Earl Harrison, former Dean, University of Pennsylvania Law School.
Dwight Palmer, President, General Cable Corporation
Robert Patterson, former Secretary of War.

While the above individuals are suggested for consideration as Chairman of the proposed Commission, each would, of course, make an excellent Commission member.

COMMISSION MEMBERS

Henry Berlin, President Converse Rubber Company, Malden, Mass.
Dowdal H. Davis, President, National Negro Publisher's Association-
Kansas City, Missouri

William Green, President, American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.
Oliver Hill, attorney, former member City,Council, Richmond, Va.
Mrs. Mildred McAffee Horton, former President Wellesley College,
former Director of WAVES, New York City

Irving Kane, President Hospital Specialties Inc., member Cleveland
FEP Commission, Cleveland,Ohio

Philip Klutznick, President, American Community Builders, former
Commissioner Public Housing Authority, Chicago, Ill.

Fred Lazarus, President Federated Department Stores --Cincinnati, Ohio
Dr. Benjamin E. Mayo, President, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia
Joseph J. Morrow, Personnel Manager, Pitney-Bowes Company, Stamford, Conn.
Philip Murray, President, Congress of Industrial Organizations, Washington
D. C.

Julian J. Reiss, clothing manufacturer, former member N. Y. State
Commission Against Discrimination, Lake Placid, NY
Harold Russell, National Commander, AMVETS
Bishop William Scarlett, St. Louis, Mo.
Miss Dorothy Shaver, President, Lord & Taylor, New York City
Bishop Henry Knox Sherrill, President National Council of Churches, New York
Dr. Edward J. Sparling, President Roosevelt College, Chicago, Ill.
Charles Vatteratt, real estate business, former President Catholic
Interracial Council, St. Louis, Mo.

COPY

NATIONAL COUNCIL for a PERMANENT FEPC

February 9, 1951

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

As we have previously indicated, we believe that it is urgent that a Fair Employment Practices Commission be appointed to assure the maximum utilization of our manpower resources without discrimination because of race, religion, color, national origin, or ancestry.

The extent to which this objective will be realized will be determined no less by the personnel of the proposed Commission than by the terms of the Order by which it is created.

Accordingly, we have taken the liberty of assembling a list of persons whom we believe eminently qualified to carry out this most important task. This list, comprising recognized leaders in business, labor and other fields of public service, is based upon recommendations submitted by the National Council of Churches of Christ in America, the Catholic Interracial Councils, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the Jewish organizations affiliated with the National Community Relations Advisory Council.

We are confident that a Commission drawn from this list will make a significant contribution toward a solution of our critical manpower needs and to the realization of the fundamental American principle of equality of opportunity.

Respectfully yours,

A. Philip Randolph Walter White

COPY

NATIONAL COUNCIL for a PERMANENT FEPC

COMMISSION CHAIRMAN

Chester Bowles, former Governor of Connecticut
Robert Carr, former Executive Secretary, President's Committee on Civil Rights
William H. Davis, former Chairman War Labor Board
R. E. Gilmore, President, Sperry Gyroscope Company
Earl Harrison, former Dean, University of Pennsylvania Law School
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Dowdal H. Davis, President, National Negro Publisher's Association - Kansas City, Missouri
William Green, President, American Federation of Labor, Washington,D.C.
Oliver Hill, attorney, former member City,Council, Richmond, Va.
Mrs. Mildred McAffee Horton, former President Wellesley College, former Director of WAVES, New York City
Irving Kane, President Hospital Specialties Inc., member Cleveland FEP Commission, Cleveland, Ohio

Philip Klutznick, President, American Community Builders, former Commissioner Public Housing Authority, Chicago,Ill.

Fred Lazarus, President Federated Department Stores- Cincinnati,Ohio
Dr. Benjamin E. Mayo, President, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia
Joseph J. Morrow, Personnel Manager, Pitney-Bowes Company,Stamford,Conn
Philip Murray, President, Congress of Industrial Organizations, Washington, D.C.
Julian J. Reiss, clothing manufacturer, former member N.Y.State Commission Against Discrimination, Lake Placid, NY
Harold Russell, National Commander, AMVETS
Bishop William Scarlett, St.Louis, Mo.
Miss Dorothy Shaver, President, Lord & Taylor, New York City
Bishop Henry Knox Sherrill, President National Council of Churches, New York
Dr. Edward J. Sparling, President Roosevelt College, Chicago, Ill.
Charles Vatteratt, real estate business, former President Catholic Interracial Council, St.Louis, Mo.

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DOMESTIC SERVICE
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FULL RATE TELEGRAM		SERIAL	
DAY LETTER		NIGHT LETTER	

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE
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FULL RATE		DEFERRED	
CODE		NIGHT LETTER	

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			JM AA JC CL	

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

MAL SS AV

Circulate ______ Return to ______ File

C O P Y

HON. HARRY S. TRUMAN
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
KEY WEST, FLORIDA

WILL YOU LET US KNOW WHEN EXECUTIVE ORDER FOR FEPC WILL BE SIGNED BY YOU
THERE IS INCREASING APPREHENSION THROUGHOUT COUNTRY OVER DELAY AND WE ARE
BEING DELUGED WITH INQUIRIES BECAUSE DESPITE CRITICAL LABOR SHORTAGE IN CER-
TAIN AREAS, A NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS AND SOME LABOR UNIONS ARE REFUSING PERMIT
EMPLOYMENT OR UPGRADING OF MINORITIES, PARTICULARLY NEGROES. BECAUSE ENTIRE
EMPLOYMENT PATTERN IS BEING FIXED NOW, THERE IS JUSTIFIED FEAR THAT IRREPARABLE
DAMAGE WILL BE DONE UNLESS EXECUTIVE ORDER IS SIGNED TO CORRECT SITUA
INITIATE A MORE DEMOCRATIC PATTERN OF EMPLOYMENT. PLEASE ADVISE.

WALTERWHITE, SECY., NAACP 20 W. 40 St., N

ww/mdj

Natl. Council for a Permanent FEPC

December 5, 1951

President Harry S. Truman
Key West, Florida

Dear Mr. President:

In view of your creation by Executive Order of a Committee on Government Contract Compliance, we take the liberty of calling to your attention the letter which we wrote you under date of February 9, 1951, advancing the names of persons we believed to be qualified to serve as members of a Fair Employment Practices Commission, the appointment of which we then urged upon you.

We believe now, as we believed then, that the realization of the objectives for which any federal agency entrusted with the administration of federal non-discrimination regulations is created will be determined no less by the personnel appointed to such a body than by the terms of the Order creating it.

Accordingly, we commend for your consideration again the list of persons we advanced in our previous letter. This list, comprising recognized leaders in business, labor and other fields of public service, is based upon recommendations submitted by the National Council of Churches of Christ in America, the Catholic Interracial Councils, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the Jewish organizations affiliated with the National Community Relations Advisory Council.

We are earnestly hopeful that the Committee on Government Contract Compliance which you will appoint will be composed of members of such prestige, and with such dedication to principles of equality in employment, that they will make full use of the authority granted them in your Order and move swiftly toward the realization of the purpose which you intended, namely, the equalization of job opportunities in accordance with fundamental American principles.

Respectfully yours,

A. Philip Randolph

Walter White

ASA PHILIP RANDOLPH

SUBJECT FILE FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE COMMITTEE

CORRESPONDENCE

A-W

1952-59
+
undated

NCFEPC admin

1952 LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE ON CIVIL RIGHTS

Washington, D. C., February 17-18, 1952

20 WEST 40th STREET NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

Walter White, Chairman
Arnold Aronson, Secretary
Rev. Thomas S. Harten } Co-Chairmen,
Roy Wilkins } Finance Committee

LOngacre 3-6890

April 16, 1952

MEMORANDUM TO: Cooperating Organizations

FROM: Arnold Aronson and Roy Wilkins

As you may know, a subcommittee of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, under the chairmanship of Senator Hubert Humphrey, has initiated hearings on the pending FEPC bills, S. 551 and S. 1732. The hearings were called on extremely short notice and are scheduled to close on April 21. As a result, many organizations which testified in previous years may not now have an opportunity to do so.

The present hearings are not likely to result in legislative action in this session of the Congress. Nevertheless, opponents of civil rights may seek to interpret the perfunctory character of the hearings as evidence of diminished interest in and support for such legislation. This must not be allowed to happen. On the contrary, the demand for FEPC must be so articulate, so widespread, and so insistent as to convince the members of Congress and the party leaders that they cannot pussyfoot on the civil rights issue in the forthcoming elections.

Accordingly, if you have not yet arranged to testify, write or wire Senator Humphrey immediately (Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.), asking that the hearings be extended so as to afford you and other organizations an opportunity to be heard. If you cannot appear personally, submit a written statement for incorporation into the record. (Get as many other organizations as possible to do likewise.)

Whether you present direct or written testimony, it is most important that you emphasize the need for a majority cloture rule as a prerequisite to the enactment of any civil rights legislation. This is the Number 1 objective on which we are all agreed. The members of the Senate and the American public must be made aware that further hearings, further committee reports, and further commitments to FEPC, or other civil rights bills, are of no consequence unless accompanied by an unequivocal pledge to make revision of Rule 22 the first order of business in the new Congress.

Over—too

SPONSORING ORGANIZATIONS

(Partial List)

Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity
American Civil Liberties Union
American Council on Human Rights
American Federation of Labor
American Jewish Committee
American Jewish Congress
American Veterans Committee
Americans for Democratic Action
AME Zion Church
Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, AFL
Catholic Interracial Council
Catholic Labor Alliance
Congress of Industrial Organizations
Colored Methodist Episcopal Church
Improved Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks of the World
Japanese-American Citizens League
Jewish Labor Committee
National Alliance of Postal Employees
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
National Association of Colored Women
National Baptist Convention, USA
National Bar Association
National Community Relations Advisory Council
National Council for Permanent FEPC
National Council of Jewish Women
National Council of Negro Women
National Supreme Council Scottish Rite Masons
National Negro Business League, Inc.
Negro Newspaper Publishers Association
Prince Hall Masons
Transport Workers Union of America, CIO
United Automobile Workers—CIO Fair Practices Department
Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice
United Steelworkers of America, CIO

FEPC

1952

[redacted]

officers:

Chairman:
Walter White

Secretary:
Arnold Aronson

executive committee:

Roy Wilkins, *Chairman*
Francis Biddle
Jacob Blaustein
James B. Carey
Ashby Carter
Dr. Dorothy Ferebee
Rabbi Israel Goldstein
William Green
Adolph Held
George Hunton
Patrick Murphy Malin
Philip Murray
A. Philip Randolph
Rev. Sandy F. Ray
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson Reynolds
James E. Scott
Judge Meier Steinbrink

December 4, 1952

To all Cooperating Organizations

On January 3, exactly one month from today, the new 83rd Congress will convene. On that day, a motion will be offered for the adoption of Senate rules, including a new rule 22 designed to establish majority rule in the Senate of the United States. The fate of that motion will determine in large measure whether or not any civil rights legislation will be enacted during the next two years.

The next 30 days are crucial. If the veto power of the filibusterers is to be broken and majority rule restored to the U.S.Senate, it is essential that every member of the Senate, and the public generally, be impressed with the importance of this issue and the widespread concern in its early solution.

To this end, the following action shall be taken immediately.

1. Request your branches, locals, chapters, lodges, etc., either independently or in conjunction with local affiliates of other organizations cooperating in the Leadership Conference, to contact their Senators at once. Most Senators will be at home for the next few weeks. Wherever possible, personal visits should be made to them. In addition, every Senator should be urged by letter, postcard, wire and telephone to support the January 3rd motion for a new Rule 22.

2. Urge your local affiliates to adopt and submit to the press statements and resolutions in support of majority rule and the procedures to be followed on January 3. Efforts should be made to secure editorial support in local papers.

3. The enclosed reprint from The New York Times sets forth clearly and objectively both the need for a majority cloture rule and the procedures through which this essential reform can be achieved on January 3. Efforts should be made to distribute these reprints as widely as possible. Copies are available at $12.50 per thousand.

4. Please advise us promptly of all statements received from members of the Senate. Such information is indispensable to effective planning and strategy.

Sincerely yours,

Arnold Aronson

Arnold Aronson
Secretary

AA:RF
Enc.

JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY, WYO., CHAIRMAN
JOHN SPARKMAN, ALA.
PAUL H. DOUGLAS, ILL.
WILLIAM BENTON, CONN.
ROBERT A. TAFT, OHIO
RALPH E. FLANDERS, VT.
ARTHUR V. WATKINS, UTAH

GROVER W. ENSLEY, STAFF DIRECTOR

Congress of the United States
JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE ECONOMIC REPORT
(CREATED PURSUANT TO SEC. 5(A) OF PUBLIC LAW 304, 79TH CONGRESS)

EDWARD J. HART, N. J., VICE CHAIRMAN
WRIGHT PATMAN, TEX.
RICHARD BOLLING, MO.
CLINTON D. MCKINNON, CALIF.
JESSE P. WOLCOTT, MICH.
CHRISTIAN A. HERTER, MASS.
J. CALEB BOGGS, DEL.

JOHN W. LEHMAN, CLERK

January 10, 1952

Mr. A. Philip Randolph, Cochairman
National Council for a Permanent FEPC
217 West 125th Street
New York 27, New York

Dear Mr. Randolph:

In case you haven't already received a copy of the hearings on the Senate Cloture Rule, and knowing of your interest in that proceeding, I am attaching the published version which includes my closing statement on page 268.

I would appreciate any comments you might have on any of the attached.

Very sincerely yours,

William Benton

William Benton
U. S. Senate

mrm
Encls.

Perm FEPC
Admin
folder

January 17, 1952

Mr. William Benton
U. S. Senate
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Benton:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of January 10th with copy of hearings on Senate Cloture Rule, 22 and your statement on this Rule. I want to thank you for this opportunity to offer you my sincere congratulations upon the brilliant, courageous, sound and constructive statement you have made on this infamous Rule 22. You are quite correct in saying that "this Rule is today responsible for this country's greatest single handicap with our relations with the various races of the world." In fact, America is permitting a handful of race mad dixiecrats to foul its international relations of goodwill throughout the world.

When I am in Washington again, I hope to give you a ring so that I may come in and chat with you about this rule since I am Co-Chairman for the National Council for a Permanent FEPC which has waged the fight to secure the enactment of FEPC legislation and found this road blocked by filibuster made possible by Rule 22.

Cordially yours,

APR:hm

A. Philip Randolph
International President

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

January 8, 1952

Mr. A. Philip Randolph, International President
The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
217 West 125th Street
New York 27, New York

Dear Mr. Randolph:

I appreciate your reactions regarding the request that you write President Harry S. Truman in order to recommend me for membership on the Fair Employment Practice Committee to supervise government contracts. I regret that the persons who were pushing me for membership on the Committee did not think of doing it earlier so that you could have had an opportunity to submit my name at the time that you and Walter White sent in nominations to President Truman Perhaps in the future something else related to fair employment practices will develop and then it might be considered expedient to submit my name for consideration.

I shall keep you posted about the progress that I make in working out plans to have my FEPC study published. If plans which I am currently working on materalize I will spend at least two months in New York City during the summer in order to work on the socio-economic study that I am making of your activities.

With every kind wish, I am

Yours sincerely,

B. R. Brazeal

B. R. Brazeal
Dean

BRB:G

Mr FEPC
Admin & Policy

January 21, 1942

Dr. B. R. Brazeal, Dean
Morehouse College
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. Brazeal

Just a word to say that you may be assured that if any openings occur in the President's wartime FEPC set up which may appeal to you, I will be glad to do everything possible to help you get it. I know that the FEPC is one of the socio- economic movements in which you have deep interest and I am glad you have so that you can be its historian since I think it is of great fundamental importance not only to the Negro but the country as a whole.

With the seasons greetings, I am

Fraternally yours,

APR:ha

A. Philip Randolph
International President

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Executive Council
President, William Green
Secretary-Treasurer, George Meany
A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C.

First Vice President, William L. Hutcheson,
Carpenters' Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
Second Vice President, Matthew Woll,
[illegible] East 70th Street, New York, N. Y.
Third Vice President, Geo. M. Harrison,
Railway Clerks' Bldg., Cincinnati, O.
Fourth Vice President, Daniel J. Tobin,
222 East Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.
Fifth Vice President, Harry C. Bates,
815 Fifteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Sixth Vice President, W. C. Birthright,
Delaware at Twelfth Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Seventh Vice President, W. C. Doherty,
1525 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Eighth Vice President, David Dubinsky,
1710 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Ninth Vice President, Charles J. MacGowan,
504 Brotherhood Bldg., Kansas City, Kans.
Tenth Vice President, Herman Winter,
6000 James Reed Road, Kansas City, Missouri
Eleventh Vice President, D. W. Tracy
1200 Fifteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Twelfth Vice President, William L. McFetridge
818 W. Randolph Street, Chicago 6, Ill.

Thirteenth Vice President, James C. Petrillo,
570 Lexington Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE NATIONAL 3870-1-2-3-4
CABLE ADDRESS AFEL.

Washington 1, D. C.

January 3, 1952

Mr. A. Philip Randolph, President
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
217 West 125th Street
New York 27, New York

Dear Sir and Brother:

I enclose copy of a letter which is self-explanatory. I am sending this to you for your information.

Fraternally yours,

W Green
President,
American Federation of Labor

jl
encl.

re FEPC
admin & Policy

January 8, 1952

Mr. William Green, President
American Federation of Labor
A. F. of L. Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Permit me to thank you for your letter of December 28th in which you informed me of your request upon the President to appoint Theodore E. Brown, Director of Research and Education of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters to serve as a member of the Committee which will be created to cooperate with the administration of FEPC outlined in President Truman's Executive Order. I want to express our appreciation for this interest and action on your part in this matter.

I believe that if Brother Brown is appointed on this committee by the President he should act in the capacity formerly occupied by Brother Boris Shishkin on President Roosevelt's Committee as the AFL representative of all labor in general as well as the Negro in particular. I feel his appointment will be a tremendous help in improving race relations throughout the country and do much to give strength and force to the principle of FEPC.

Fraternally yours,

APR:hs
cc: Int'l Executive Board

A. Philip Randolph
International President

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Executive Council
President, William Green
Secretary-Treasurer, George Meany
A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C.

First Vice President, William L. Hutcheson,
Carpenters' Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
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604 Brotherhood Bldg., Kansas City, Kans.
Tenth Vice President, Herman Winter,
6900 James Reed Road, Kansas City, Missouri
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Twelfth Vice President, William L. McFetridge
818 W. Randolph Street, Chicago 6, Ill.

Thirteenth Vice President, James C. Petrillo,
570 Lexington Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE NATIONAL 3870-1-2-3-4
CABLE ADDRESS AFEL.

Washington 1, D. C.

December 26, 1951.

Mr. A. Philip Randolph, President,
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters,
217 West 125th Street,
New York 27, New York.

Dear Sir and Brother:

For your information I enclose a copy of a letter which I sent to President Truman recommending the appointment of Theodore E. Brown, Director of Research and Education of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, to serve as a member of the committee which will be created to cooperate in the administration of the FEPC plan outlined in the statement made by President Truman a short time ago.

I hope and trust the recommendation I made will be complied with and that Brother Brown will be appointed to the committee referred to.

Fraternally yours,

Wm Green

President,
American Federation of Labor.

Y.Enclosure.

P. S. Please accept this letter as a reply to yours of December 21st which is just received.

W.G.

Re FEPC
Letters [illegible]

January 16, 1952

Mr. William Green, President
American Federation of Labor
A. F. of L. Building
Washington, D. C.

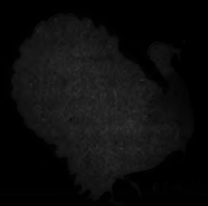
Dear Sir and Brother:

Permit me to thank you for your letter of January 3rd with enclosure concerning recommendation of Theodore E. Brown for the Committee on Government Contract Compliance.

Fraternally yours,

APR:ha

A. Philip Randolph
International President



WESTERN
UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS
DL=Day Letter
NL=Night Letter
LT=Int'l Letter Telegram
VLT=Int'l Victory Ltr.

(53)

...is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

CH066 PD=NEW YORK NY 21 1039A=

1952 NOV 21 AM 10 54

=A PHILLIP RANDOLPH, CARE WEBSTER=
3947 SOUTH DREXEL BLVD=

THIS MESSAGE OF GREATEST IMPORTANCE STOP CITY COUNCIL IN PITTSBURGH IS DEBATING FEPC ORDINANCE STOP AFL HOLDING CIVIL RIGHTS CONFERENCE SATURDAY NOVEMBER 22ND YOU ARE URGED MOST STRONGLY TO ADDRESS LUNCHEON AT SHERIDAN HOTEL AT 100PM STOP PLEASE CALL ME COLLECT AT LEHIGH 5-3700 NEW YORK CITY=

GEORGE SILVER JEWISH LABOR COMMITTEE=

FEPC 22 100PM 5-3700=

THE COMP... WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Fred L. Teer
Editor & Publisher
Fredricka Nash
General Manager

East Saint Louis
Challenger
Weekly Newspaper

1624 Tudor Avenue — E. St. Louis, Ill.
BRidge 1-0409

Dec. 9, 1957

Dear Mr. Randolph,

I'm still crusading and trying to serve the race. Now that I'm back home, for keeps this time, I hope to put into action some of my desires.

The enclosed copy is the second edition. This is a fascinating endeavor. It meshes in beautifully with my insurance company. Since I'm an active executive, it just ~~had~~ adds a little more leg work. But enjoy every moment of it. Haven't developed the company where I can just be a desk executive. But it is growing by leaps and bounds. Both are exceeding expectations already.

If there is anything of interest, we would appreciate your sharing it with us, newswise.

DEC 13 REC'D

Have often thought of the good old days of the March + F.E.P.C. I'm drawing on that storehouse of experience now.

I have read of Brownie's achievements and the fine things you are doing. Have wished to be a part of them. But home situation did not lend itself to those activities. I really got in a rut. Picking up the pieces and making new adjustments has been a very hard task. But with prayer as a sustaining force, I've managed to survive.

I haven't seen Mr. Webster in years either. —
Sallie went west and I lost that contact too. But I hope, with time, to re-establish my contacts.

If you are in the area, I would be very glad to see you and talk with you.

We lost our father last October and it has really been quite a responsibility to carry the funeral home and the insurance company for my sister, mother and me. It's truly a man's world but women are slowly coming into their own.

I would appreciate any comments on the paper. It's in the formative stage, so any comments will be helpful, I'm sure.

I'm living at the old address - 111 N 13th - and I can be reached by mail there.

Sincerely yours,
Fredericka

DEC 13 REC'D

December 17, 1957

Mrs. Fredricka Nash
111 North 13th Street
E. St. Louis, Illinois

Dear Fredricka:

Thank you for your letter of December 9, 1957 with copy of your paper entitled THE CHALLENGER. You may be assured that I will read it.

I am very glad to hear from you. In fact, it has been my intention upon my visits to Illinois to get in touch with you but I have always been in a big hurry and could not do so.

Well do I remember the good old March on Washington days and the fight for an FEPC. The work of the movement bore fruit although we do not yet have Fair Employment Practice Legislation. As a result of the movement, 11 states have Fair Employment Practice Legislation.

Next time that I am out your way, I will give you a ring and hope to see you so that we can have a chat.

With cordial good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR/b

February 5, 1959

Hon. Elmer A. Carter
State Commission Against Discrimination
270 Broadway
New York 7, New York

Dear Elmer:

Our international vice president on the Pacific Coast, C. L. Dellums, is active in the movement to secure a Fair Employment Practices Commission for California.

He writes me that the outlook is quite favorable for the enactment of a law to this effect.

In view of your long experience in actually working with such a commission, he suggested that I get in touch with you and inquire as to what vital provisions ought to go into the law; provisions which you would be interested in putting into the law if you were writing a new one. If you will jot down a few ideas and send them to me, I will be glad to pass them on to him.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph

STATE OF NEW YORK
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
STATE COMMISSION AGAINST DISCRIMINATION
270 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 7, N.Y.

ELMER A. CARTER
COMMISSIONER

February 20, 1959

FEB 25 REC'D

Dear Phil:

Please pardon this tardy acknowledgment of your letter of February 5th.

I have asked Mr. Henry Spitz, General Counsel of the Commission to send you the information which you request in behalf of Mr. C. L. Dellums, the Brotherhood's International Vice President on the Pacific Coast.

Sincerely,

EAC/y

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
217 West 125th Street   Room 301
New York 27, New York

February 26, 1959

Honorable Elmer A. Carter
State Commission Against Discrimination
270 Broadway
New York 7, New York

Dear Elmer:

Thank you for your letter of February 20, 1959 informing me that you have asked Mr. Henry Spitz, General Counsel of the Commission to send me the information I requested in behalf of C. L. Dellums, the Brotherhood's International Vice President on the Pacific Coast.

Sincerely,

A. Philip Randolph

APR/b

Original letter to C L Dellums

STATE COMMISSION AGAINST DISCRIMINATION

270 Broadway, New York 7, NY

March 3, 1959

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
International President
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
217 West 125 Street
New York 27, New York

Re: Fair Employment Practices Commission
for California

COPY

Dear Mr. Randolph:

Chairman Carter has asked me to reply to your letter of February 5, 1959.

You have asked us to suggest provisions which should go into the FEPC law for California which Mr. Dellums and others will attempt to have enacted. As you know, many of the states which have adopted laws against discrimination subsequent to the passage of New York's have used it as a model.

Model FEPC laws have also been drafted and circulated by some private civil rights organizations. I believe that such a model statute has been drafted by the American Jewish Congress, among others. These proposed statutes make specific provision for powers which are not expressly granted to the New York Commission. However, a bill which is specific in its grant of powers may sometimes meet with legislative resistance by reason of its very specificity. Furthermore, a broadly worded statute may, through administrative construction and judicial interpretation be given wide application in specific instances.

For instance, one of the model statutes gives the Commission power to compel employers, employment agencies and labor organizations to post Commission notices on their premises. For several years an amendment to the New York law has sought to accomplish that end. This amendment never passed. However, under the section of our law which authorizes the Commission to "adopt, promulgate, amend and rescind suitable rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of this Article" the Commission adopted its Regulation No. 1, which directs every employer, employment agency and labor organization subject to the Law to post notices furnished by the Commission. This mandate was challenged in the courts, which upheld the power of the Commission to adopt it. In this way the Commission's purpose was achieved without a specific amendment to the Law.

I enclose a copy of the New York Statute and a "Report Prepared for the Conference of Civil Rights States", which I hope will be of interest and assistance to Mr. Dellums.

If I can be of further help, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Henry Spitz
General Counsel

cc: Elmer A. Carter

C.C.

March 10, 1959

Mr. C. L. Dellums
International Vice President
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
1716 Seventh Street
Oakland 20, California

Dear C. L.

The enclosed material was sent to me by Henry Spitz, General Counsel of the State Commission Against Discrimination, at the suggestion of Commissioner Elmer Carter. I am also enclosing his letter which may be helpful.

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

R/BW
Encs.

March 10, 1959

Mr. Henry Spitz, General Counsel
State Commission Against Discrimination
270 Broadway
New York 7, New York

Dear Mr. Spitz:

Thank you for your letter of March 3 with suggestions in connection with the drafting of a Fair Employment Practices law for California.

I note your observations about framing the law so as to meet with the least resistance. I think this point is well taken.

I am sending the material and a copy of your letter to Mr. Dellums in California who is one of the pioneers in the fight for a F.E.P.C. in that state.

With cordial good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

cc: CLDellums

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

RR

WESTERN UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

1 20P.

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

BB58 18 4 EXTRA. DUPLICATE OF TELEPHONED TELEGRAM=

A PHILIP RANDOLPH= WUX NEWYORK NY JAN 29 1221P
CARE OF ALFRED OWENS 1028 ARCHER ST=

RR CHURCH HAS ARRANGED MEETING WITH ROBERT TAFT FOR FEBRUARY 4TH AT TEN OCLOCK=

HAZEL ALVES.

RR 4 ALVES.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Ack-for
NY Co

CND3

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

QTH 1 STRAIGHT APRIL 19=

MR. A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
C/O MR. M. H HENRY
7311 UPLAND STREET PITTSBURGH PENNSYLVANIA=

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL WOULD LIKE TO KNOW IF YOU WOULD BE WILLING TO APPEAR ON JINX FAULKENBERG RADIO SHOW AS PLUG FOR FEPC DANCE MAY 9TH. YOUR INTERVIEW WILL BE RECORDED AND DAY OR SO LATER BROADCASTED. CAN ARRANGE FOR RECORDING YOUR CONVENIENCE EITHER MAY 1,2 OR 3. COULD YOU LET ME KNOW BY MONDAY

HAZEL ALVES.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Ack Feb 26

WESTERN
UNION

QTN 3 STRAIGHT FEBRUARY 25=
MR. FRANK BOYD 443 MACKUBIN STREET ST. PAUL MINNESOTA=

THRILLED OVER PLANS AND PROGRESS OF THE TWIN CITIES COMMITTEE FOR A PERMANENT FEPC. ADVISE THAT THE COMMITTEE WIRE MRS. ANN ARNOLD HEDGEMAN AT 930 F STREET N. W. WASHINGTON D. C. TIME OF ARRIVAL IN WASHINGTON. COMMITTEE SHOULD MEET IN THE OFFICE OF THE COUNCIL WITH MRS. HEDGEMAN BEFORE GOING INTO YOUR CONFERENCES. THE COUNCIL IS PROUD OF THE SPIRIT OF THE TWIN CITIES COMMITTEE.

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH.

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

1201

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS
DL=Day Letter
NL=Night Letter
LC=Deferred Cable
NLT=Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

QTM 2 STRAIGHT JULY 26=
MR= A= PHILIP RANDOLPH
C/O MR= BENNIE SMITH BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS
1308 BROADWAY DETROIT MICHIGAN=

MR= MINKOFF, HUNTON AND CHALMERS HAVE ARRANGED FEPC MEETING OF NATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD FOR FRIDAY AUGUST 2ND IMPERATIVE YOU ATTEND = HE HAS SENT OUT NOTICES TO THAT EFFECT=

ROSELYN BRANDON=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

FEPC

2ND

Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED			
DOMESTIC		CABLE	
TELEGRAM		ORDINARY	
DAY LETTER		URGENT RATE	
SERIAL		DEFERRED	
[illegible]		NIGHT LETTER	
[illegible]		[illegible]	

[illegible]

COPY OF
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NW 248 31 GOVT. NR WASHINGTON D C 24 400P
A PHILIP RANDOLPH
BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS
208 W. Jefferson- Davis Street
Montgomery, Alabama

AM WIRING JUDGE HASTIE, WALTER WHITE, LESTER GRANGER IN HOPES YOU MAY MEET WITH FEPC OFFICERS HERE NEXT SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 31, TWO OCLOCK FOR GENERAL DISCUSSION. PLEASE LET ME KNOW SIGNED FRANCIS J HAAS CHAIRMAN

Roselyn Brandon

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS
DL=Day Letter
NT=Overnight Telegram
LC=Deferred Cable
NLT=Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

CT17,5CC 78 42 NL

CHICAGO ILL APR 6 1945

A PHILIP RANDOLPH MV

THERESA HOTEL BLDG 2084 SEVENTH AVE NYK (27)

WAS OUT OF TOWN WHEN YOUR LETTER CAME BUT IF NOT TOO LATE PLEASE KNOW THAT I WILL BE EXTREMELY DELIGHTED TO JOIN WITH THE SIGNERS OF THE TELEGRAM YOU ENCLOSED IN MY LETTER I DEEPLY ADMIRE THE WORK YOU ARE DOING

WILLA BROWN

610P

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

STANDARD TIME INDICATED

RECEIVED AT 455p

(31)

TELEPHONE YOUR TELEGRAMS
TO POSTAL TELEGRAPH

Form 16

Postal Telegraph

[ND]

THIS IS A FULL RATE TELEGRAM, CABLEGRAM OR RADIOGRAM UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED BY SYMBOL IN THE PREAMBLE OR IN THE ADDRESS OF THE MESSAGE. SYMBOLS DESIGNATING SERVICE SELECTED ARE OUTLINED IN THE COMPANY'S TARIFFS ON HAND AT EACH OFFICE AND ON FILE WITH REGULATORY AUTHORITIES.

LB84 C.WA350 AU49 W 9 (FIVE)=AU WASHINGTON DC 14 130P=

A PHILIP RANDOLPH=

JAN 14 PM 4 19

TIS ANS ~~NL 13TH TD (CHICAGO ILLS)~~=

4231 So Michigan Ave

TD

FEPC MEMBERS DID NOT AGREE TO POSTPONE RAILROAD HEARING=

JOHN BROPHY.

FEPC.

AT att 1346 TO 7W

BY Rm 1 AT 512p TO BE mail

CALLS

DUPLICATE OF TELEGRAM TELEPHONED

Black worker

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. A. Philip Randolph

FROM: Theodore E. Brown

For the past few weeks, the choral group has been organized and holding periodic trial weekly meetings. Interest and enthusiasm has been very encouraging. We have already gone into permanent organization and currently I am surveying the field for a director with adequate technical musical knowledge.

Although men seem to form the majority of those attending the meetings, it is encouraging to note the number of women that attend. At the present time I am acting as chairman. I told the group that since this will be a permanent program of the Organization, that sometime later on it will have a chairman and a secretary selected from the group. I stated that I will function as the Executive Director. Enthusiasm is great and I feel certain that the group will be in a position to render its services in the activities of the Convention and long after the Convention is a matter of history.

I am trying to form a dramatic group and there is some interest around here for such a setup. Brother Bynum has expressed interest in working with me on such a group because of his interest in dramatic arts. If such a group starts off in the manner that the choral group has, we might also have another effective addition to our workers education program.

Currently I am surveying the possibility of instituting classes to carry out the more academic nature of our workers education program. I have tentatively arranged with the Extention Service of the New York School for Industrial Relations at Cornell University to supply us with qualified persons to serve as lecturers. I shall also be available as a lecturer or instructor, but I do not think it would be advisable at this time to commit people to appear without being certain that a representative group will be in attendance.

I have discussed with Sister Dillon the cooperation of the Ladies Auxiliary in all of the projects herein named for I feel that the members of the Auxiliary could contribute to the choral, dramatic and workshops under development.

There is also in New York a project charted under the Regents of the State which produces in artistic style representative plays at nominal fees. I am trying to arrange some theatre parties, because attendance at these plays is based on subscription prices as most Broadway plays are.

I spoke to Mrs. Hopson via telephone today Feb 8th. As I told you in a recent memorandum, she is holding pending further instructions, two checks of $1000 each, one from Mr. Nelson Rockefeller and the other from the Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union. In the last few days she received a one hundred dollar check from B'nai B'rith. In your name, I authorized her to deposit the Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union check of $1000 and the $100 check. This makes a total deposit of $1100. She paid the following bills:

$217.05	Salary of R.R.Church for services rendered last year, 1949.
324.75	Salary for the period of August 29,1949-September 30,1949 of Paul Kline.
9.70	Expenses of Paul Kline
243.10	Elise Hopson's salary for and through the month of January,1950.
13.54	Telephone Bill, January 16,1950
40.00	Rent, January, 1950
160.10	U.S. Government Treasury as one-third quarterly withholding tax for 1949.

I requested that she still hold the $1000 check from Mr. Rockefeller. My purpose in holding the check is to make certain that no big balance remain on the Council's books that could be used by the Mobilization group. Mrs. Hopson has expressed a fear, and I agree with her, that certain deficits in anticipated expenditures of the Mobilization Group's Steering Committee might be attempted to be paid from the Council's account.

As of this writing, I have not heard from you regarding Totten's name injected as a candidate for governor of the Virgin Islands. I would appreciate hearing from you at your earliest convenience.

The project for the Journal in cooperation with Weiss and Geller is placing a tremendous burden on me,and the need for constant stenographic help, is imminent. Although what stenographic help I have been able to have has been cooperative, nevertheless, delays and embarrassing situations have resulted from lack of adequate help. For example, I have been requested by Weiss and Geller to supply them with a list of the names and addresses of the companies through which we have collective bargaining agreements. At the same time, preliminary drafts of letters to be sent to President Truman, Governor Dewey, two senators from the State of New York and Mayor O'Dwyer and the Prime Minister of Canada have to be made. Further I have to write a long historical account of the Brotherhood, anecdotes of porters at work and one or two other projects which according to the advertising company will give substance to our Journal.

The work with reference to the Brotherhood's script is also becoming more difficult and exacting, inasmuch as Arthur Elder is now located in New York City. We are all pushing this project since we would like to complete it as soon as possible. Mr. Elder will be the Director of the ILGWU's rural school for trade union personnel.

I hope you can appreciate the fact that the nature of my work, most of which is much longer and more detailed than the average letter, is certainly not being helped, for under the present arrangement, one day spent of dictating seems to require the two following days for getting the work out. In other words, it seems that I really have one day of dictating.

I know you can appreciate the duties necessitated by working with Weiss and Geller on the script, the choral, dramatic and other duties which renders it/an impossible feat for me to do efficiently without additional stenographic help forthcoming. I have discussed this issue with Brother Totten who agrees that the situation is inadequate, but is at a loss to offer me an effective solution, and suggests that I raise the issue directly to you.

The artist is working on the script and as soon as I hear from Brother Dellums, Smith and McNeal, I feel that we will be able to proceed. As you perhaps know, I heard from Brother Bradley and through you, from Brother Webster. Totten and Patterson are here with me. As a matter of fact, the remarks of Brother Bradley are very helpful. At a conference last week with Mr. Elder and the artist, we were in complete agreement as to developing the script, which is in line with your thoughts.

Note: The section dealing with the FEPC Council and its finances was dictated before our telephone conversation on Thursday, February 9,1950.

MINUTES OF MEETING HELD IN WASHINGTON

TUESDAY JANUARY 31, 1950

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT FEPC Time 4:30 p. m.

930 F St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Those present: Roy Wilkins, Max Delson, Isaiah Minkoff, George Weaver, Theodore Brown, Mr. Hines (AF of L) Arnold Aronson, Vi M. Gunther and R. R. Church.

This meeting consisted of the Executive Committee of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC and the Steering Committee of the National Emergency Civil Rights Mobilization.

Mr. Wilkins' position was, that we should exploit the Emergency Mobilization momentum. A joint letterhead should be made up, the same offices should be used, that is, that of the National Council. That there should be a joint statement to the effect that the National Council in cooperation with the Emergency Mobilization was now going to carry on for FEPC. He then called on Mr. Minkoff.

Mr. Minkoff said that he had had a long talk with Mr. Randolph and that Mr. Randolph had expressed confidence in the Emergency Mobilization Steering Committee and felt that they would do the right thing. That he was in agreement that there should be statements issued in the name of the National Council and Emergency Mobilization. (two statements)

~~Mr. Randolph's~~ Mr. Brown's position was this;- that the idea to continue the Mobilization Conference was not his. Nevertheless since some who were close in putting on the Mobilization and at the same time were officers of the Council, for the present, at least felt that there was a need to continue the Mobilization Conference to capitalize on the results of the Conference. Mr. Randolph feels that any set-up must leave the Council maintaining its autonomy and also remaining as the definitive organization in the immediate and long-term fight for a federal FEPC law. Insofar as certain groups feel that the Mobilization Conference should continue, at least for the immediate present, Mr. Randolph and the Council is willing to maintain a cooperative effort as long as the Council has the autonomy. Mr. Randolph insisted on, and it was agreed, that the staff and office facilities of the Council would be maintained. It was further agreed that the stationery would be headed as the National Council for a Permanent FEPC in cooperation with the Mobilization Conference, with the officers of the Council on the left-hand side of the page and the officers of the Conference on the right-hand side. (The bottom of such stationery would carry the slogan "dedicated to the enactment of FEPC legislation"-- suggestion made by Mr. Hines of AF of L). All monies reported by either group would go to the Council and be maintained in the Council's bank account. The Mobilization conference as such would not maintain a bank account.

Mr. Weaver thought that things should stay as they were, - namely that the group that was present had accomplished much more on the Hill than any other group and that he did not see any need for a change in anything. Keep the Council and the Emergency Mobilization as two separate outfits.

2/8/50

These checks have gone to Mr. Schieffelin for signature–

Check #	1830	Rent for January 1950	$ 40.00
	1831	A & A Public Stenography	87.74
	1832	R. R. Church reimbursement for expenses for 1949 (leaving a balance of ($ 217.05)	420.17
	1833	E. Hopson salary Nov. & Dec.	440.85
	1834	Western Union	11.24
	1835	Hamilton Bank (Petty Cash)	50.00
	1836	E. Hopson salary Jan.	243.10
	1837	C& P Telephone Co.	13.54
	1838	R. R. Church bal. due ($217.05)	217.05
	1839	Paul L. Klein bal. due for salary in 1949 plus expense account	334.45
	1840	Rent Atlantic Bldg. February	40.00
		Total amount of checks	$ 1898.14

Balance in bank	$	1.31
Dubinsky's check		1000.00
Ernst's "		1000.00
Fellerman		100.00
Anti-Defamation		100.00
	$	2201.31
		1898.14
Balance in bank	$	303.17

Chief: Feb. 9th 1950

Here is itemized the expenses which I authorized in your name to Mrs. Hopson and spoke to you over the telephone today.

Brownie

Mr. Aronson said that he thought that we should take advantage of the Emergency Mobilization momentum which no other group had ever achieved. That these people who had come to Washington to talk for Civil Rights should not be forgotten and therefore he was in favor of the continuation of the Mobilization Conference.

Mr. Weaver said that he had discussed it with other groups and they too felt that the Council should continue to operate as it had and that the Emergency Mobilization should continue as an independent group. Citing that it was quite difficult to raise money for the National Council.

Mr. Minkoff was against the two groups working separately he felt that they should cooperate. (Merger being a sharp word). The Mobilization should dissolve and put all its forces in the National Council for a Permanent FEPC for as long as it took to get a federal law.

Mr. Dolson felt that the unity that had been established would be dissipated if the Emergency Mobilization Conference were to die in the minds of the public.

Mr. Minkoff then said that as he saw it there was two things to do;

1. There should be a release issued by the National Council asking for cooperation from the Emergency Mobilization and the other from the Emergency Mobilization giving and offering its services to the National Council

2. That the stationery should show the following:- National Council for a Permanent FEPC in cooperation with Emergency Mobilization and the officers names of both groups should be listed thereon.

Mr. Hines said that he felt that some sort of a slogan should be added. He thought that under the double title should go-- "dedicated to the enactment of FEPC LEGISLATION"

Mr. Aronson felt that Vi Gunther should be asked to be one of the Board of Directors because she had done a good job working with them on the Hill for the Emergency Mobilization.

It was agreed that the determination of strategy used on the Hill should be in the hands of this Committee;- Hines, Aronson, Weaver, Minkoff, Wilkins, Gunther, Dolson, Church and Brown.

Mr. Wilkins and Mr. Aronson should follow up on the questions of the letterheads and the releases. Any monies that would come to the Emergency Mobilization should be diverted to the National Council, that the delegates to the Conference should be written to requesting contributions for the work of the National Council. Mr. Weaver spoke again of the inability of the Council to raise money, but Mr. Minkoff said that if funds came to the Emergency Mobilization they should be given to the Council immediately.

Meeting was adjourned.

THE WASHINGTON AFRO-AMERICAN - FEBRUARY 7, 1950

National Council for Permanent FEPC Agrees to Work With Mobilization Unit

Will Retain Position as Leader in Fight for Federal Law; Randolph Satisfied

WASHINGTON — ANP) —The National Council for a Permanent FEPC, which has spearheaded the fight for Federal fair employment practice legislation for seven years, hereafter will function in co-operation with the National Emergency Civil Rights Mobilization.

This arrangement was decided upon at a secret meeting of the executive committee of the National Council and the steering committee of the Mobilization. Present at the meeting, held in the offices of the Council at 930 F St., N.W., Tuesday, January 31, were:

Roy Wilkins, acting secretary of the NAACP; Max Delson, Isaiah Minkoff, George L. P. Weaver of the CIO Committee Against Discrimination.

Theodore E. Brown, director of research and education of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, representing A. Philip Randolph, co-chairman of the Council; Lewis Hines of the American Federation of Labor; Arnold Aronson, secretary of the National Community Advisory Council; Viola McG. Gunther of Americans for Democratic Action and Robert R. Church.

A Victory for Randolph

The decision for both groups to work together was regarded in some circles as a victory for Mr. Randolph, who was chiefly responsible for the issuance, by President Roosevelt in June, 1941, of the wartime FEPC order and who in 1943 organized the Council to fight for a permanent FEPC.

Others regarded the arrangement as a partial victory for those who wished to take over the fight for FEPC legislation, leaving Mr. Randolph as the nominal head. Despite denials from Mr. Wilkins, reports persisted that the plan was to have the Council taken over by the Mobilization.

The Mobilization was a mass demonstration in support of civil rights legislation, held here Jan. 15-17, and was authorized at the NAACP annual convention last June.

Wanted Everything 'Joint'

Proposing to exploit the "momentum" of the Mobilization, Mr. Wilkins suggested at the meeting here that a joint letterhead and the same offices be used by the Council and the Mobilization. He also suggested the release of a joint statement indicating the action taken.

Mr. Minkoff reported that he had talked with Mr. Randolph, who was in the South, and said that Mr. Randolph had expressed confidence in the Mobilization's steering committee and felt it would do the right thing. Mr. Randolph reportedly favored the issuance of two separate statements.

Mr. Randolph also was quoted as having said that the Council is willing to join in a co-operative effort as long as the Council is autonomous.

Will Handle All Monies

It was reported that Mr. Randolph insisted, and it was agreed, that the staff and office facilities of the Council should be continued.

It also was agreed that the stationery should carry the wording "National Council for a Permanent FEPC in Co-operation with the Mobilization Conference," with the officers of the Council listed on the left-hand side of the page and the officers of the Mobilization listed on the right-hand side.

The bottom of the stationery is to carry the slogan, "Dedicated to the Enactment of FEPC Legislation." All monies collected by either group are to go to the Council and be banked in the name of that organization.

Strategy Committee Formed

It was agreed also that determination of strategy to be used on Capitol Hill should be in the hands of a committee composed of Mr. Hines, Mr. Aronson, Mr. Weaver, Mr. Minkoff, Mr. Wilkins, Mrs. Gunther, Mr. Delson and Mr. Brown.

Mr. Wilkins and Mr. Aronson were directed to follow up the matter of the letterhead and the joint release. The meeting here was a continuation of a meeting held in New York City on January 26, which Mr. Wilkins denied was a secret meeting.

Black worker

MEMORANDUM

TO. A. Philip Randolph

FROM: Theodore E. Brown

RE: FEPC

I don't want to go into details at this time on how we lost our fight for an effective and meaningful FEPC bill. I sat one day with Bob Church from 1:00 in the afternoon until 3:40 in the morning in the House gallery. Next week I shall give you a long memorandum on behind-the-scenes happenings but at this time I think you should give serious consideration to the issue at hand.

I am convinced that Wilkins, Aronson and that crowd are completely ineffective in their manner of operation. Although Klien was on the scene, it was difficult for me to understand how he was operating.

Because the bill has passed the House, notwithstanding its absence of teeth, the Senate must consider the bill reported out by its labor committee. At this time that bill is one with enforcement powers. Although the threat of a Senate filibuster hangs over the FEPC, I still feel that we should make and execute a well-planned fight of a lobbying nature, which I feel was completely lacking in the fight in the House. At the same time it should be non-partisan in the political sense.

I wanted to get these accounts to you pronto since the Miami papers might not have dealt adequately with the situation. I want you to study the record of the vote on the McConnell Amendment which is enclosed, for this vote sets forth those who really supported FEPC and those who failed to support it when the vote was taken. Powell did a very good job, and I have sent him a telegram of congratulations in your name, copy of which is enclosed.

NCFEPC
Gen

Hon. Adam C. Powell
House Office Building
Washington, D. C.

PERMIT ME TO EXTEND TO YOU MY SINCERE CONGRATULATIONS FOR YOUR ENERGETIC, SKILLFUL AND VALIANT LEADERSHIP IN THE FIGHT FOR AN EFFECTIVE AND MEANINGFUL FEPC BILL. YOU HAVE CONTRIBUTED NOBLY IN YOUR OFFICIAL CAPACITY IN HELPING TO HASTEN THE DAY WHEN DISCRIMINATION BECAUSE OF RACE, CREED, COLOR AND NATIONAL ORIGIN WILL BE AT LEAST MINIMIZED AND WE HOPE ELIMINATED. PERSONALLY AND IN BEHALF OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT FEPC WE SHALL CONTINUE OUR FIGHT FOR THIS MOST NECESSARY LEGISLATION AND ESPECIALLY AT THIS TIME IN THE UNITED STATE SENATE. WE SHALL NEVER GIVE UP THE FIGHT UNTIL AN FEPC LAW WITH ENFORCEMENT POWERS IS ENACTED. AGAIN CONGRATULATIONS ON YOUR SPLENDID EFFORTS.

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

COPY

NC-FEPC
Admin & Policy Com

[ND]

TELEGRAM

Dr. Allan Knight Chalmers
930 F Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

REGRET INABILITY TO BE PRESENT FOR MEETING OF POLICY COMMITTEE. ADVISE EFFORTS BE MADE TO GET A.F. OF L. TO CHANGE POSITION ON SECTION OF BILL INVOLVING UNFAIR LABOR PRACTICES. CONSIDER ABOLITION OF AUXILIARY UNIONS BASED UPON RACE OR COLOR BASIC TO SOUND FEPC BILL. WILL GO ALONG WITH MAJORITY OF COMMITTEE, HOWEVER.

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

COPY

5N

Charge to the account of ______ $

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
DOMESTIC	CABLE
TELEGRAM	ORDINARY
DAY LETTER	URGENT RATE
SERIAL	DEFERRED
NIGHT LETTER	NIGHT LETTER

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

WESTERN UNION

NC-FEPC
Denver

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

1206

CHECK

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

TIME FILED

FOR VICTORY
BUY
WAR BONDS
TODAY

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

RR DN 57/56 NL JUN 11 1945 P

HONORABLE EUGENE D MILLIKEN
US SENATOR WASHDC

RESOLUTION FOR 500000 DOLLARS FOR THE PRESIDENTS COMMITTEE ON FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE WILL COME UP BEFORE THE SENATE ANY DAY STOP THE DENVER COLORED CIVIC ASSOCIATION VOICES THE DESIRE OF A MASS MEETING OF 500 OR MORE CITIZENS OF COLORADO AND RESPECTFULLY CALL UPON YOU TO BE IN THE SENATE AND VOTE AND FIGHT FOR THIS APPROPRIATION TO PROVIDE WIDER EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES TO WORKERS WITHOUT REGARD TO RACE COLOR RELIGION OR NATIONAL ORIGIN STOP THE NEGROE PEOPLE OF COLORADO ARE GREATLY CONCERNED THAT THIS APPROPRIATION PASS

THOMAS CAMPBELL PRES

VR COPY

Charge to the account of

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED			
DOMESTIC		CABLE	
TELEGRAM		ORDINARY	
DAY LETTER		URGENT RATE	
SERIAL		DEFERRED	
NIGHT LETTER		NIGHT LETTER	

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

WESTERN UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK
ACCOUNTING INFORMATION
TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

JUN 194

FOR VICTORY
BUY
WAR BONDS
TODAY

HONORABLE EDWIN C JOHNSON US SENATOR WASHDC

RESOLUTION FOR 500000 DOLLARS FOR THE PRESIDENTS COMMITTEE ON FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE WILL COME UP BEFORE THE SENATE ANY DAY STOP THE DENVER COLORED CIVIC ASSOCIATION VOICES THE DESIRE OF A MASS MEETING OF 500 OR MORE CITIZENS OF COLORADO AND RESPECTFULLY CALL UPON YOU TO BE IN THE SENATE AND VOTE AND FIGHT FOR THIS APPROPRIATION TO PROVIDE WIDER EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES TO WORKERS WITHOUT REGARD TO RACE COLOR RELIGION OR NATIONAL ORIGIN STOP THE NEGROE PEOPLE OF COLORADO ARE CREATLY CONCERNED THAT THIS APPROPRIATION PASS

THOMAS CAMPBELL PRES

COPY VR

NCFEPC
R
Church

WESTERN UNION

1201

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

SYMBOLS
DL=Day Letter
NL=Night Letter
LC=Deferred Cable
NLT=Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

A. N. WILLIAMS, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

JOSEPH L. EGAN, PRESIDENT

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

[illegible]

[illegible] PD=U WASHINGTON DC 5

[illegible] APR 5 PM 6 45

A PHILIP RANDOLPH, CARE [illegible]

NY 3607 SECOND AVE LOSA=

WIRE ME TODAY SURE WHETHER YOU WANT ME TO REMAIN HERE TO TRY TO HELP GET [illegible] TO APPOINT COMMITTEE TO BEGIN HEARINGS ON BILL. VERY IMPORTANT TO ME THAT I HAVE YOUR ANSWER MONDAY WASHINGTON SEVENTH=

CHURCH [illegible] HOUSE 2015 15TH ST NW.

2015 15 NW AND 3607..

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

[illegible]

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS
DL=Day Letter
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NLT=Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

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QTN 1 STRAIGHT DECEMBER 16=

MR. R. R. CHURCH
DUNBAR HOTEL 15TH AND U STREETS N. W.
WASHINGTON D. C.=

COUNCIL NOT READY FOR CONFERENCES WITH SENATORS YET. WILL GET IN TOUCH WITH YOU IN CHICAG OR WASHINGTON WHEN READY.

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

[ND]

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

BY DIRECT WIRE FROM

WESTERN UNION

[illegible]

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

1224

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

QTH 2 STRAIGHT

MR. R. R. CHURCH 6000 CHAMPLAIN AVENUE CHICAGO ILLINOIS=

I LEAVE FOR CHICAGO SATURDAY. UPON REFLECTION DON'T THINK IT IS ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY FOR YOU TO WAIT FOR ME FOR CONFERENCE SINCE YOU WILL WORK OUT YOUR OWN PLANS ANYWAY. WILL BE IN WASHINGTON DECEMBER 4 AND WE CAN GET TOGETHER.

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH.

[ND]

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

re FEPC
~~[illegible]~~
Church
VL

BY DIRECT WIRE FROM

WESTERN UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

1224

SYMBOLS
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NL=Night Letter
LC=Deferred Cable
NLT=Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

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QTH 6=

MR= R= R= CHURCH 6000 CHAMPLAIN AVENUE CHICAGO ILLINOIS=

LEAVING NEW YORK FOR WASHINGTON FRIDAY AFTERNOON = LEAVING WASHINGTON FOR CHICAGO SATURDAY ON LIBERTY LIMITED= ARRIVE IN CHICAGO SUNDAY MORNING= ADVISE YOU REMAIN IN CHICAGO SO WE MAY HAVE A CONFERENCE SUNDAY MORNING= WILL CALL YOU UPON ARRIVAL=

A= PHILIP RANDOLPH=

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS
DL=Day Letter
NL=Night Letter
LC=Deferred Cable
NLT=Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

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WU B52 NL PD=PA CHICAGO ILL DEC 22

A PHILLIP RANDOLPH=CARE BROTHERHOOD SLEEPING CAR PORTERS=

TELEGRAM FORWARDED FROM WASHINGTON SORRY YOU DID NOT ADVISE ME BEFORE I LEFT=

=R R CHURCH=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

[ND]

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

NC-FEPC
[illegible]
Nashville Tenn

WESTERN UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS
DL=Day Letter
NL=Night Letter
LC=Deferred Cable
NLT=Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

WUD 16 QTN. VGA QTN 2 AND 3 STRAIGHT JULY 3.

MR. E. W. DAY
403 CHARLOTTE STREET NASHVILLE TENNESSEE.

WILL YOU KINDLY CALL A MEETING OF YOUR FEPC COMMITTEE THE AFTERNOON OF JULY 10. WILL BE IN CITY AND WILL BE GLAD TO TELL COMMITTEE OF STATUS OF BILLS IN CONGRESS.

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH.

FEPC Friends

WESTERN UNION

R. B. WHITE
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

1207-B

CHECK

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

To DETROIT COUNCIL OF CHURCHES 19

Care of or Apt. No. 404 PARK AVENUE BUILDING

Street and No. DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Place

THE PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF COLORED LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN IS HOLDING A "SAVE FEPC CONFERENCE" IN WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY FEBRUARY 9TH. A DELEGATION FROM CONFERENCE WILL WAIT UPON ATTORNEY BIDDLE AND VARIOUS CONGRESSMEN AND SENATORS. HOPE YOU CAN SEND DELEGATES. WE MUST RALLY ALL NEGRO FORCES TO SAVE FEPC.

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

Sender's address for reference

Sender's telephone number

WESTERN UNION

R. B. WHITE
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

1206-B

CHECK

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

To MISS DIGGS *19*

Care of or Apt. No. CHICAGO BEE

Street and No. 3655 SOUTH STATE STREET

Place CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

THE PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF COLORED LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN IS HOLDING A "SAVE FEPC CONFERENCE" IN WASHINGTON, D. C. FRIDAY FEBRUARY 9TH. A DELEGATION FROM CONFERENCE WILL WAIT UPON ATTORNEY BIDDLE AND VARIOUS CONGRESSMEN AND SENATORS. HOPE YOU CAN BE PRESENT OR SEND A DELEGATE. WE MUST RALLY ALL NEGRO FORCES TO SAVE FEPC.

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

Sender's address for reference *Sender's telephone number*

[ND]

Suggested list of Detroit agencies and people to be invited:

Fair Employment Prattises Council
309 Hammond Building

Detroit Council of Churches
404 Park Ave. Building

Detroit Council of Social Agencies
Robert McCrae, Executive Secretary
51 West Warren

Michigan State CIO Council
803 Hoffman Building

Detroit Council of Church Women
404 Park Ave. Building

Jewish Community Council of Detroit
803 Washington Boulevard Building

United Automobile Workers of America CIO
R.J. Thomas President- 411 W. Milwaukee
Walter Hardin, Inter-racial Committee sec'y- 281 W. Grand Blvd.
Local 600, Shelton Tappes, rec. sec.- 9016 Michigan
Local 400- 77½ Victor
Region 1A- 281 W. Grand Blvd.
Local 174- 2730 Maybury Grand
Local 227- 8914 Michigan

Tucker P. Smith, Regional Director URWDSEA, CIO
605 Hoffman Building

Detroit Urban League
606 E. Vernor

Louis Martin
268 Eliot

Detroit NAACP
446 E. Warren

Detroit Citizens Committee
Rev. Charles A. Hill, cahirman
1660 W. Grand Blvd.

All the above are likely to send delegates, or invitations are likely to help us get delegates' permission to leave work. All the names and locals listed above are okay politically too.

J. Brow

[ND]

CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF

CHECK SERVICE DESIRED OTHERWISE MESSAGE WILL BE SENT AT FULL RATE			
DOMESTIC		FOREIGN	
FULL RATE	X	FULL RATE	
DAY LETTER		CDE RATE	
NIGHT LETTER		URGENT	
SERIAL		DEFERRED	
RESERVATION		NIGHT LETTER	
TOUR-RATE		SHIP RADIO	

Postal Telegraph

CHARGE ACCOUNT NUMBER	
CASH NO.	TOLLS
CHECK	
TIME FILED	(STANDARD TIME)

Form 2-C

Send the following message, subject to the Company's rules, regulations and rates set forth in its tariffs and on file with regulatory authorities

Fepc

Mr. Mark Ethridge
Louisville Courier-Journal
Louisville, Kentucky

SORRY IMPOSSIBLE FOR YOU TO BE PRESENT TO SPEAK AT THE MEETING. WILL BE GLAD TO HAVE YOU DESIGNATE MR. SARNOFF TO REPRESENT THE COMMITTEE ON FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE.

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

LND

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS
DL=Day Letter
NT=Overnight Telegram
LC=Deferred Cable
NLT=Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

CJ47 12=LOUISVILLE KY JAN 14 1059A

A PHILIP RANDOLPH= 4231 Michigan

BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS=

DR= MACLEAN AS CHAIRMAN SHOULD MAKE ANY STATEMENT IN BEHALF OF COMMITTEE=

MARK ETHRIDGE.

1124A==

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

50.94
63.19

114.13

82.39

31.74

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
DOMESTIC	CABLE
TELEGRAM	ORDINARY
DAY LETTER	URGENT RATE
SERIAL	DEFERRED
NIGHT LETTER	NIGHT LETTER
SPECIAL	SHIP RADIOGRAM

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

WESTERN UNION

R. B. WHITE
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

IND3

1207-P

CHARGE Settle

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

TIME FILED

PLAY SAFE. WIRE AHEAD FOR HOTEL OR TRANSPORTATION RESERVATIONS. THE COST IS NOW ONLY

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to
Pullman employes are required to furnish receipt for all paid messages:

19

To Milton Lee Edward, Wanted to be a

Street and No. gunners mate, but now he is a

Place Matt 3C. (624, 66, 92. U.S.N.R.

Wilbert Spring wanted to be a Cook helper but
Now he is a Matt 3C 624, 66, 79, U.S.N.R.

Don Lee Everett wanted to be a gunner
Matt, but now he is a matt 3C.
624, 66, 84.) U.S.N.R.

Joseph Smith wanted to be a Cook helper but
Now he is a Matt 3C. 624, 66, 87 U.S.N.R.

Fair Employment Practice Committee

SENDER'S PERMANENT ADDRESS:

WESTERN UNION

1207-B

CHECK

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

TIME FILED

R. B. WHITE
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

19

To FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE COUNCIL

Care of or Apt. No. 808 HAMMOND BUILDING

Street and No. DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Place

THE PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF COLORED LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN IS HOLDING A "SAVE FEPC CONFERENCE" IN WASHINGTON, D. C. FRIDAY FEBRUARY 9TH. A DELEGATION FROM CONFERENCE WILL WAIT UPON ATTORNEY BIDDLE AND VARIOUS CONGRESSMEN AND SENATORS. HOPE YOU CAN SEND DELEGATES. WE MUST RALLY ALL NEGRO FORCES TO SAVE FEPC.

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

Sender's address for reference

Sender's telephone number

END J

CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF

CHECK SERVICE DESIRED OTHERWISE MESSAGE WILL BE SENT AT FULL RATE			
DOMESTIC		FOREIGN	
FULL RATE	X	FULL RATE	
DAY LETTER		CDE RATE	
NIGHT LETTER		URGENT	
SERIAL		DEFERRED	
RESERVATION		NIGHT LETTER	
TOUR-RATE		SHIP RADIO	

Postal Telegraph

CHARGE ACCOUNT NUMBER	
CASH NO.	TOLLS
CHECK	
TIME FILED	STANDARD TIME

Form 2-C

Send the following message, subject to the Company's rules, regulations and rates set forth in its tariffs and on file with regulatory authorities

Repc

Mr. J. G. Fleming
Philadelphia Tribune
524-28 South 16th Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

KINDLY SEND SKETCH OF TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE SUCH AS YOU GAVE ME TO M. P. WEBSTER, 4231 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE, CHICAGO BY AIRMAIL SPECIAL TODAY.

A. Philip Randolph

MEMORANDUM OF SUGGESTIONS FROM IDA FOX

(to be considered with the realization that there must be a lot of things going on that I know nothing of and perhaps if I were better informed some recommendations would be different)

1. Formulate and announce a program, immediately after the election.
    a. A mailing to our entire list calling on them to get commitments for action as soon as the 80th Congress convenes.
    b. Mr. Randolph should announce this to a special meeting of the Strategy Committee in Washington, enlisting their cooperation.
    c. Announcing and embarking on a program may inspire the finance committee to get started raising funds.

2. Finalize the new Board. (Milo Manly says efforts are still being made to get more "essential" people on.)
   When the Council got started in 1944 it didn't have on its board everyone who should have been on, and it got off to a good start anyway. Take the Board as it is today; appoint an executive committee, which will be also the administrative committee, and have authority delegated. Other members can be added later as they are persuaded one by one to join. (I don't know what the situation is, but if some organizations are holding out for concessions that you can't give, go ahead without them.)

3. Immediately after election, announce publicly the membership of the new Board, and the membership of the new Finance Committee. Once the public knows they have assumed the responsibility they will be under obligation to deliver. Now no one knows where to place the responsibility, and the onus is on Mr. Randolph. That's distinctly unfair.

4. Be sure of political balance on the Board. Suggest R.R.Church be asked to serve. He is probably the best judge of whether he can be more effective as a board member or as an "outsider," but my belief is he would be glad to serve and that he would make a major contribution.

5. Until an Executive Director is found, give Milo Manly more authority, so that things can move more quickly. His suggestion that he spend a week here and a week in New York is not a bad one.

6. Renew discussions of the bill with the leading Senators and Representatives. The bill will have to be revised, either before introduction or in committee and the Council ought to try to keep control. (Senator Pepper told a Chicago Defender reporter last week, see issue of Nov. 2, that he and Clark Foreman areworking out an omnibus anti-lynch, antipoll tax and civil rights bill. Watch out for surprise inclusion of FEPC.)

7. Having lost so much ground, it would be worthwhile if money can be found to hire a publicity man to put the Council on the map again.

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

Nat Coun

WESTERN UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS
DL=Day Letter
NT=Overnight Telegram
LC=Deferred Cable
NLT=Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

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U3 81=WUX NEWYORK NY AUG 19 955A

A PHILIP RANDOLPH=UNITY HOUSE FORESTPARK PENN=

RE YOUR WIRE AUGUST SIXTENTH EVIDENTLY SOME MISTAKE OR MISUNDERSTANDING HAS OCURED STOP I DID NOT TENDER MY RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR PERMANENT FEPC BORIS SHISHKIN TENDERED HIS RESIGNATION BECAUSE OF DISAPPOINTMENT OVER NOT BEING ACCORDED SUFFICIENT NOTICE TO ATTEND MEETINGS WHICH YOU CALLED FEEL SURE SATISFACTORY UNDERSTANDING CAN BE REACHED WHICH WILL PROVIDE FOR WITHDRAWAL OF RESIGNATION OF MR SHISHKIN I WILL TAKE IT UP WITH HIM WHEN I RETURN TO WASHINGTON WITHIN THE NEXT FEW DAYS=

WILLIAM GREEN HAZEL ALVES..1038A.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

WUV094 LONG DL PD=DN WASHINGTON DC DEC 4 256P=

A PHILIP RANDOLPH PRESIDENT BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS

ROOM 301=

COPY OF EXECUTIVE ORDER FOR FEPC ISSUED BY PRESIDENT WAS PUBLISHED IN THIS MORNINGS PAPERS IT DOES NOT CONTAIN PROVISION WHICH PROVIDES FOR ENFORCEMENT OF FEPC IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AS I RECOMMENDED IN TELEGRAM SENT PRESIDENT ON DECEMBER THIRD HOWEVER IT DOES PROVIDE FOR CREATION OF COMMITTEE TO SERVE IN ADVISORY CAPACITY AND TO RECOMMEND MEANS AND METHODS BY WHICH PROVISIONF OF FEPC ORDER COULD BE MADE EFFECTIVE HOWEVER THE SERVICE OF COMMITTEE AND APPLICATION OF FEPC ORDER REST UPON VOLUNTARY

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS
DL=Day Letter
NL=Night Letter
LT=Int'l Letter Telegram
VLT=Int'l Victory Ltr.

BASIS WAS INSPIRED TO SEND YOU THIS TELEGRAM AFTER READING YOUR TELEGRAM DATED DECEMBER FOURTH=

WM GREEN PRESIDENT
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

(35)

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

NW248 31 GOVT=BM WASHINGTON DC 24 400P

1943 JUL 24 PM 4 43

A PHILIP RANDOLPH=

=MARCH ON WASHINGTON MOVEMENT SEVENTH AVE AND 125 ST=

=AM WIRING JUDGE HASTIE, WALTER WHITE, LESTER GRANGER IN HOPES YOU MAY MEET WITH FEPC OFFICERS HERE NEXT SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 31. TWO OCLOCK FOR GENERAL DISCUSSION. PLEASE LET ME KNOW=

=FRANCIS J HAAS CHAIRMAN.

.31.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

[illegible]

BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS

DOMESTIC		CABLE	
TELEGRAM		ORDINARY	
DAY LETTER		URGENT RATE	X
SERIAL		DEFERRED	
OVERNIGHT TELEGRAM		NIGHT LETTER	
SPECIAL DELIVERY		SHIP RADIOGRAM	

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

COPY OF
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

FATHER FRANCIS J. HAAS
CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

I AM PLEASED TO NOTE YOUR APPOINTMENT AS CHAIRMAN OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE. WISH TO URGE THAT YOU RETAIN PRESENT MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE AND INVITE ORGANIZATIONS AND LEADERS THAT PARTICIPATED IN CONFERENCE FEBRUARY 19TH TO MEET WITH YOU AS SOON AS POSSIBLE TO MAKE SUGGESTIONS THAT MAY BE HELPFUL IN MAKING FEPC EFFECTIVE. MAY I URGE THE RE-SCHEDULING OF THE RAILROAD HEARINGS IMMEDIATELY AS YOUR FIRST ACT. THIS IS NECESSARY TO REGAIN CONFIDENCE [illegible] IN COMMITTEE. SIGNED.

LNDJ

CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF

CHECK SERVICE DESIRED OTHERWISE MESSAGE WILL BE SENT AT FULL RATE

DOMESTIC		FOREIGN	
FULL RATE		FULL RATE	
DAY LETTER		CDE RATE	
NIGHT LETTER		URGENT	
SERIAL		DEFERRED	
RESERVATION		NIGHT LETTER	
TOUR-RATE		SHIP RADIO	

Postal Telegraph

CHARGE ACCOUNT NUMBER

CASH NO.

TOLLS

2093 - 7th AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.
TIME [illegible] FILED TIME

Form 2-C

Send the following message, subject to the Company's rules, regulations and rates set forth in its tariffs and on file with regulatory authorities

N.WB314 VNB120W (SIX) GOVT LG=VN WASHINGTON DC 18 445P

A PHILIP RANDOLPH=INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS

217 W 125

=PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HAS RE=ERRED YOUR TELEGRAM OF MARCH 8 TO MR MCNUTT. WE ARE DOING EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO ARRIVE AT A SATISFACTORY SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM WITH WHICH WE ARE ALL CONCERNED. WE HOPE THAT WITHIN A MATTER OD DAYS AN ANNOUNCEMENT=WILL BE MADE WHICH WILL BE SATISFACTORY TO ALL CONCERNED. IT WILL DEAL WITH THE COMMITTEE AND WITH THE RAILROAD HEARINGS=

FOWLER V HARPER DEPTY CHAIRMAN WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION

CLASS OF SERVICE

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BY DIRECT WIRE FROM

WESTERN UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

1234

SYMBOLS

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NL=Night Letter
LC=Deferred Cable
NLT=Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

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WASHINGTON DC JUN 28 1101A

B F MCLAURIN=
BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS=

MR RANDOLPH AGREES EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING CALLED FOR SATURDAY JUNE 30 BE CANCELLED BECAUSE OF LEGISLATIVE SITUATION IN WASHINGTON=

ANNA ARNOLD HEDGEMAN
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY=50=

NC-FEPC
AA Hedgeman

FND

BY DIRECT WIRE FROM

WESTERN UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

1234

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

WUD62 19=NT WASHINGTON DC JUN 28 1101A

A PHILLIP RANDOLPH=
BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS=

MR RANDOLPH AGREES EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING CALLED FOR SATURDAY JUNE 30 BE CANCELLED BECAUSE OF LEGISLATIVE SITUATION IN WASHINGTON=

ANNA ARNOLD HEDGEMAN
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY= 30= 1216P=

UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

WU B38 31=NF WASHINGTON DC MAR 5 534P

A PHILIP RANDOLPH CO.CHAIRMAN=
BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS=

IN ORDER TO HAVE BOTH CO CHAIRMEN PRESENT. FRIDAY'S MEETING IS POSTPONED FROM 1 TO 4 P.M. AND WILL BE AT BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH. 211 W. 56TH STREET INSTEAD OF YWCA=

ANNA ARNOLD HEDGEMAN EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.

1 4 P.M. 211 W 56 YWCA.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

WESTERN UNION

R. B. WHITE
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CHECK

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

To MR. JOHN O. HOLLY *19*

Care of or Apt. No. FUTURE OUTLOOK LEAGUE

Street and No. WOODLAND MARKET BLDG, ROOM 210

Place WOODLAND AND EAST 55TH STREET, CLEVELAND, OHIO

THE PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF COLORED LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN IS HOLDING A "SAVE FEPC CONFERENCE" IN WASHINGTON, D. C. FRIDAY FEBRUARY 5TH. A DELEGATION FROM CONFERENCE WILL WAIT UPON ATTORNEY BIDDLE AND VARIOUS CONGRESSMEN AND SENATORS. HOPE YOU CAN BE PRESENT OR SEND DELEGATE. WE MUST RALLY ALL NEGRO FORCES TO SAVE FEPC.

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

Sender's address for reference

Sender's telephone number

WESTERN UNION

1207-B

R. B. WHITE, PRESIDENT
NEWCOMB CARLTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CHECK
ACCOUNTING INFORMATION
TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

To MR. MITCHELL, EDITOR *19*

Care of or Apt. No. ST. LOUIS ARGUS

Street and No. 2312-14 MARKET STREET

Place ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

THE PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF COLORED LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN IS HOLDING A "SAVE FEPC CONFERENCE" IN WASHINGTON, D. C. FRIDay FEBRUARY 9TH. A DELEGATION FROM CONFERENCE WILL WAIT UPON ATTORNEY BIDDLE AND VARIOUS CONGRESSMEN AND SENATORS. HOPE YOU CAN BE PRESENT OR SEND DELEGATE. WE MUST RALLY ALL NEGRO FORCES TO SAVE FEPC.

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

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WESTERN UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

IND

1201

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Ship Radiogram

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QTN 4.

MR. PHILIP MURRAY PRESIDENT C
CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
WASHINGTON D. C. =

BECAUSE OF A UNION COMMITTMENT IN TORONTO CANADA I KEENLY REGRET THAT I WILL BE UNABLE TO MEET WITH YOU TUESDAY THE 17TH IN WASHINGTON. WILL GET IN TOUCH WITH YOU AGAIN WITH A VIEW TO ARRANGING A DATE MUTUALLY CONVENIENT.

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

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A. N. WILLIAMS
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WU 113 PD=TX WASHINGTON DC JUN 13 944A

A PHILIP RANDOLPH, PRESIDENT=BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS=

IF IT IS CONVENIENT WITH YOU I WILL BE ABLE TO SEE YOU TUESDAY JUNE 17TH AT 2:00 PM WASHINGTON=

PHILIP MURRAY.

SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

LND J

STANDARD TIME INDICATED

349 EAST 47th ST.
PHONE OAKLAND 2324

TELEPHONE YOUR TELEGRAMS
TO POSTAL TELEGRAPH

Postal Telegraph

THIS IS A FULL RATE TELEGRAM, CABLEGRAM OR RADIOGRAM UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED BY SYMBOL IN THE PREAMBLE OR IN THE ADDRESS OF THE MESSAGE. SYMBOLS DESIGNATING SERVICE SELECTED ARE OUTLINED IN THE COMPANY'S TARIFFS ON HAND AT EACH OFFICE AND ON FILE WITH REGULATORY AUTHORITIES.

Form 16

C.GB473 73 NL 1 EXTRA=WD PITTSBURGH PENN 7

A PHILIP RANDOLPH=BROTHERHOOD OF PULLMAN PORTERS
CHICAGO ILL=

RE YOUR WIRE. I HAVE TODAY ADDRESSED THE FOLLOWING WIRE TO THE PRESIDENT QUOTE RECENT ORDER ISSUED WILL AS I UNDERSTAND IT PLACE FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE COMMITTEE UNDER MAN POWER COMMISSION. THIS OF COURSE WILL DESTROY INDEPENDENCE OF THE FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE COMMITTEE. IT IS THE JUDGMENT OF CIO THAT BEST INTERESTS OF THE WORKERS WOULD BE PROTECTED IF FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE COMMITTEE IS RESTORED TO IS ORIGINAL INDEPENDENT STATUS UNQUOTE=

PHILIP MURRAY PRESIDENT CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS.

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

No reply
[illegible]
Dict.

WESTERN UNION

1201

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

NDD

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WUT20 41 3 EXTRA=WUX NEWYORK NY 5 1209P

A PHILIP RANDOLPH,
CARE THOMAS CULPEPPER=ATLA=WE HAVE RE==

=RAISED OUR QUOTA FOR FEPC AS PLEDGED AFTER FINDING THE TREASURY IS NOT BONDED WE ARE ASKING YOUR ADVICE AS TO HOW TO MAKE OUR CHECK THEY INSIST WE MAKE IT PAYABLE TO W C CRAVER=

JESSIE MYERS SECRETARY TREASURER BSCP
HAZEL ALVES. 341P

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

INDEX

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED			
DOMESTIC		CABLE	
TELEGRAM		ORDINARY	
DAY LETTER		URGENT RATE	
SERIAL		DEFERRED	
OVERNIGHT TELEGRAM		NIGHT LETTER	
SPECIAL LETTER		SHIP RADIOGRAM	

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WESTERN UNION

1207-B

R. B. WHITE, PRESIDENT
NEWCOMB CARLTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

$
S
F

CHECK

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

To MRS. ISABELLE WYRICK, SECRETARY 19

Care of or Apt. No. THE VANGUARD LEAGUE

Street and No. 222 NORTH TWENTIETH STREET

Place COLUMBUS, OHIO

THE PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF COLORED LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN IS HOLDING A "SAVE FEPC CONFERENCE" IN WASHINGTON, D. C. FRIDAY FEBRUARY 9TH. A DELEGATION FROM CONFERENCE WILL WAIT UPON ATTORNEY BIDDLE AND VARIOUS CONGRESSMEN AND SENATORS. HOPE YOU CAN BE PRESENT OR SEND A DELEGATE. WE MUST RALLY ALL NEGRO FORCES TO SAVE FEPC.

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

Sender's address for reference

Sender's telephone number

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED			
DOMESTIC		CABLE	
TELEGRAM		ORDINARY	
DAY LETTER		URGENT RATE	
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NIGHT MESSAGE		NIGHT LETTER	
NIGHT LETTER		SHIP RADIOGRAM	

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1207-B

R. B. WHITE
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NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

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Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

To DR. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL *19*

Care of or Apt. No. ABYSSINIA BAPTIST CHURCH

Street and No. 132 WEST 138TH STREET

Place NEW YORK CITY.

THE PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF COLORED LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN IS HOLDING A "SAVE FEPC CONFERENCE" IN WASHINGTON, D. C. FRIDAY FEBRU APR 9TH. A DELEGATION FROM CONFERENCE WILL WAIT UPON ATTORNEY BIDDLE AND VARIOUS CONGRESSMEN AND SENATORS. HOPE YOU CAN BE PRESENT OR SEND A DELEGATE. WE MUST RALLY ALL NEGRO FORCES TO SAVE FEPC.

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

Sender's address for reference

Sender's telephone number

2

EN 53

WESTERN UNION

R. B. WHITE
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CHECK

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Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

To DR. C. B. POWELL, EDITOR AND PRESIDENT 19

Care of or Apt. No. NEW YORK AMSTERDAM STAR NEWS

Street and No. [illegible] [illegible] AVENUE

Place NEW YORK CITY

THE PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF COLORED LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN IS HOLDING A "SAVE FEPC CONFERENCE" IN WASHINGTON, D. C. FRIDAY FEBRUARY 5TH. A DELEGATION FROM CONFERENCE WILL WAIT UPON ATTORNEY BIDDLE AND VARIOUS CONGRESSMEN AND SENATORS. HOPE YOU CAN BE PRESENT OR SEND A DELEGATE. WE MUST RALLY ALL NEGRO FORCES TO SAVE FEPC.

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

Sender's address for reference

Sender's telephone number

NC-FEPC
NY Local

[ND]

TELEGRAM

Mr. Nelson Rockefeller
30 Rockefeller Plaza
56th Floor
New York, New York

These are crucial days for Federal Fair Employment Practice Act. Our effectiveness necessarily waits preliminary meeting and pump-priming contributions as agreed at our meeting of December 26th. Understand our office has furnished all information requested on fund raising plan, educational and legislative program, and proposed legislation. I am confident we can satisfy you on all points. In view of your unexpected absence from city, hope you will designate a spokesman to join with others in making initial contribution for announcement at projected luncheon which we must arrange immediately. Further delay dangerous. If you agree, will you please see that our Executive Director, Hugh Holohan, is notified of your decision at Pennsylvania 6-3400.

A. Philip Randolph

$1.44 Night Letter

Write Metcalf
Board the
Federal
Council

[ND]

TELEGRAM

Mr. Nelson Rockefeller
30 Rockefeller Plaza
56th Floor
New York, New York

These are crucial days for Federal Fair Employment Practice Act. Our effectiveness necessarily waits preliminary meeting and pump-priming contributions as agreed at our meeting of December 20th. Understand our office has furnished all information requested on fund raising plan, educational and legislative program, and proposed legislation. I am confident we can satisfy you on all points. In view of your unexpected absence from city, hope you will designate a spokesman to join with others in making initial contribution for announcement at projected luncheon which we must arrange immediately. Further delay dangerous. If you agree, will you please see that our Executive Director, Hugh Holohan, is notified of your decision at Pennsylvania 6-3400.

A. Philip Randolph

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

LEGIBILITY IS DIFFICULT IN THE ORIGINAL

F.E.P.C.

MEMORIAL

To Franklin D. Roosevelt, President

Dear Mr. President:

The abrupt postponement of the Washington hearings of the Fair Employment Practice Committee, called to consider the grievances of Negro workers in the railroad industry, has precipitated a serious crisis of race relations which must give deep concern to every religious person, of whatever creed or color.

In Executive Order No. 8802, you gave to this country and to the moral armament of the United Nations, an historic document which became in effect a new Emancipation Proclamation, a Bill of Economic Rights for racial minorities. When Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation, victory became assured, and what was thereby saved was not merely the union of these states but the faith and hope of democracy in the modern world. When you signed Executive Order 8802, that faith received new affirmation, that hope was given new fire. Moreover, as the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice proceeded with its extraordinarily valuable work, that hope, precious alike to Negroes and to all other racial and religious minorities, was given new substance by a record of solid accomplishment in the face of great handicaps.

Necessarily preoccupied as you have been with your duties as Commander-in-chief, you cannot have known, Mr. President, how profoundly salutary has been the effect of your action. Conversely, you cannot have realized the sheer moral and psychological disaster entailed by War Manpower Commissioner McNutt's abrupt postponement of the hearings, an action taken hastily, without prior consultation with the members of the Committee or its staff, and against the will and judgment of the majority. Three days later Mr. Henry Epstein, the distinguished attorney who had made ready a presentation based on nine months of work by the Committee's staff, tendered his resignation which was quickly followed by the resignations of Howard Stevens and Charles Houston, associate counsel. Within a week the steady progress made in the improvement of race relations in industry under the noble charter of Executive Order No. 8802 was virtually undone.

All [illegible] the eyes of the colored peoples of the world, [illegible] in China, were turned toward America and toward you, Mr. President, asking for a sign; asking for a renewal of their hope [illegible] the last great war; asking for a widening and strengthening of the Atlantic Charter; praying that your great pledge of the Four Freedoms, when dipped in the acid test of present political and military realities, might come forth again as the edged and shining weapon in the battle for human honor and justice that you meant it to be.

Believe us, Mr. President, when we say that we are not unaware of the tremendous difficulties of your task; of the necessities of adjustment and compromise which any responsible political leader must respect since they constitute the very essence of democratic [illegible]. But some issues cannot be compromised. Certain crucial segments of your Administration cannot be abandoned, lest the poison of totalitarianism corrupt us inwardly and the battle be lost at home whilst our sons are fighting abroad on Arctic seas and in tropical jungles.

The principle that there can be no second class economic citizenship, no ceiling of skill or [illegible] in the defense of democracy, is one of these issues;

that strongpoint must not be surrendered.

Mr. President, fate has made you the leader not merely of a party, nor even of a nation, but of an historic cause: the defense of the system of moral, ethical and social values which we call civilization, and with which we oppose the vicious, lying dogma of totalitarian racism and all its cruel and cynical disciples and sycophants. It was in defense of this cause that you wrote Executive Order No. 8802 which today your enemies and ours, at home and abroad, deride as just another scrap of political paper. We know better, Mr. President. We know that it was and is one of the most significant and powerful affirmations of your whole political career, and that you so intended it. In the light of what has happened, however, we submit with all due respect that you owe it both to your friends at home and to our allies abroad to re-affirm without qualification the great principle stated in Executive Order No. 8802 and to re-implement its execution, either by an administrative rehabilitation of the Fair Employment Practice Committee, or by the creation of a new agency more broadly powered and more adequately financed.

We ask this on the birthday of the Great Emancipator, whose memory we all revere and whose light still shines for us on every battlefield of this war. We ask it, not as political partisans but as churchmen, worshippers under different forms of the one God who knows neither race nor color; who is your God too, as He was Abraham Lincoln's God, the God whom the tyrannists deny, and whose just wrath they fear. We ask it in all humility in the service of our common faith and of our true and invincible cause.

ERC

IVD7

Charge to the account of

CHECK OF SERVICE DESIRED			
DOMESTIC		CABLE	
TELEGRAM		ORDINARY	
DAY LETTER		URGENT RATE	X
SERIAL		DEFERRED	
OVERNIGHT TELEGRAM		NIGHT LETTER	
SPECIAL SERVICE		SHIP RADIOGRAM	

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WESTERN UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

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WANT A REPLY?
"Answer by WESTERN UNION" or similar phrases may be included without charge.

HONORABLE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
PRESIDENT OF U. S. A.
WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

RE TELEGRAM SENT YESTERDAY CONCERNING FEPC, KINDLY CORRECT SIGNATURE OF MRS. ANN ARNOLD HEDGEMAN TO READ AS FOLLOWS: "ANN ARNOLD HEDGEMAN, MEMBER, BROOKLYN BRANCH, NAACP." MRS. HEDGEMAN DID NOT REPRESENT THE OFFICE OF CIVILIAN DEFENSE IN SIGNING TELEGRAM.

SIGNED:

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

[illegible]

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A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

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LONG MSG WU23 PD 6 EXTRA=PH NEWYORK NY FEB 28 1008P

A PHILLIP RANDOLPH, NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR A PERMANENT FEPC
CARE BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS=217 WEST 125 ST=

IT HAS COME TO OUR ATTENTION THAT THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR A PERMANENT FEPC IS HOLDING A CONFERENCE THIS SUNDAY AT THE BKLYN YWCA THE BUILDING SERVICE WORKERS OF THIS YWCA MEMBERS OF OUR UNION LOCAL 19 THE SOCIAL SERVICE EMPLOYEES UNION UOPWA WENT OUT ON STRIKE THIS MORNING FRIDAY AT 5:30 AM THESE WORKERS ARE STRIKING FOR A LIVING WAGE= THEIR PRESENT EARNINGS AGE AS LOW AS 58 CENTS AN HOUR= WE HAVE

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A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

[illegible]

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OFFERED TO ARBITRATE ALL ISSUES IN DISPUTE BUT THE Y HAS REFUSED. THIS YWCA HAS STUBBORNLY RESISTED UNIONIZATION OVER W PERIOD OF YEARS IN VIOLATION OF THE POLICY PURSUED BY THE NATIONAL YWCA WHICH HAS EXCELLENT RELATIONS WITH OUR UNION.

AN ALB DAY PICKET LINE IS BEING MAINTAINED IN FRONT OF THE BUILDING. WE KNOW THAT YOUR GROUP WILL NOT HOLD A MEETING WHILE A STRIKE IS IN PROGRESS. URGE THAT YOU MAKE ARRANGEMENTS IMMEDIATELY FOR HOLDING ELSEWHERE. APPRECIATE KNOWING WHAT ACTION YOU AREITAKING.

BERNARD SEAL EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
SOCIAL SERVICE EMPLOYEES UNION MU

1207-B

WESTERN UNION

R. B. WHITE
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CHECK

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To MR. A. PHILIP RANDOLPH 19

Care of or Apt. No. WHITELAW HOTEL

Street and No. 13TH AND T STREETS

Place WASHINGTON, D. C.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HAS REFERRED YOUR TELEGRAM OF MARCH [illegible] TO MR. MCNUTT. WE ARE DOING EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO ARRIVE AT A SATISFACTORY SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEMS ~~WITH WHICH~~ WE ARE ALL CONCERNED. WE HOPE THAT WITHIN A MATTER OF DAYS AN ANNOUNCEMENT WILL BE MADE WHICH WILL BE SATISFACTORY TO ALL CONCERNED. IT WILL DEAL WITH THE COMMITTEE AND WITH THE RAILROAD HEARINGS. SIGNED: FOWLER V. HARPER, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN, WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION.

Sender's address for reference

Sender's telephone number EUGENIE SETTLES

END3

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WESTERN UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

1201

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QTH 2 AND 3 BOOK OF TELEGRAMS 1 D. L. AUGUST 16.

MR. BORIS SHISKIN DRAKE HOTEL
C/O A. F. L. EXECUTIVE COUNCIL
CHICAGO ILLINOIS

MR. WILLIAM GREEN
DRAKE HOTEL C/O A. F. L. EXECUTIVE COUNCIL
CHICAGO ILLINOIS=

SHOCKED AND AMAZED AT YOUR LETTER OF RESIGNATION FROM THE NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT FEPC. REQUEST YOU HOLD IN

CLASS OF SERVICE

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WESTERN UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

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ABEYANCE RESIGNATION FROM EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT FEPC UNTIL I HAVE OPPORTUNITY TO TALK WITH YOU AND BROTHER GREEN ABOUT THIS MATTER. IT APPEARS THAT YOUR DECISION IS BASED UPON ONE SIDED BIAS STORY OF SITUATION. BELIEVE YOU WILL AGREE THAT SINCE I SET UP FEPC COUNCIL AND INVITED YOU TO SERVE ON IT THAT NO DRASTIC ACTION SHOULD BE TAKEN WHICH MAY INJURE CAUSE OF FEPC SUCH AS AFOREMENTIONED RESIGNATION BEFORE I AM CONSULTED. DON'T QUESTION RIGHT TO RESIGN BUT FEEL THAT REASONS ASSIGNED ARE UNJUSTIFIED AND CAN ONLY CREATE CONFUSION AND HARM THIS

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IMPORTANT CAUSE= MOREOVER RESIGNATION MAY BE CONSTRUED AS NEW POLICY OF AFL ON FEPC AND THE NEGRO AND OTHER MINORITIES WHICH IS INDEED TOO SERIOUS MATTEER TO BE HASTILY DONE= AM CONFIDENT YOU CAN APPRECIATE THE WISDOM OF MY POSITION= COUNCIL FOR PERMANENT FEPC HAS PROSPECTS OF BRIGHTER FUTURE THAN EVER BEFORE= APPRECIATE SPLENDID SERVICE YOU HAVE RENDERED THIS CAUSE=

A= PHILIP RANDOLPH=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

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QTN 3 STRAIGHT AUGUST 29

MR. BORIS SHISKIN
A.F.L. BUILDING WASHINGTON D. C.

REGRET COMMITTEE UNABLE TO MEET YOU IN CONFERENCE FRIDAY BECAUSE UNDERSTOOD YOU WERE OUT OF TOWN BUT MR. MINKOFF MEMBER OF COMMITTEE WHO WILL BE IN WASHINGTON ON ACCOUNT OF BUSINESS WILL CALL IN TO SEE YOU. MEETING OF POLICY COMMITTEE AND THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE PLAN FOR SEPTEMBER 5. HOPE YOU MAY FIND IT CONVENIENT TO ATTEND. NOTICES BEING SENT YOU.

CORDIALLY
A. PHILIP RANDOLPH=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

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PRESIDENT

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OTH 2 STRAIGHT JANUARY 15.

HON. ROBERT A. TAFT CHAIRMAN REPUBLICAN STEERING COMMITTEE
SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON D. C.

= THE NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT FEPC IS GREATLY CONCERNED ABOUT THE BILL FOR FEPC BEING PUT ON THE MUST LEGISLATION OF THE REPUBLICAN STEERING COMMITTEE. THE COUNCIL IS STRONGLY IN FAVOR OF THE ANTO POLL TAX AND ANTO LYNCHING BILLS ALONG WITH THE FEPC BUT IT IS PRIMARILY PUSHING FEPC LEGISLATION BECAUSE OF ITS BASIC BREAD AND BUTTER SIGNIFICANCE TO THE GREAT MASSES OF NEGROES AND OTHER

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MINORITIES NORTH, SOUTH, EAST AND WEST. WE STRONGLY URGE THAT THE FEPC BILL BE GIVEN PRIORITY POSITION ON THE AGENDA FOR ENACTMENT IN THIS SESSION. WE ARE CONFIDENT THAT THE ENACTMENT OF ONLY ONE OF THE AFOREMENTIONED BILLS WILL NOT SATISFY THE NEGRO CITIZENS AND OTHER MINORITIES. WE HOPE THAT THE REPUBLICAN STEERING COMMITTEE WILL PUT FEPC FIRST AND ALSO INCLUDE ANTI LYNCHING AND ANTI POLL TAX BILLS FOR ENACTMENT IN THIS SESSION.

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
CO CHAIRMAN.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

CLASS OF SERVICE

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WESTERN UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

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QTH 2-10 BOOK OF TELEGRAMS LONG REGULAR SERVICE JANUARY 29

QTH2 PRESIDENT HARRY S TRUMAN WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON DC=

QTH 3 NEW YORK TIMES NEW YORK NY=

QTH 4 NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE NEW YORK=

QTH 5 NEW YORK EVENING POST NEW YORK=

QTH 6 WORLD TELEGRAM NEW YORK=

QTH 7 DAILEY NEWS NEW YORK NY=

QTH 8 ASSOCIATED PRESS NEW YORK

= QTH 9 UNITED PRESS NEW YORK=

QTH 10 NEW YORK SUN NEW YORK=

I NOTE IN THE PRESS THAT EFFORTS IN THE SENATE RULES COMMITTEE TO SECURE CHANGE OF SENATE RULES TO OUTLAW

CLASS OF SERVICE

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WESTERN UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS
DL=Day Letter
NL=Night Letter
LC=Deferred Cable
NLT=Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

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FILIBUSTER ARE A MISERABLE FAILURE= SOUTHERN SENATORS
STENNIS OF MISSISSIPPI AND LONG OF LOUISIANA AND OTHERS
WITH THREATS AND BOMBAST ARE FORCING A BACK DOWN ON EFFECTIVE
CHANGE OF RULES= PROPOSAL TO SEPARATE CLOTURE ACTION ON
NATIONAL SECURITY LEGISLATION FROM ACTION ON FILIBUSTERS
OF DOMESTIC ISSUES IS A SERIOUS BLOW TO CIVIL RIGHTS AS
WELL AS UNSOUND IN POLICY SINCE IT IS A MATTER OF COMMON
KNOWLEDGE THAT THERE CAN BE NO SEPARATION OF DOMESTIC
POLICIES FROM FOREIGN POLICIES= = SINCE YOU INTERVENED IN
THE FIGHT TO INSIST ON SEPARATE PACKAGE IN HANDLING THE
REPEAL OF THE TAFT HARTLEY ACT AND THE RESTORATION OF THE

CLASS OF SERVICE

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WESTERN UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

1201

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WAGNER LABOR DISPUTES ACT IN THE INTEREST OF CLARITY AND CONFORMITY WITH YOUR CAMPAIGN AND SUBSEQUENT PLEDGES I WISH TO URGE THAT YOU FORTHWITH URGE VICE PRESIDENT BARKLEY SENATOR CARL HAYDEN CHAIRMAN OF THE SENATE RULES COMMITTEE AND SENATOR SCOTT W LUCAS MAJORITY LEADER TO TAKE FIRM AND AGGRESSIVE ACTION TO AMEND SENATE RULES NOW PROVIDING FOR E LIMITATION OF DEBATE TO OUTLAW FILIBUSTER BY A MAJORITY VOTE= UNLESS YOU TAKE AHAND IN THIS FIGHT FOR CIVIL RIGHTS NOW MEASURES OF YOUR CIVIL RIGHTS PROGRAM WILL FAIL OF ENACTMENT AND THE PROFESSIONS OF OUR COUNTRY ABOUT WORLD DEMOCRACY WILL

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

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WESTERN UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

1201

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BE VIEWED WITH DERISION ANDSCORN= IN THE INTEREST OF WINNING
THE VAST MILLIONS OF PEOPLES OF COLOR IN THE UNDEVELOPED
AREAS OF THE WORLD WHO IN YOUR INAUGURAL ADDRESS YOU HOPE
TO HELP BY AMERICAN TECHNOLOGICA KNOWHOW I URGE THAT YOU
PREVENT THE DIXIECRATS WHO SOUGHT TO DEFEAT YOU IN THE
PRESENT CAMPAIGN FROM MAKING A JOKE OF AMERICAN DEMOCRACY
AND YOUR CIVIL RIGHTS PROGRAM= MAY I SUGGEST THAT IT IS
AMAZING AND DISTURBINGTHAT NOT ONE DEMOCRAT HAS RAISED HIS
VOICE IN OPPOSITION TO DIXIECRATS' DRIVE TO SAVE THE FILIBUSTE
ER= A PHILIP RANDOLPH INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT
BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS 217 WEST 125
NEW YORK=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

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MCF
acknd
& filed

WESTERN UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

1201

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QTH 1 LONG JULY 17

HON. HARRY S. TRUMAN PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON D. C.

IN LIGHT OF THE EXPERIENCE NEGROES AND OTHER MINORITIES HAD IN WORLD WAR TWO WITH DISCRIMINATION IN GETTING EMPLOYMENT IN WAR INDUSTRIES WHICH RESULTED IN NATION WIDE URGING UPON THE LATE PRESIDENT FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT BY NEGRO MOVEMENTS, CHURCH, LABOR. BUSINESS. CIVIL AND EDUCATIONAL THAT AN EXECUTIVE ORDER BE ISSUED TO ESTABLISH A FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE COMMITTEE TO ELIMINATE DISCRIMINATION ON ACCOUNT OF RACE COLOR RELIGION NATIONAL ORIGIN OR ANCESTRY, AND BECAUSE OF

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

CLASS OF SERVICE

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WESTERN UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

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THE GREAT SERVICE THIS COMMITTEE RENDERED IN BRINGING ABOUT BETTER RACE RELATIONS IN WAR EMPLOYMENT WHICH SERVED TO ACCELERATE AND INCREASE MUNITIONS PRODUCTION. I WANT TO REQUEST AND URGE THAT YOU SET FORTH IN YOUR MESSAGE TO CONGRESS ON THE KOREAN CONFLICT A PLAN TO ISSUE AN EXECUTIVE ORDER SIMILAR TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S 8802 AND THAT A WARTIME COMMITTEE ON FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES BE SET UP THEREU DER. COMPOSED OF SEVEN MEMBERS REPRESENTING MINORITIES,LABOR. BUSINESS AND GOVERNMENT AS AN INTEGRAL AND ESSENTIAL FACTOR IN THE MOBILIZATION OF MANPOWER TO WIN THE WAR AGAINST NORTH KOREAN COMMUNIST AGGRESSION SPONSORED BY

CLASS OF SERVICE

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WESTERN UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

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RUSSIAN STALINIST TYRANNY. SUCH ACTION AT THIS HOUR WOULD
NOT ONLY SERVE A JUST CAUSE AT HOME AND STRENGTHEN OUR
AMERICAN BASTION OF DEMOCRACY BUT ALSO HELP TO DISARM
COMMUNIST RUSSIA WHICH IS ALREADY EXPLOITING THE DEFEAT OF
FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE LEGISLATION IN THE SENATE ON JULY
12TH BY THE DIXIECRATS WITH A VIEW TO WINNING THE MINDS AND
ALLEGIANCE OF THE NEGRO AND PEOPLES OF COLOR IN ASIA, AFRICA
AND THE WEST INDIES.

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
. CO CHAIRMAN NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A
PERMANENT FEPC.

CONFIDENTIAL

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO._____

Reaffirming Policy of Full Participation in the
National Defense Program by all Persons Regardless of Race, Color, Religion, Ancestry or
National Origin and Establishing the President's
Manpower Resources Board and Defining its Powers and
Duties.

Whereas the national defense requires the fullest participation of all available workers, regardless of race, color, religion, ancestry or national origin in order to meet, promptly and effectively, the requirements of military programs in support of our national security and foreign policy objectives, and

Whereas available, needed, and qualified workers are being denied employment and the opportunity of working at their highest skills in defense production because of their race, color, religion, ancestry or national origin, and

Whereas such discrimination lessens our productive capacity, impairs workers' morale, disrupts national unity, violates the American principle of equality of opportunity and affects adversely our relationships with other nationa, to the detriment of the national defense, welfare, and security.

Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes, including the Defense Production Act of 1950, and as President of the United States and Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces, I do hereby reaffirm the policy of the United States that there shall be no discrimination in the employment of any person in defense production or in Government by reason of race, color, religion, ancestry or national origin, and I do hereby declare that it is the duty of all employers, including the several Federal departments and agencies, and all labor organizations, in furtherance of this policy and of this Order, to eliminate discrimination in regard to hire, tenure, terms or conditions of employment, or union membership because of race, color, religion, ancestry or national origin.

It is hereby ordered as follows:

1. There is hereby established a President's Manpower Resources Board, hereinafter referred to as the Board, which shall consist of a Chairman and not more than six other members to be appointed by the President. The Chairman and other members of the Board shall receive necessary traveling expenses, per diem allowances not exceeding ______ dollars a day, and subsistence expenses on such days as they are actually engaged in the performance of duties pursuant to this Order. *____ members of the Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

2. The Chairman of the Board is authorized (1) to employ an Executive Secretary and other personnel, subject to the civil service laws, (2) to fix the compensation of such personnel in accordance with the Classification Act of 1949, and (3) to make provisions for supplies, facilities, and services.

3. All departments and agencies of the Federal Government are authorized and directed to cooperate with the Board and, to the extent permitted by law, to furnish the Board such information and assistance as it may require in the performance of its functions under this Order. The Board shall, to the extent practicable, utilize existing facilities and services of the departments and other agencies. The Board may accept the services of and shall cooperate with State and local authorities and officials.

4. The Board shall formulate policies, and shall make recommendations to the various Federal agencies and to the President, which it deems necessary and proper to effectuate the purposes of this Order. The Board shall receive and investigate complaints of discrimination

forbidden by this Order and may initiate other investigations when it has reason to believe that any such discrimination exists. It shall endeavor by conference, conciliation, and persuasion to eliminate and prevent discrimination forbidden by this Order and, wherever it deems necessary, may conduct public hearings, make findings of fact.

5. Upon a finding by the Board that a contractor has breached the non-discrimination clause in any contract covered by this Order and that the processes of conference, conciliation, and persuasion have failed to bring about compliance with the provisions of this Order, the Attorney General of the United States is authorized, at the request of the Board, to institute appropriate proceedings in the district courts of the United States to enforce the non-discrimination clause of such contract and to enjoin breaches thereof.

6. The Board shall make and publish comprehensive studies of discrimination in employment, the effects of such discrimination and the best means of eliminating such discrimination.

7. All departments and agencies of the Government of the United States concerned with defense production shall take all measures appropriate to assure that such programs are administered without discrimination because of race, color, religion, ancestry or national origin.

8. All contracts to which the United States or any of its agencies is a party, including all agreements for loans, participations in or guarantees of loans made pursuant to Title III of the Defense Production Act of 1950, shall include appropriate provisions obligating the contractor not to discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, color, religion, ancestry or national origin and requiring him to include similar provisions in all subcontracts.

9. No labor organization any of whose members are employed by any employer subject to this Order or which acts as a collective bargaining representative for employees of any employer subject to this

Order shall discriminate against any individual or limit, segregate, or classify its membership in any way which would deprive such individual of employment opportunities, or would limit his employment opportunities or otherwise adversely affect his status as an employee or as an applicant for employment, or would affect adversely his wages, hours, or employment conditions, because of such individual's race, color, religion, ancestry or national origin.

10. No employer organization or association of which an employer subject to this Order is a member or with which such employer is affiliated shall discriminate against any individual, or have or enforce any rule which requires any of its members or affiliates to discriminate against any individual, in any way which would deprive such individual of employment opportunities, or would limit his employment opportunities or otherwise adversely affect his status as an employee or as an applicant for employment, or would affect adversely his wages, hours, or employment conditions, because of such individual's race, color, religion, ancestry or national origin.

11. The Board shall have the power to promulgate such rules and regulations as may be appropriate or necessary to carry out the provisions of this Order.

12. The provisions of any other pertinent Executive Order inconsistent with this Order are hereby superseded.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

The White House

CLASS OF SERVICE

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WESTERN UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

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Ship Radiogram

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QTN BOOK OF TELEGRAMS STRAIGHT DAY [illegible]=

QTN 6 DR SIDNEY GOLDSTEIN FREE SYNAGOGUE 40 W 68 ST NEW YORK=

QTN 7 MORRIS MILGRAM WORKERS DEFENSE LEAGUE 12 EAST 19 ST NEWYORK NY=

QTN 8 NATHANIEL MINKOFF 1710 BROADWAY NEW YORK=

QTN9 CAMERON HALL FEDERAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES IN CHRIST 297 FOURTH AVENUE NEW YORK=

QTN 10 W C HANDY 1650 BROADWAY NEW YORK=

QTN11 MABEL STAUPERS NATIONAL ASSOCIATION COLORED GRADUATE NURSES 1790 BROADWAY NEW YORK=

QTN12 NOAH WALTERS 80 CENTER STREET NEW YORK=

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WESTERN UNION

1201

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

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QTN 13 ALEX ROSE LIBERAL PARTY 160 W 44 ST NEW YORK

QTN14 MAX ZARITSKY UNITED HATTERS CAP AND MILLINERY WORKERS INTERNATIONAL UNION 245 5TH AVENUE NEW YORK=

QTN 115 ISIAH MINKOFF NATIONAL COMMUNITY RELATION ADVISORY COUNCIL 295 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK=

REQUEST YOUR ATTENDANCE AT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING OF FEPC COUNCIL AT BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH 211 WEST 56 STREET MONDAY MAY 27TH 11AM TO DISCUSS AMENDED TAFT BILL AND OTHER MATTERS OF IMPORTANCE TO THE FEPC FIGHT=MOST URGENT ANDIMPORTANT=

A PHILIP RANDOLPH=

NC FEPC
Chicago Local

[illegible]

CLASS OF SERVICE

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BY DIRECT WIRE FROM

WESTERN UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

1224

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Ship Radiogram

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MR. ALBERT WEISS
CHICAGO COUNCIL AGAINST RACIAL AND RELIGIOUS DISCRIMINATION
166 WEST JACKSON BOULEVARD ROOM 812 CHICAGO ILLINOIS=

KEENLY REGRET UNABLE TO PARTICIPATE IN FEPC CONFERENCE DECEMBER 1ST BECAUSE OF ENGAGEMENT IN NEW YORK CITY. THINK CONFERENCE TIMELY AND CONSTRUCTIVE. AM SURE THAT MRS. HEDGEMAN'S CONTRIBUTION WILL BE ADEQUATE ON FEPC.

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH.

NCFEPC
Chicago local

BY DIRECT WIRE FROM

WESTERN UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

1206

CLASS OF SERVICE

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MR= ALBERT WEISS
CHICAGO COUNCIL AGAINST RACIAL AND RELIGIOUS DISCRIMINATION
166 WEST JACKSON BOULEVARD ROOM 812 CHICAGO ILLINOIS=

KEENLY REGRET UNABLE TO PARTICIPATE IN FEPC CONFERENCE DECEMBER 1ST BECAUSE OF ENGAGEMENT IN NEW YORK CITY= THINK CONFERENCE TIMELY AND CONSTRUCTIVE= AM SURE THAT MRS= HEDGEMAN'S CONTRIBUTION WILL BE ADEQUATE ON FEPC=

A= PHILIP RANDOLPH=

Charge to the account of

WESTERN UNION

NEWCOMB CARLTON CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

CHECK

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

TIME FILED

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Honorable Paul V. McNutt
War Man Power Commission
Washington, D. C.

I RESPECTFULLY REQUEST POSTPONEMENT HEARING OF JOB DISCRIMINATION AGAINST COLORED RAILROAD WORKERS. [illegible] [illegible] AND THE [illegible] OF [illegible] [illegible] AND [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] THE FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE COMMITTEE.

R. J. [illegible] [illegible]

WESTERN UNION

R. B. WHITE
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

President Franklin D. Roosevelt
White House
Washington, D. C.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] OF JOB DISCRIMINATION AGAINST COLORED AMERICAN CITIZENS. AMERICAN DEMOCRACY AND THE MORALE OF COLORED PEOPLE AND FAIR-MINDED PEOPLE EVERYWHERE [illegible] SUPPORT THE FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE COMMITTEE.

L. J. E. WELLS

END 3

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED			
DOMESTIC		CABLE	
TELEGRAM		ORDINARY	
DAY LETTER		URGENT RATE	
SERIAL		DEFERRED	
OVERNIGHT TELEGRAM		NIGHT LETTER	
SPECIAL SERVICE		SHIP RADIOGRAM	

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

WESTERN UNION

1207-B

R. B. WHITE
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CHECK
$
ACCOUNTING INFORMATION
S
TIME FILED
F

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

To MR. LUDLOW WERNER 19

Care of or Apt. No. NEW YORK AGE

Street and No. 230 WEST 135TH STREET

Place NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF COLORED LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN IS HOLDING A "SAVE FEPC CONFERENCE" IN WASHINGTON, D. C. FRIDAY FEBRUARY 9TH. A DELEGATION FROM CONFERENCE WILL WAIT UPON ATTORNEY BIDDLE AND VARIOUS CONGRESSMEN AND SENATORS. HOPE YOU CAN BE PRESENT OR SEND A DELEGATE. WE MUST RALLY ALL NEGRO FORCES TO SAVE FEPC.

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

Sender's address for reference

Sender's telephone number

WESTERN UNION

A PHILIP RANDOLPH:

NECESSARY TO POSTPONE MARCH 18TH FEPC MASS MEETING R J THOMAS SPEAKING ON THAT DATE COMMITTEE OF TWENTY WILL BE IN WASHINGTON MONDAY MORNING TO INTERVIEW MICHIGAN SENATORS LETTER WILL FOLLOW EXPLAINING.

HORACE A WHITE.

936A 10 FEPC.

IND

Nc-FEPC
Dir

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WESTERN UNION

1201

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

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2A412 NL PR=DETROIT MICH 12

A PHILLIP RANDOLPH=
920 F ST NORTHWEST WASHDC=

PREFER SUNDAY DATE FOR MASS MEETING MUST HAVE ANSWER BY THURSDAY=

HORACE A WHITE.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

WESTERN UNION

NA84 NL PD=WUX NEWYORK NY 21

A PHILIP RANDOLPH, MAJESTIC HOTEL=
55 AND CENTRAL AVE CLEVE=

SEP 22 AM 2

ON SEPTEMBER SIXTH I FINALLY WAS ABLE TO REACH GENERAL WATSON ON TELEPHONE REGARDING APPOINTMENT WITH PRESIDENT HE STATED HE WAS MAKING NOTATION TELEPHONE ME AS SOON AS PRESIDENT RETURNED FROM QUEBEC TO NOTIFY US WHEN PRESIDENT COULD SEE US. I EMPHASIZED NECESSITY OF APPOINTMENT PRIOR TO RECESS OF CONGRESS UNTIL AFTER ELECTION. NEWSPAPERS REPORTS CONGRESS HOPES TO ADJOURN TODAY OR TOMORROW BUT NO WORD HAS COME FROM GENERAL WATSON THOUGH PRESIDENT RETURNED TO WASHINGTON LAST MONDAY. PLEASE WIRE ME WHAT POSITION YOU THINK SHOULD BE TAKEN. SHOULD WE WITHDRAW REQUEST FOR APPOINTMENT AND MAKE PUBLIC SUCH WITHDRAWAL SINCE MANY PEOPLE KNOW THAT APPOINTMENT WAS REQUESTED? OR SHOULD I CONTINUE ATTEMPT ARRANGE APPOINTMENT?=

WALTER WHITE HAZEL ALVES.

LN132

Charge to the account of

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
DOMESTIC	CABLE
TELEGRAM	ORDINARY
DAY LETTER	URGENT RATE
SERIAL	DEFERRED
OVERNIGHT TELEGRAM	NIGHT LETTER
SPECIAL SERVICE	SHIP RADIOGRAM

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

1206

WESTERN UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CHECK

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

WANT A REPLY?
"Answer by WESTERN UNION" or similar phrases may be included without charge

HONORABLE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
PRESIDENT OF U. S. A.
WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

RECEIVED TELEGRAM MARCH 18 FROM FOWLER V. HARPER, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN, WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION STATING: "PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HAS REFERRED YOUR TELEGRAM OF MARCH 8 TO MR. MCNUTT. WE ARE DOING EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO ARRIVE AT A SATISFACTORY SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM WITH WHICH WE ARE ALL CONCERNED. WE HOPE THAT WITHIN A MATTER OF DAYS AN ANNOUNCEMENT WILL BE MADE WHICH WILL BE SATISFACTORY TO ALL CONCERNED. IT WILL DEAL WITH THE COMMITTEE AND WITH THE HEARINGS." BECAUSE IT HAS BEEN ONE MONTH AND FOUR DAYS SINCE CONFERENCE WAS CALLED BY MR. MCNUTT AND ATTORNEY FRANCIS BIDDLE

Charge to the account of $

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
DOMESTIC	CABLE
TELEGRAM	ORDINARY
DAY LETTER	URGENT RATE
SERIAL	DEFERRED
OVERNIGHT TELEGRAM	NIGHT LETTER
SPECIAL SERVICE	SHIP RADIOGRAM

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WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CHECK

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

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Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

WANT A REPLY?
"Answer by WESTERN UNION" or similar phrases may be included without charge.

UNDER YOUR ORDER FOR ORGANIZATIONS INTERESTED IN FEPC TO EXPRESS THEIR VIEWS ON ITS WORK AND FUTURE, THE UNDERSIGNED ARE GREATLY DISTURBED LEST THOSE FORCES THAT PRACTICE DISCRIMINATIONS ON ACCOUNT OF RACE COLOR, RELIGION OR NATIONAL ORIGIN BECOME MORE EMBOLDENED AND AGGRESSIVE IN TREATING YOUR EXECUTIVE ORDER 8802 AS THE PROVERBIAL SCRAP OF PAPER, WHICH WILL ENDANGER NATIONAL UNITY, AND PLAY INTO THE HANDS OF THE AXIS POWERS. SINCE THE MINORITY GROUPS AFFECTED BY DISCRIMINATIONS HAVE NOT HAD THE HONOR AND OPPORTUNITY TO DISCUSS THE STATUS OF FEPC WITH YOU FACE TO FACE, THE UNDERSIGNED WISH HEREWITH TO REQUEST A CONFERENCE WITH YOU AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE DATE TO ADVISE YOU OF THE NEW DANGER THAT THREATENS FEPC WHICH HAS DONE CONSTRUCTIVE WORK FOR MANPOWER MOBILIZATION AND BETTER RACE RELATIONS.

Charge to the account of ______________________ $

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED			
DOMESTIC		CABLE	
TELEGRAM		ORDINARY	
DAY LETTER		URGENT RATE	
SERIAL		DEFERRED	
OVERNIGHT TELEGRAM		NIGHT LETTER	
SPECIAL SERVICE		SHIP RADIOGRAM	

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CHECK
ACCOUNTING INFORMATION
TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

WANT A REPLY?
"Answer by WESTERN UNION" or similar phrases may be included without charge.

WE HOPE WE MAY HAVE THE PRIVILEGE OF PRESENTING TO YOU A REPORT ON INDUSTRIAL AND MANPOWER CONDITIONS AFFECTING MINORITY GROUPS WHICH MAY BE HELPFUL IN YOUR SELECTION OF PERSONNEL. AN IMMEDIATE REPLY WOULD BE GREATLY APPRECIATED.

SIGNED:

WALTER WHITE, SECRETARY, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

CHANNING H. TOBIAS, NATIONAL COUNCIL OF YMCAS

LESTER GRANGER, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

FRANK R. CROSSWAITH, CHAIRMAN, NEGRO LABOR COMMITTEE

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WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CHECK

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

WANT A REPLY?
"Answer by WESTERN UNION" or similar phrases may be included without charge.

SIGNED: (CONT'D)

MORRIS MILGRAM, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, WORKERS DEFENSE LEAGUE

DR. SIDNEY GOLDSTEIN, COMMISSION ON JUSTICE AND PEACE,
CENTRAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN RABBIS

DR. MAX YERGAN, PRESIDENT, NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS

ANN ARNOLD HEDGEMAN, REGIONAL DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF CIVILIAN DEFENSE

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, NATIONAL DIRECTOR, MARCH ON WASHINGTON MOVEMENT

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

QTH 1 STRAIGHT MAY 23

MISS SIDNEY WILKINSON
2656 15TH STREET N. W.
WASHINGTON D. C.

WILL BE GLAD TO MEET WITH YOUR DELEGATION MONDAY AT OFFICE OF COUNCIL 930 F STREET N. W. AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

BY DIRECT WIRE FROM

WESTERN UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS
DL=Day Letter
NM=Night Message
NL=Night Letter
LCO=Deferred Cable
NLT=Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

QTH 1 LG JULY 10

MISS EARLINE WRIGHT
2199 WEST 31ST STREET LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA=

I AM BACK IN NEW YORK AFTER A LONG STRENUOUS BUT PROFITABLE TRIP= HAVE ESTABLISHED LOCAL COUNCILS IN MANY PLACES ON RETURN TRIP= HOPE LOCAL COUNCIL IN LOS ANGELES GOES FORWARD= KINDLY LET ME KNOW HOW IT IS GOING= LETTER FOLLOWS=

A PHILIP RANDOLPH=

ASA PHILIP RANDOLPH

SUBJECT FILE

FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE
COMMITTEE
Executive Orders
Drafts

1941-50

March

EXECUTIVE ORDER

- - -

REAFFIRMING POLICY OF FULL PARTICIPATION IN THE DEFENSE PROGRAM BY ALL PERSONS, REGARDLESS OF RACE, CREED, COLOR, OR NATIONAL ORIGIN, AND DIRECTING CERTAIN ACTION IN FURTHERANCE OF SAID POLICY.

WHEREAS it is the policy of the United States to encourage full participation in the national defense program by all citizens of the United States, regardless of race, creed, color, or national origin, in the firm belief that the democratic way of life within the Nation can be defended successfully only with the help and support of all groups within its borders; and

WHEREAS there is evidence that available and needed workers have been barred from employment in industries engaged in defense production solely because of considerations of race, creed, color, or national origin, to the detriment of workers' morale and of national unity:

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the statutes, and as a prerequisite to the successful conduct of our national defense production effort, I do hereby reaffirm the policy of the United States that there shall be no discrimination in the employment of workers in defense industries or government because of race, creed, color, or national origin, and I do hereby declare that it is the duty of employers and of labor organizations, in furtherance of said policy and of this order, to provide for the full and equitable participation of all workers in defense industries, without discrimination because of race, creed, color, or national origin;

And it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. All departments and agencies of the Government of the United States concerned with vocational and training programs for defense production shall take special measures appropriate to assure that such programs are administered without discrimination because of race, creed, color, or national origin;

2. All contracting agencies of the Government of the United States shall include in all defense contracts hereafter negotiated by them a provision obligating the contractor not to discriminate against any worker because of race, creed, color, or national origin;

COPY

3. There is established in the Office of Production Management a Committee on Fair Employment Practice, which shall consist of a chairman and four other members to be appointed by the President. The Chairman and members of the Committee shall serve as such without compensation but shall be entitled to actual and necessary transportation, subsistence and other expenses incidental to performance of their duties. The Committee shall receive and investigate complaints of discrimination in violation of the provisions of this order and shall take appropriate steps to redress grievances which it finds to be valid. The Committee shall also recommend to the several departments and agencies of the Government of the United States and to the President all measures which may be deemed by it necessary or proper to effectuate the provisions of this order.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE,

June 25, 1941

COPY

[illegible]

NC-FEPC
Inf-

[June 25, 1941]

EXECUTIVE ORDER

- - -

REAFFIRMING POLICY OF FULL PARTICIPATION IN THE DEFENSE PROGRAM BY ALL PERSONS, REGARDLESS OF RACE, CREED, COLOR, OR NATIONAL ORIGIN, AND DIRECTING CERTAIN ACTION IN FURTHERANCE OF SAID POLICY.

WHEREAS it is the policy of the United States to encourage full participation in the national defense program by all citizens of the United States, regardless of race, creed, color, or national origin, in the firm belief that the democratic way of life within the Nation can be defended successfully only with the help and support of all groups within its borders; and

WHEREAS there is evidence that available and needed workers have been barred from employment in industries engaged in defense production solely because of considerations of race, creed, color, or national origin, to the detriment of workers' morale and of national unity:

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the statutes, and as a prerequisite to the successful conduct of our national defense production effort, I do hereby reaffirm the policy of the United States that there shall be no discrimination in the employment of workers in defense industries or government because of race, creed, color, or national origin, and I do hereby declare that it is the duty of employers and of labor organizations, in furtherance of said policy and of this order, to provide for the full and equitable participation of all workers in defense industries, without discrimination because of race, creed, color, or national origin;

And it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. All departments and agencies of the Government of the United States concerned with vocational and training programs for defense production shall take special measures appropriate to assure that such programs are administered without discrimination because of race, creed, color, or national origin;

2. All contracting agencies of the Government of the United States shall include in all defense contracts hereafter negotiated by them a provision obligating the contractor not to discriminate against any worker because of race, creed, color, or national origin;

PAGE MISSING IN THE ORIGINAL COLLECTION

Also to: Dean George M. Johnson
Robert W. Ming
Thurgood Marshall
Felix S. Cohen
Max Delson
Byron S. Miller
Bruce Hunt
Stanley Metzger

NOV - 1 1950

M ____ [✓ AA] ____ JC ____ CL ____
WAL ____ SS ____ AV ____
Circulate ____ Return to ____ FILE

October 31 1950

Mr. Malcolm Ross
University of Miami (University Branch)
Miami Florida

Dear Mike:

On behalf of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC, I submitted the enclosed draft of a proposed Executive Order to key officials in Washington. I should appreciate it if you would examine it critically and give me your comments. Would you particularly consider these questions:

1. Is it desirable to retain as much as possible of the old Executive Order No. 9346 by repeating its basic provisions in the preamble of the new order?

2. Should the new order be silent about Federal employment in view of the existence of the Federal Employment Practice Board, a division of the Civil Service Commission?

3. Do you consider the alternative sanctions in Section 10 (a) inadequate, (b) too drastic?

4. Do you agree with us that the Committee, if housed in the existing State Department, should be located in Labor, Justice or Defense, in that order, or do you have suggestions for any other department?

5. Do you believe that the provision in Section 9 authorizing third party beneficiary suits is wise, necessary or valid?

6. Do you believe that the provision in Section 11 is valid insofar as it affects trade union members or employees not engaged in defense industries?

We believe that there is a good possibility of an Executive Order being issued but do not know when or what it will contain. I would be grateful, therefore, for your comments as quickly as possible.

Yours sincerely,

Will Maslow

enc.

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. ______

Whereas the national defense program requires the maximum employment of all available workers regardless of race, color, religion, ancestry or national origin, and

Whereas available, needed and qualified workers are being denied the opportunity of working at their highest skills in industries essential to our national security because of their race, color, religion, ancestry or national origin, and

Whereas such discrimination lessens our productive capacity, impairs workers' morale, disrupts national unity, violates the American principle of equality of opportunity and affects adversely our relationships with other nations, all to the detriment of our national welfare and security,

Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes, including the Defense Production Act of 1950, and as President of the United States and Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces, I do hereby reaffirm the policy of the United States that there shall be no discrimination in the employment of any person in defense industries or in Government by reason of race, color, religion, ancestry or national origin, and I do hereby declare that it is the duty of all employers and all labor organizations, in furtherance of the policy and of this Order, to eliminate discrimination in regard to hire, tenure, terms or conditions of employment, or union membership because of race, color, religion, ancestry or national origin, and it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. There is hereby established [in the Department of ____________] a President's Fair Employment Practices Committee, hereinafter referred to as the Committee, which shall consist of a Chairman and not more than six other members to be appointed by the President. The Chairman shall receive

not exceeding ______________ per annum. The other members of the Committee shall receive necessary traveling expenses, a per diem allowance not exceeding ______________ dollars a day and subsistence expenses on such days as they are actually engaged in the performance of duties pursuant to this Order.

2. The Committee shall formulate policies to effectuate the purposes of this Order and shall make recommendations to the various Federal agencies and to the President, which it deems necessary and proper to make effective the provisions of this Order.

3. The Committee shall receive and investigate complaints of discrimination forbidden by this Order and may initiate other investigations when it has reason to believe that any such discrimination exists. It shall endeavor by conference, conciliation and persuasion to eliminate and prevent discrimination forbidden by this Order and, whenever it deems it necessary, may conduct public hearings, make findings of fact and take appropriate steps to eliminate such discrimination, including referral to the President for any action he deems necessary.

4. The Committee shall make and publish comprehensive studies of discrimination in employment, the effects of such discrimination and the best means of eliminating such discrimination.

5. The Committee shall create local, state or regional advisory or conciliation councils, composed of local citizens, residents of the area for which they are appointed, serving without compensation, who shall make recommendations to the Committee to make effective the provisions of this Order.

6. The Committee is directed to investigate the problems of discrimination in Federal employment and in vocational and training programs for

defense production. All departments and agencies of the Government of the United States concerned with vocational and training programs for defense production shall take all measures appropriate to assure that such programs are administered without discrimination because of race, color, religion, ancestry or national origin.

7. The Committee shall make recommendations to the Secretary of Labor to the end that uniform national policies and procedures shall be established for state public employment services, including procedures forbidding the acceptance of any discriminatory orders.

8. Within the limits of the funds which may be made available for that purpose, the Chairman of the Committee shall appoint and fix the compensation of such personnel and make provision for such supplies, facilities and services as may be necessary to carry out this Order. The Committee may utilize the services and facilities of other Federal departments and agencies and such voluntary and uncompensated services as may from time to time be needed. The Committee may accept the services of and shall cooperate with State and local authorities and officials and may perform the functions and duties and exercise the powers conferred upon it by this Order through such officials and agencies and in such manner as it may determine.

9. All contracts to which the United States or any of its agencies is a party shall include a provision obligating the contractor not to discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, color, religion, ancestry or national origin and requiring him to include a similar provision in all subcontracts and that such non-discrimination provision shall inure to the benefit of any person aggrieved by a breach thereof.

10. All such contracts hereafter entered into shall also include a provision that upon the determination of the Committee or the contracting agency that the non-discrimination clause has been breached, the contracting agency shall either (a) withhold all monies due the contractor under such contract until the Committee certifies that the contractor has eliminated the discrimination found, or (b) withhold from any monies due the contractor as liquidated damages, a sum equal to $ ________ for each employee or applicant aggrieved for each calendar day in which such breach is continued after notice of a finding by the Committee of such discrimination.

11. No labor organization any of whose members are employed by any employer subject to this Order or which acts as a collective bargaining representative for employees of any employer subject to this Order shall discriminate against any individual or limit, segregate or classify its membership in any way which would deprive or tend to deprive such individual of employment opportunities, or would limit his employment opportunities or otherwise adversely affect his status as an employee or as an applicant for employment, or would affect adversely his wages, hours, or employment conditions, because of such individual's race, color, religion, ancestry or national origin.

12. The provisions of any other pertinent Executive Order inconsistent with this Order are hereby superseded.

10/30/50

NATIONAL COMMUNITY RELATIONS ADVISORY COUNCIL
295 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

MURRAY HILL 5-1606

MEMORANDUM

To Messrs. White, Randolph, Henderson, Hines, Sifton, Mrs. Gunther

From Arnold Aronson

Date November 3, 1950

Subject

Enclosed is the text of the Executive Order which we submitted following our discussion with the Dept. of Labor officials on October 27. Issuance of the Executive Order is being held up because of concern that such an order may run afoul of the Russell Amendment. A legal memorandum on this question is being prepared and will be sent to you shortly.

AA:RB
Enc.

The Russell Amendment is contained in Section 213 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act (Public Law 358, 78th Congress, approved June 27, 1944.

"SEC. 213. After January 1, 1945, no part of any appropriation or fund made available by this or any other Act shall be allotted or made available to, or used to pay the expenses of, any agency or instrumentality including those established by Executive order after such agency or instrumentality has been in existence for more than one year, if the Congress has not appropriated any money specifically for such agency or instrumentality or specifically authorized the expenditure of funds by it. For the purposes of this section, any agency or instrumentality including those established by Executive order shall be deemed to have been existence during the existence of any other agency or instrumentality, established by a prior Executive order, if the principal functions of both of such agencies or instrumentalities are substantially the same or similar. When any agency or instrumentality is or has been prevented from using appropriations by reason of this section, no part of any appropriation or fund made available by this or any other Act shall be used to pay the expenses of the performance by any other agency or instrumentality of functions which are substantially the same as or similar to the principal functions of the agency or instrumentality so prevented from using appropriations, unless the Congress has specifically authorized the expenditure of funds for performing such functions."

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. ____

Whereas the national defense program requires the ~~fullest utilization of manpower through~~ the maximum employment of all available workers regardless of race, color, religion, ancestry or national origin, and

Whereas available, needed and qualified workers are being denied in part the opportunity of working at their highest skills in industries essential to our national security because of their race, color, religion, ancestry or national origin, and

Whereas such discrimination lessens our productive capacity, impairs workers' morale, disrupts national unity, violates the American principle of equality of opportunity and affects adversely our relationships with other nations, all to the detriment of our national defense welfare and security,

Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes, including the Defense Production Act of 1950 ~~and the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951 (P.L.843, 81st Congress, Approved September 27, 1950)~~, and as President of the United States and Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces, I do hereby reaffirm the policy of the United States that there shall be no discrimination in the employment of any person in defense ~~or essential civilian~~ industries or in Government by reason of race, color, religion, ancestry or national origin, and I do hereby declare that it is the duty of all employers and all labor organizations, in furtherance of the policy and of this Order, to eliminate discrimination in regard to hire, tenure, terms or conditions of employment, or union membership because of race, color, religion, ancestry or national origin, and it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. There is hereby established [In the Department of ____________________] a President's Fair Employment Practices Committee, hereinafter referred to as the Committee, which shall consist of a Chairman and not more than six other members to be appointed by the President. The Chairman shall receive not exceeding ____________ per annum. The other members of the Committee shall receive necessary traveling expenses, a per diem allowance not exceeding ____________ dollars a day and subsistence expenses on such days as they are actually engaged in the performance of duties pursuant to this Order. (____ members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.)

(8) 2. Within the limits of the funds which may be made available for that purpose, the Chairman of the Committee shall appoint and fix the compensation of such Civil Service personnel and make provision for such supplies, facilities and services as may be necessary to carry out this Order. The Committee may utilize the services and facilities of other Federal departments and agencies and such voluntary and uncompensated services as may from time to time be needed. The Committee may accept the services of and shall cooperate with State and local authorities and officials and may perform the functions and duties and

exercise the powers conferred upon it by this Order through such officials and agencies and in such manner as it may determine.

5 3. The Committee shall create local, state, or regional advisory or conciliation councils, composed of local citizens, residents of the area for which they are appointed, serving without compensation, who shall make recommendations to the Committee to make effective the provisions of this Order.

2 4. The Committee shall formulate policies to effectuate the purposes of this Order and shall make recommendations to the various Federal agencies and to the President, which it deems necessary and proper to make effective the provisions of this Order.

4 5. The Committee shall make and publish comprehensive studies of discrimination in employment, the effects of such discrimination and the best means of eliminating such discrimination.

6. ~~The Committee is directed to investigate the problems of discrimination in Federal employment and in vocational and training programs for defense production.~~ All departments and agencies of the Government of the United States concerned with vocational and training programs for defense production shall take all measures appropriate to assure that such programs are administered without discrimination because of race, color, religion, ancestry or national origin.

7. The Committee shall make recommendations to the Secretary of Labor to the end that uniform national policies and procedures shall be established for state public employment

referral without disc

services, including procedures forbidding the acceptance of any discriminatory orders.

8 (a) All contracts to which the United States or any of its agencies is a party, (including all agreements for loans, participations in or guaranties of loans made pursuant to Title III of the Defense Production Act of 1950,) shall include appropriate provisions obligating the contractor not to discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, color, religion, ancestry or national origin and requiring him to include similar provisions in all subcontracts (and shall provide that such non-discrimination provisions shall inure to the benefit of any person aggrieved by a breach thereof.

10 (b) All such contracts shall include appropriate provision that upon the determination of the Committee that the non-discrimination clause has been breached, the contracting agency shall either ((a) withhold all monies due the contractor under such contract until the Committee certifies that the contractor has eliminated the discrimination found, or) (b) withhold from any monies due the contractor as liquidated damages, a sum equal to $10 for each employee or applicant aggrieved for each calendar day in which such breach is continued after notice of a finding by the Committee of such discrimination.

3 9. The Committee shall receive and investigate complaints of discrimination forbidden by this Order and may initiate other investigations when it has reason to believe that

any such discrimination exists. It shall endeavor by conference, conciliation and persuasion to eliminate and prevent discrimination forbidden by this Order and, whenever it deems it necessary, may conduct public hearings, make findings of fact and take appropriate steps to eliminate such discrimination.

In addition to the remedies provided in Sec. 8b of this Order,

10. ~~U~~pon a finding by the Committee that a contractor has breached the non-discrimination clause in any contract covered by this Order and that the processes of conference, conciliation and persuasion have failed to bring about compliance with the provisions of this Order, the Attorney General of the United States is authorized ~~shall~~, at the request of the Committee, to institute appropriate proceedings in the District Courts of the United States to enforce the non-discrimination provisions of such contract and to enjoin breaches thereof.

11. No labor organization any of whose members are employed by any employer subject to this Order or which acts as a collective bargaining representative for employees of any employer subject to this Order shall discriminate against any individual or limit, segregate or classify its membership in any way which would deprive or tend to deprive such individual of employment opportunities, or would limit his employment opportunities or otherwise adversely affect his status as an employee or as an applicant for employment, or would affect adversely his wages, hours, or employment conditions, because of such individual's race, color, religion, ancestry or national origin.

nc – FEPC
admin

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. ____

Affirming Policy of Maximum Production Through Full Utilization of Manpower in Defense and Essential Civilian Production, Regardless of Race, Color, Religion, Ancestry or National Origin.

WHEREAS it is the intention of the Congress, as expressed in the Defense Production Act of 1950, that the powers conferred by that Act shall be used to promote the national defense by meeting promptly and effectively the requirements of military programs in support of our national security and foreign policy objectives; and

WHEREAS in order to meet such requirements it is necessary to achieve maximum production through the fullest utilization of all manpower regardless of race, color, religion, ancestry or national origin; and

WHEREAS it is the policy of the Federal Government, as a contracting party, to promote, establish, and maintain high standards which will guarantee maximum production for defense and civilian needs, insure the fullest utilization of manpower, and promote workers' morale and national unity:

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes, including the Defense Production Act of 1950, and as President of the United States and Commander in Chief of the armed forces, I do hereby affirm the policy of the United States to utilize all our available manpower resources to achieve the maximum production in defense and essential civilian industries

and

in defense and essential civilian industries or in Government, and I do hereby declare that it is the duty of all employers, including the several Federal departments and agencies, and of all labor organizations, in furtherance of this policy and of this Order, to provide for the full and equitable participation of workers in defense and essential civilian industries, without discrimination because of race, color, religion, ancestry or national origin.

It is hereby ordered as follows:

1. It shall be mandatory for all contracting departments and agencies of the Government of the United States to include in all contracts hereafter negotiated or renegotiated by them a provision obligating the contractor not to discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, color, religion, ancestry or national origin, and requiring him to include a similar provision in all subcontracts.

2. All departments and agencies of the Government of the United States concerned with vocational and training programs for defense and essential civilian production shall take all measures appropriate to assure that such programs are administered without discrimination because of race, color, religion, ancestry or national origin.

3. The Secretary of Labor, in discharging the duty imposed upon him by Executive Order No. 10161 of September 9, 1950, to utilize the functions vested in him so as to meet most effectively the labor needs of defense industry and essential civilian employment, and to achieve the purposes of this Order, shall prescribe standards, regulations, and procedures which shall be observed by the various Federal departments and agencies with

respect to compliance with and enforcement of the policy and directives of this Order.

4. The head of each department and agency in the Executive Branch of the Government shall be personally responsible for an effective program to insure compliance by all contractors and subcontractors engaged in the performance of contracts awarded by his department with the non-discrimination policy of this Order and of the contracts to which they are party.

5. The head of each department and agency shall designate an official who shall be given full operating responsibility, under the supervision of the department head, for carrying out the policy herein stated. He shall, among other things--

(a) Review at regular intervals compliance by such contractors and subcontractors with such policy and with their obligations under the non-discrimination clause of their contracts;

(b) Receive complaints or appeals concerning alleged discrimination in employment by such contractors or subcontractors because of race, color, religion, ancestry or national origin;

(c) Appoint such central or regional deputies, committees, or hearing boards from among the officers or employees of the department or agency as he may find necessary or desirable, on a temporary or permanent basis, to investigate, or to receive, complaints of discrimination in employment by such contractors and subcontractors;

(d) Take necessary corrective action, in consultation with, or on the basis of delegated authority from, the head of the department or agency.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

The White House

1950.

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO.______

Reaffirming Policy of Full Participation in the National Defense Program by all Persons Regardless of Race, Color, Religion, Ancestry or National Origin and Establishing the President's Manpower Resources Board and Defining its Powers and Duties.

Whereas the national defense requires the fullest participation of all available workers, regardless of race, color, religion, ancestry or national origin in order to meet, promptly and effectively, the requirements of military programs in support of our national security and foreign policy objectives, and

Whereas available, needed, and qualified workers are being denied employment and the opportunity of working at their highest skills in defense production because of their race, color, religion, ancestry or national origin, and

Whereas such discrimination lessens our productive capacity, impairs workers' morale, disrupts national unity, violates the American principle of equality of opportunity and affects adversely our relationships with other nations, to the detriment of the national defense, welfare, and security,

Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes, including the Defense Production Act of 1950, and as President of the United States and Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces, I do hereby reaffirm the policy of the United States that there shall be no discrimination in the employment of any person in defense production or in Government by reason of race, color, religion, ancestry or national origin, and I do hereby declare that it is the duty of all employers, including the several Federal departments and agencies, and all labor organizations, in furtherance of this policy and of this Order, to eliminate discrimination in regard to hire, tenure, terms or conditions of employment, or union membership because of race, color, religion, ancestry or national origin.

It is hereby ordered as follows:

1. There is hereby established a President's Manpower Resources Board, hereinafter referred to as the Board, which shall consist of a Chairman and not more than six other members to be appointed by the President. The Chairman and other members of the Board shall receive necessary traveling expenses, per diem allowances not exceeding_____ dollars a day, and subsistence expenses on such days as they are actually engaged in the performance of duties pursuant to this Order. ______members of the Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

2. The Chairman of the Board is authorized (1) to employ an Executive Secretary and other personnel, subject to the civil service laws, (2) to fix the compensation of such personnel in accordance with the Classification Act of 1949, and (3) to make provisions for supplies, facilities, and services.

3. All departments and agencies of the Federal Government are authorized and directed to cooperate with the Board and, to the extent permitted by law, to furnish the Board such information and assistance as it may require in the performance of its functions under this Order. The Board shall, to the extent practicable, utilize existing facilities and services of the departments and other agencies. The Board may accept the services of and shall cooperate with State and local authorities and officials.

4. The Board shall formulate policies, and shall make recommendations to the various Federal agencies and to the President, which it deems necessary and proper to effectuate the purposes of this Order. The Board shall receive and investigate complaints of discrimination forbidden by this Order and may initiate other investigations when it has reason to believe that any such discrimination exists. It shall endeavor by conference, conciliation, and persuasion to eliminate and prevent discrimination forbidden by this Order and, whenever it deems necessary, may conduct public hearings, make findings of fact.

5. Upon a finding by the Board that a contractor has breached the non-discrimination clause in any contract covered by this Order and that the processes of conference, conciliation, and persuasion have failed to bring about compliance with the provisions of this Order, the Attorney General of the United States is authorized, at the request of the Board, to institute appropriate proceedings in the district courts of the United States to enforce the non-discrimination clause of such contract and to enjoin breaches thereof.

6. The Board shall make and publish comprehensive studies of discrimination in employment, the effects of such discrimination and the best means of eliminating such discrimination.

7. All departments and agencies of the Government of the United States concerned with defense production shall take all measures appropriate to assure that such programs are administered without discrimination because of race, color, religion, ancestry or national origin.

8. All contracts to which the United States or any of its agencies is a party, including all agreements for loans, participations in or guarantees of loans made pursuant to Title III of the Defense Production Act of 1950, shall include appropriate provisions obligating the contractor not to discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, color, religion, ancestry or national origin and requiring him to include similar provisions in all subcontracts.

9. No labor organization any of whose members are employed by any employer subject to this Order or which acts as a collective bargaining representative for employees of any employer subject to this Order shall discriminate against any individual or limit, segregate, or classify its membership in any way which would deprive such individual of employment opportunities, or would limit his employment opportunities or otherwise adversely affect his status as an employee or as an applicant for employment, or would affect adversely

his wages, hours, or employment conditions, because of such individual's race, color, religion, ancestry or national origin.

10. No employer organization or association of which an employer subject to this Order is a member or with which such employer is affiliated shall discriminate against any individual, or have or enforce any rule which requires any of its members or affiliates to discriminate against any individual, in any way which would deprive such individual of employment opportunities, or would limit his employment opportunities or otherwise adversely affect his status as an employee or as an applicant for employment, or would affect adversely his wages, hours, or employment conditions, because of such individual's race, color, religion, ancestry or national origin.

11. The Board shall have the power to promulgate such rules and regulations as may be appropriate or necessary to carry out the provisions of this Order.

12. The provisions of any other pertinent Executive Order inconsistent with this Order are hereby superseded.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

The White House

~~COPY~~ Suggestions of Oscar Chapman

1. To include in the proposed Order a provision authorizing the proposed fair employment committee to request the Department of Justice to seek to enjoin contractors who violate the non-discrimination provisions of their contracts. Such remedy would be in accord with traditional means of enforcing contractual obligations where the ordinary legal remedies are not adequate.

2. The Government is now embarking, under the Defense Production Act, on an extensive program of aid to business by means of loans, guarantees of loans, accelerated amortization of facilities, grants, and other forms of aid. The utilization of manpower in the effectuation of the projects thus aided by the Government is clearly a matter of concern to the Government. I, therefore, suggest that the proposed Executive Order include a provision that all Governmental agencies affording such aids shall require the recipient to agree to the non-discrimination provision in connection with any work or projects financed by these Governmental aids. Such agreements should also be subject to the enforcement methods suggested above.

Another possible approach for which the time may not yet be quite propitious, would be to include in the proposed order (a) a requirement that each Government contract contain a provision that violation of the non-discrimination provision shall make the contractor civilly liable for an amount equal to the amount of salary lost by employees or applicants for employment who have been discriminated against; and (b) authorizing the proposed committee, upon determination by it that the contractor has violated the non-discrimination provision, to request the Department of Justice to institute such a civil suit against the contractor. Such a civil suit would be analogous to the civil suits by the Government to recover overcharges under the Rent Control Act, and in enforcing National Labor Relations Board orders for back pay of workers discharged in violation of the Taft-Hartley Act.

PRESIDENT'S EMERGENCY FUND
as provided for in
Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951

(P.L. 843, 81st Congress, approved September 27, 1950)

"Executive Office of the President - Emergencies (National Defense"

"For expenses necessary to enable the President, through such officers or agencies of the Government as he may designate, and without regard to such provisions of law regarding the expenditure of Government funds or the compensation and employment of persons in the Government service as he may specify, to provide in his discretion for emergencies affecting the national interest, security, or defense which may arise at home or abroad during the fiscal year 1951, $10,000,000: Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for allocation to finance a function or project for which function or project a budget estimate of appropriation was transmitted pursuant to law and such appropiration denied after consideration thereof by the Senate or House of Representatives or by the Committee on Appropriations of either body."

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

SUBJECT FILE

FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE
COMMITTEE

Financial Papers
Bank statements, Expenditures,
and Canceled Checks

1943–51
&
undated

Associates
SIDNEY HIRSCH, C. P. A.
H. L. FORD

E. G. FORD
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR
140 WEST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK 18, N. Y.
187

Telephone: Wisconsin 7-1220

NC F EPC
Finance

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR PERMANENT F.E.P.C.
217 West 125th Street, New York, N. Y.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
October 1st, 1943 to February 28th, 1944

RECEIPTS

Contributions:			
N.C. for a P.F.E.P.C.	$ 260.00		
Trade Union Conference Com.	5,555.00	$ 5,815.00	
Collections:			
Washington Conference - Church Meeting & Refunds on Expense	$ 530.15		
Town Hall Meeting	260.58	790.73	
Refund: On Check #48		55.00	
Total Receipts		$ 6,660.73	
Withholding Tax Deducted from Salaries	$ 214.50		
Revolving Fund (A.A. Hedgeman)	200.00		
Petty Cash Fund (A. Stark)	25.00	439.50	
Total			$ 7,100.23

DISBURSEMENTS

Salaries:		
Alice Stark	$ 602.00	
A.A. Hedgeman	375.00	
Wm. Allen	562.48	
Clerical Help	118.50	$ 1,657.98
Printing		406.01
Office Supplies		117.82
Travel & Maintenance		430.52
Bank Charge		3.02
Miscellaneous Expense		60.00
Refund of Expense on Check #48		55.00
Postage		82.50
Literature		140.10
Publicity		938.03
Lynn & Levy Case		1,900.00
Federal Withholding Tax		66.26
Washington Office Expense (A.A.H.)		100.00

Brought forward	$ 5,937.24	$ 7,100.23
Disbursements continued:		
Petty Cash Expense	$ 215.00	
Petty Cash Fund (A.S.)	25.00	
Revolving Fund (A.A.H.)	200.00	
Total Disbursements		6,377.24
Cash Balance, February 28th, 1944		$ 722.99

CASH SUMMARY

The Amalgamated Bank of N. Y.	$ 442.99	
The Amalgamated Bank of N. Y. Deposited Feb. 28, 1944 not credited until March	50.00	
Cash on Hand (A.S.)	5.00	
	$ 497.99	
Petty Cash Fund (A.S.)	25.00	
Revolving Fund (A.A.H.)	200.00	
		$ 722.99

March 22, 1944.

Accounts audited and certified correct.

E. G. Ford

Public Accountant and Auditor.

AFOE - 20940

IN ACCOUNT WITH

THE AMALGAMATED BANK OF NEW YORK

11-15 UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK CITY

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR PERMENENT
217 WEST 125TH ST., RM. 301 (FEPC,
NEW YORK, 27, N. Y.
1143

IF NO ERRORS ARE REPORTED WITHIN 10 DAYS FROM DATE OF RECEIPT THIS ACCOUNT WILL BE CONSIDERED CORRECT

CHECKS		DEPOSITS	DATE	BALANCE
BALANCE FORWARD			FEB 1-44	1,650.65
		244.95	FEB 2-44	1,895.60 ☆
		501.00	FEB 5-44	2,396.60 ☆
		245.55	FEB 9-44	2,642.15 ☆
25.00-EX	28.50		FEB 10-44	2,588.65 ☆
		25.00	FEB 10-44	2,613.65 ☆
190.00-	50.00-		FEB 16-44	2,373.65 ☆
		1,005.00	FEB 17-44	3,378.65 ☆
338.85-EX			FEB 19-44	3,039.80 ☆
3.54-EX	3.54-			
50.82-EX			FEB 21-44	2,981.90 ☆
5.00-	19.03-			
36.00-	45.00-	140.03	FEB 21-44	3,016.90 ☆
52.55-EX	56.00-			
92.40-EX	95.10-	161.53		
14.00-EX			FEB 23-44	2,706.85 ☆
.54-SC			FEB 23-44	2,706.31 ☆
30.80-EX	15.00-			
58.67-EX	90.00-			
60.00-EX	190.00-		FEB 24-44	2,261.84 ☆
33.60-EX	88.20-			
167.70-EX			FEB 25-44	1,972.34 ☆
50.40-EX	13.00-			
159.90-EX			FEB 28-44	1,749.04 ☆

SERVICE CHARGES ON THIS STATEMENT ARE FOR TRANSACTIONS IN THE PREVIOUS MONTH.

IF YOUR ADDRESS AS RECORDED IS INCORRECT PLEASE ADVISE US

KEY

RD - RE-DEPOSIT
ND - NOTE DISCOUNT
CL - COLLECTION
SC - SERVICE CHARGE
EC - ERROR CORRECTED
RT - RETURNED ITEM
CC - CERTIFIED CHECK
DM - DEBIT MEMO
EX - EXCHANGE

THE FINAL AMOUNT IN THIS COLUMN IS YOUR CLOSING BALANCE

1749.04
~~891.52~~
857.52

66.26
59 —
424.42
125 —
200 —
159.90
167.70
40.97
55.80
27 —
~~13~~ —
45
1307.05
365.47
1691.52 Rept.
50
16 891.52 1749.04
16

THIS CHECK IS IN FULL PAYMENT OF THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNT AND THE PAYEE ACCEPTS IT AS SUCH.
NO OTHER RECEIPT REQUIRED

DATE		AMOUNT	
1/15/44		25	00
petty cash			

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C. No. 23 4

NEW YORK January 15 1944

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Petty Cash $25 00/100

Twenty-five and 00/100 DOLLARS

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C.

A. Philip Randolph CHAIRMAN

Wm. Jay Schieffelin TREASURER

THE AMALGAMATED BANK
11-15 UNION SQUARE
OF NEW YORK

1-337

THIS CHECK IS IN FULL PAYMENT OF THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNT AND THE PAYEE ACCEPTS IT AS SUCH.
NO OTHER RECEIPT REQUIRED

DATE		AMOUNT	
1/29/44		28	50
	[illegible]	7	—
		35	50
Salary	1/24-1/28		

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C. No. 31 4

NEW YORK January 27 1944

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Alice [illegible] $28 50/100

Twenty-eight and 50/100 DOLLARS

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C.

A. Philip Randolph CHAIRMAN

Wm. Jay Schieffelin TREASURER

THE AMALGAMATED BANK
11-15 UNION SQUARE
OF NEW YORK

1-337

THIS CHECK IS IN FULL PAYMENT OF THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNT AND THE PAYEE ACCEPTS IT AS SUCH.
NO OTHER RECEIPT REQUIRED

DATE		AMOUNT	
2/8/44		36	—
Maintenance 2/3 thru 2/8			

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C. No. 46

NEW YORK February 8 1944

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Nell Allen $36 00/100

Thirty-six and 00/100 DOLLARS

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C.

A. Philip Randolph CHAIRMAN

Wm. Jay Schieffelin TREASURER

THE AMALGAMATED BANK
11-15 UNION SQUARE
OF NEW YORK

1-337

THIS CHECK IS IN FULL PAYMENT OF THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNT AND THE PAYEE ACCEPTS IT AS SUCH.
NO OTHER RECEIPT REQUIRED

DATE		AMOUNT	

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C. No. 45

NEW YORK 19

PAY TO THE ORDER OF $

DOLLARS

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C.

THE AMALGAMATED BANK
11-15 UNION SQUARE
OF NEW YORK

1-337

2540.00
571.65
3117.65
2189.91
977.74

1650.00
489.91
2139.91

10069

Alice Stark

PAY TO THE ORDER OF 61
Manufacturers Trust Company
Brotherhood Sleeping Car Porters

PAY TO THE ORDER OF
Any Bank, Banker or Trust Company
FEB 8 1944
NEW YORK
Manufacturers Trust Company

Alice Stark

PAY TO THE ORDER OF 61
Manufacturers Trust Company
Brotherhood Sleeping Car Porters

PAY TO THE ORDER OF
Any Bank, Banker or Trust Company
FEB 8 1944
NEW YORK
Manufacturers Trust Company

6

Will Allen

PAY TO THE ORDER OF
THE AMALGAMATED BANK OF N. Y.
NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A
PERMANENT F. E. P. C.

```
  22.21
  41.91
   7.08
  31.80
   2.07
  25.00
  64.52
  20.32
 250.00
  25.00
 489.91 T
```

100694

THIS CHECK IS IN FULL PAYMENT OF THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNT AND THE PAYEE ACCEPTS IT AS SUCH.
NO OTHER RECEIPT REQUIRED

DATE		AMOUNT	
2/8/44		5	–
	Refund for outlay on behalf of Town Hall		

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C. No. 47

PAY TO THE ORDER OF B. F. McLaurin
NEW YORK February 8 1944
$5 00/100
Five and 00/100 DOLLARS

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C.
A. Philip Randolph
CHAIRMAN
Wm Jay Schieffelin
TREASURER

THE AMALGAMATED BANK
11-15 UNION SQUARE
OF NEW YORK
1-337

THIS CHECK IS IN FULL PAYMENT OF THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNT AND THE PAYEE ACCEPTS IT AS SUCH.
NO OTHER RECEIPT REQUIRED

DATE		AMOUNT	
2/8/44		190	–
	Refund for cash check – BSCP for Town Hall Rental		

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C. No. 48

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Cash
NEW YORK February 8 1944
$190 00/100
One hundred ninety and 00/100 DOLLARS

FEB 1944

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C.
A. Philip Randolph
CHAIRMAN
Wm Jay Schieffelin
TREASURER

THE AMALGAMATED BANK
11-15 UNION SQUARE
OF NEW YORK
1-337

THIS CHECK IS IN FULL PAYMENT OF THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNT AND THE PAYEE ACCEPTS IT AS SUCH.
NO OTHER RECEIPT REQUIRED

DATE		AMOUNT	
2/8/44		58	67
	Office & misc. expense		

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C. No. 49

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Will Allen
NEW YORK February 8 1944
$58 67/100
Fifty-eight and 67/100 DOLLARS

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C.
A. Philip Randolph
CHAIRMAN
Wm Jay Schieffelin
TREASURER

THE AMALGAMATED BANK
11-15 UNION SQUARE
OF NEW YORK
1-337

THIS CHECK IS IN FULL PAYMENT OF THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNT AND THE PAYEE ACCEPTS IT AS SUCH.
NO OTHER RECEIPT REQUIRED

DATE		AMOUNT	
2/8/44		19	03
	refund for outlay on expenses Town Hall meeting 2/7		

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C. No. 50

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Will Allen
NEW YORK February 8 1944
$19 03/100
Nineteen and 03/100 DOLLARS

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C.
A. Philip Randolph
CHAIRMAN
Wm Jay Schieffelin
TREASURER

THE AMALGAMATED BANK
11-15 UNION SQUARE
OF NEW YORK
1-337

B. F. McLaurin

PAY TO THE ORDER OF
THE AMALGAMATED BANK OF N. Y.
NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A
PERMANENT F. E. P. C.

Alice Stark

Will Allen

PAY TO THE ORDER OF 61
Manufacturers Trust Company
Brotherhood Sleeping Car Porters

Will Allen

PAY TO THE ORDER OF
THE AMALGAMATED BANK OF N. Y.
NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A
PERMANENT F. E. P. C.

THIS CHECK IS IN FULL PAYMENT OF THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNT AND THE PAYEE ACCEPTS IT AS SUCH.
NO OTHER RECEIPT REQUIRED

DATE		AMOUNT
2/9/44		15.–
	Rent. Church for [illegible] meeting [illegible]	

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C. No. 51

NEW YORK February 9 1944

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters $15 00/100

Fifteen and 00/100 DOLLARS

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C.

A. Philip Randolph
CHAIRMAN

Mrs. Wm. Jay Schieffelin
TREASURER

THE AMALGAMATED BANK
11-15 UNION SQUARE
OF NEW YORK
1-337

THIS CHECK IS IN FULL PAYMENT OF THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNT AND THE PAYEE ACCEPTS IT AS SUCH.
NO OTHER RECEIPT REQUIRED

DATE		AMOUNT
2/9/44		50.–
	Postage – [illegible]	

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C. No. 52

NEW YORK February 9 1944

PAY TO THE ORDER OF [illegible] Sterk $50 00/100

Fifty [illegible] DOLLARS

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C.

A. Philip Randolph
CHAIRMAN

Mrs. Wm. Jay Schieffelin
TREASURER

THE AMALGAMATED BANK
11-15 UNION SQUARE
OF NEW YORK
1-337

THIS CHECK IS IN FULL PAYMENT OF THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNT AND THE PAYEE ACCEPTS IT AS SUCH.
NO OTHER RECEIPT REQUIRED

DATE		AMOUNT
2/15		159.90
	With Tax	27.60
	Salary 2/1 – 2/15	
		187.50

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C. No. 54

NEW YORK February 15 1944

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Anna Arnold Hedgeman $159 90/100

One hundred fifty-nine and 90/100 DOLLARS

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C.

A. Philip Randolph
CHAIRMAN

Mrs. Wm. Jay Schieffelin
TREASURER

THE AMALGAMATED BANK
11-15 UNION SQUARE
OF NEW YORK
1-337

THIS CHECK IS IN FULL PAYMENT OF THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNT AND THE PAYEE ACCEPTS IT AS SUCH.
NO OTHER RECEIPT REQUIRED

DATE		AMOUNT
2/15/44		52.55
	Tax	5.10
	Bal on Salary due 1/20 – 2/15	
		57.65

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C. No. 55

NEW YORK February 15 1944

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Will Allen $52 55/100

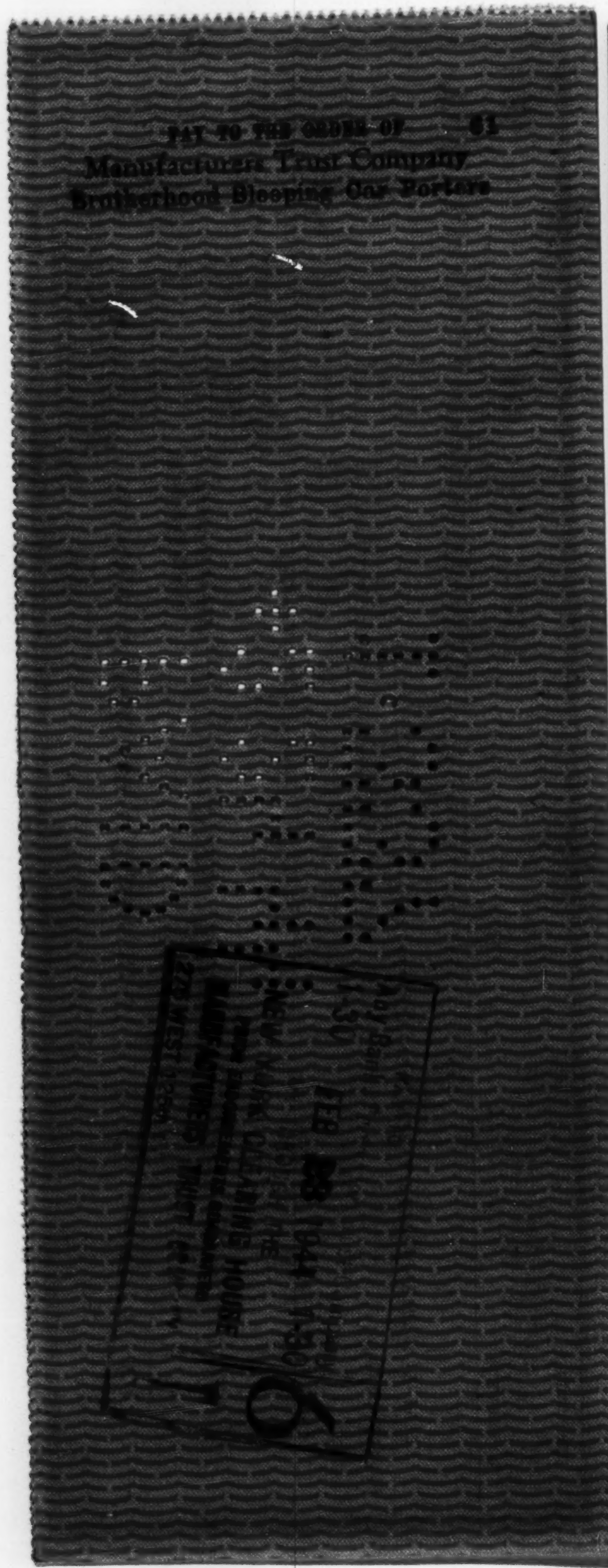
Fifty-two and 55/100 DOLLARS

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C.

A. Philip Randolph
CHAIRMAN

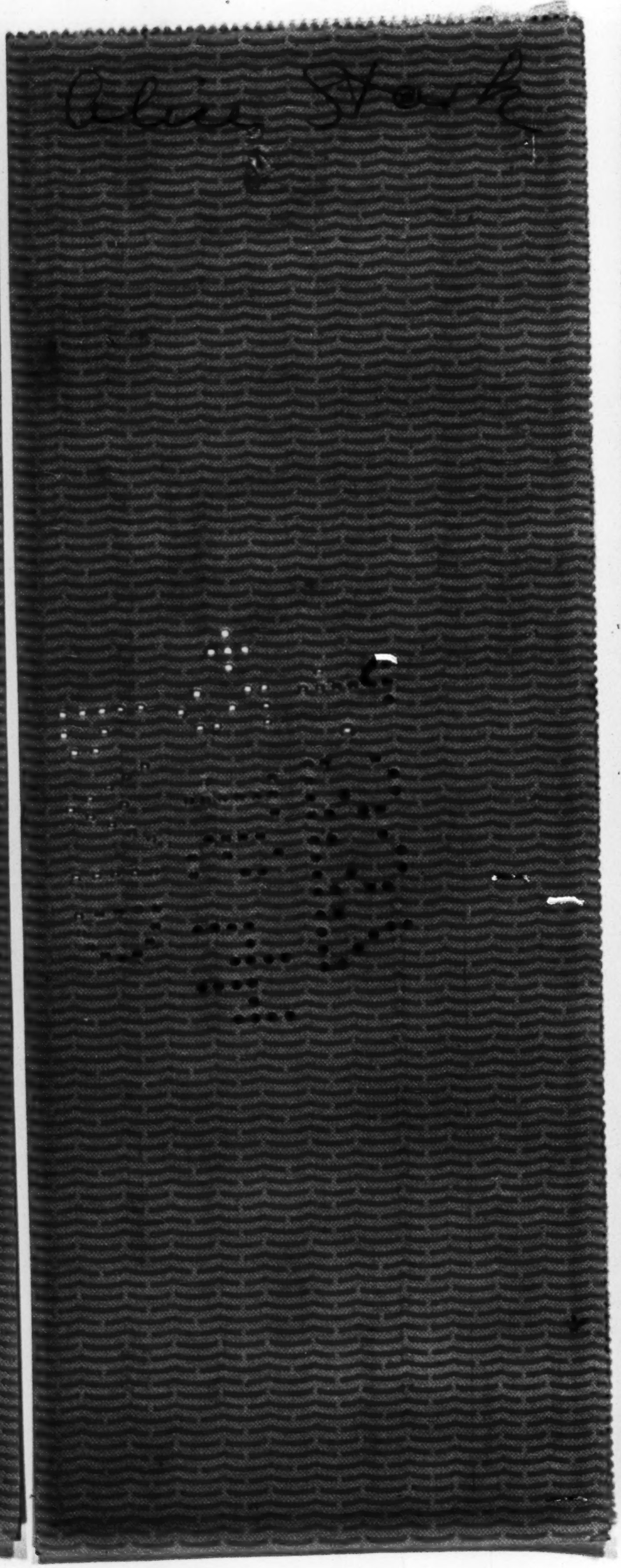
Mrs. Wm. Jay Schieffelin
TREASURER

THE AMALGAMATED BANK
11-15 UNION SQUARE
OF NEW YORK
1-337

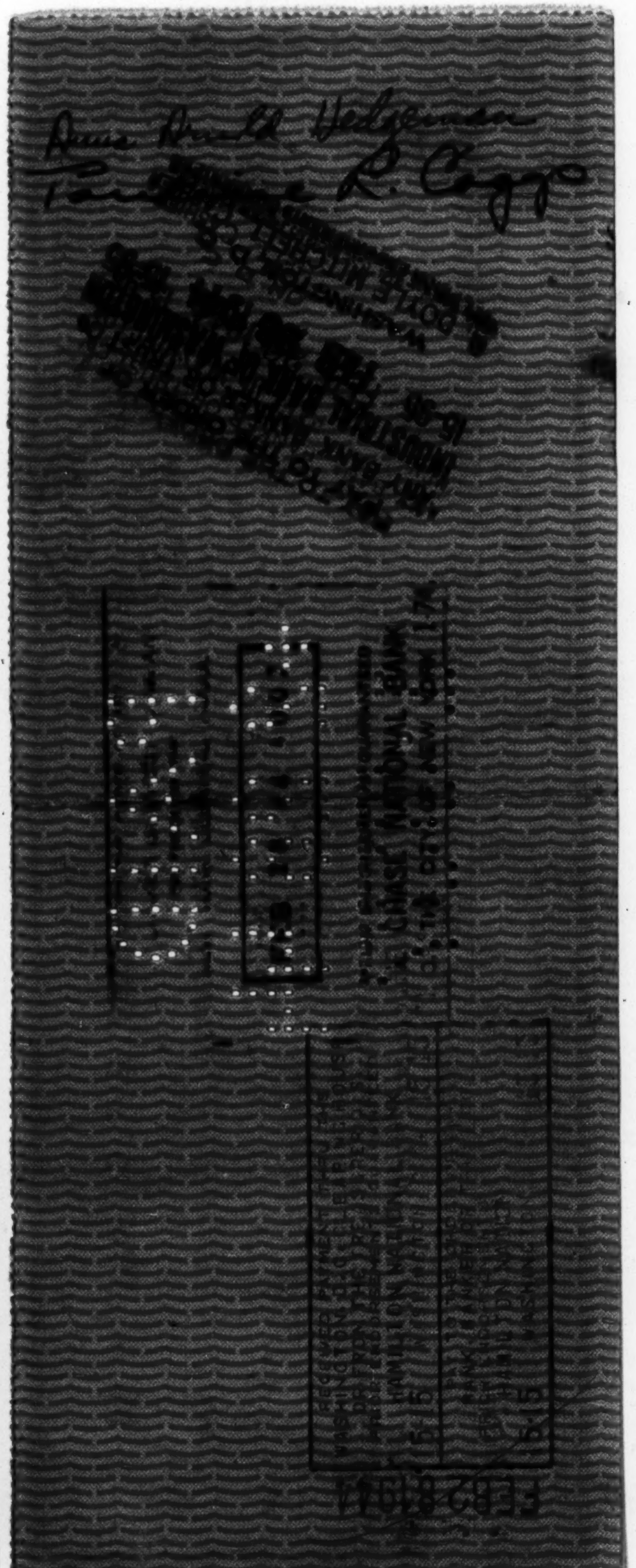


PAY TO THE ORDER OF 61
Manufacturers Trust Company
Brotherhood Sleeping Car Porters

FEB 28 1944
THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE
MANUFACTURERS TRUST COMPANY
1-30



Alice Stark



Anna Arnold Hedgeman
Pauline R. Coggs

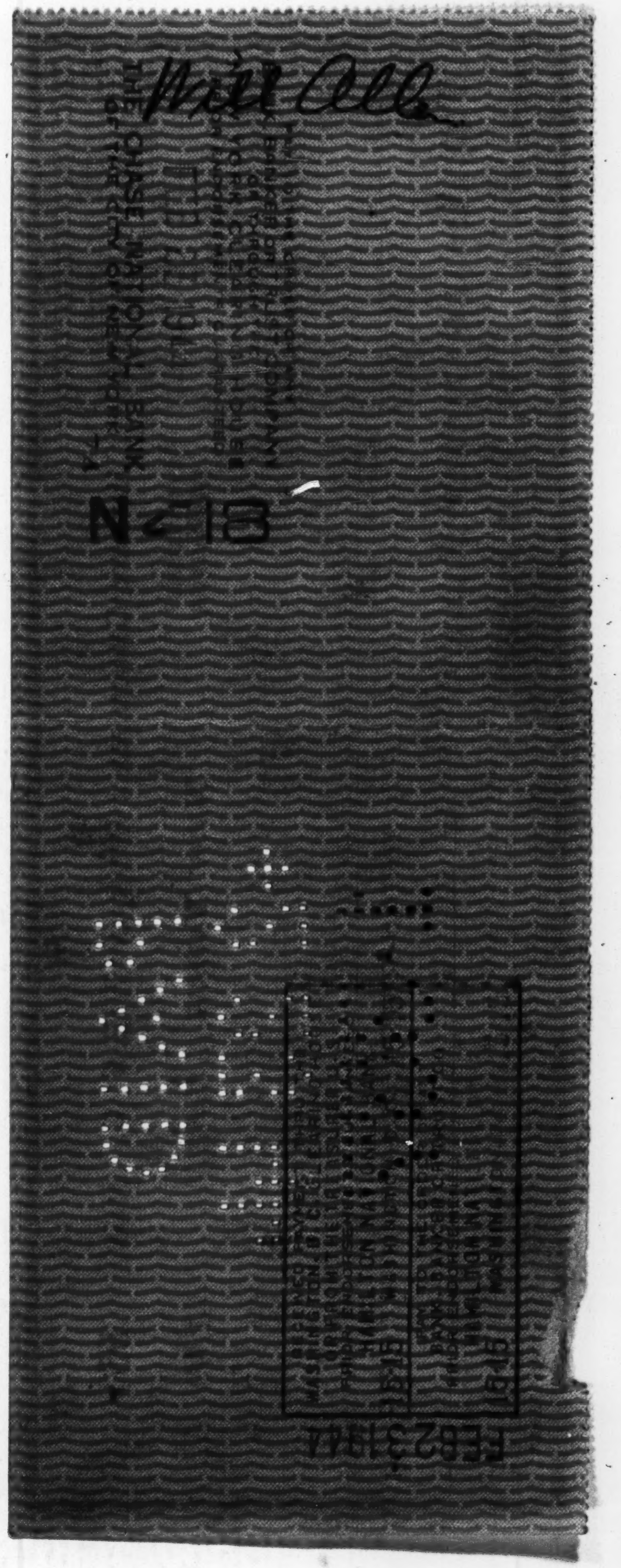
INDUSTRIAL BANK
15-55
WASHINGTON, D.C.

PRIOR ENDORSEMENTS GUARANTEED
THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK 1-70

RECEIVED PAYMENT FROM THE
WASHINGTON D.C. CLEARING HOUSE
HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK
15-15 WASHINGTON

HAMILTON NAT'L BANK
15-15 WASHINGTON

FEB 28 1944



Nell Allen

THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Nº 18

HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK
15-15 WASHINGTON

FEB 23 1944

THIS CHECK IS IN FULL PAYMENT OF THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNT AND THE PAYEE ACCEPTS IT AS SUCH.
NO OTHER RECEIPT REQUIRED

DATE		AMOUNT
2/15/44		30 80
	With tax	10 75
	Soc Sec tax	1 —
	Salary 1/29-2/11	
		$53 50

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C. No. 57

NEW YORK February 15 1944

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Alice Stovall $30 80/100

Thirty and 80/100 DOLLARS

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C.

A. Philip Randolph
CHAIRMAN

Wm Jay Schieffelin
TREASURER

THE AMALGAMATED BANK
11-15 UNION SQUARE
OF NEW YORK
1-337

THIS CHECK IS IN FULL PAYMENT OF THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNT AND THE PAYEE ACCEPTS IT AS SUCH.
NO OTHER RECEIPT REQUIRED

DATE		AMOUNT
2/16/44		60 —
	Exch. check for	
	Cash given	
	Will Allen	

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C. No. 58

NEW YORK February 16 1944

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters $60 00/100

Sixty and 00/100 DOLLARS

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C.

A. Philip Randolph
CHAIRMAN

Wm Jay Schieffelin
TREASURER

THE AMALGAMATED BANK
11-15 UNION SQUARE
OF NEW YORK
1-337

THIS CHECK IS IN FULL PAYMENT OF THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNT AND THE PAYEE ACCEPTS IT AS SUCH.
NO OTHER RECEIPT REQUIRED

DATE		AMOUNT
2/16/44		190 —
	Exch. check	
	for money on	
	Town Hall, Inc.	

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C. No. 59

NEW YORK February 16 1944

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters $190 00/100

One hundred ninety and 00/100 DOLLARS

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C.

A. Philip Randolph
CHAIRMAN

Wm Jay Schieffelin
TREASURER

THE AMALGAMATED BANK
11-15 UNION SQUARE
OF NEW YORK
1-337

THIS CHECK IS IN FULL PAYMENT OF THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNT AND THE PAYEE ACCEPTS IT AS SUCH.
NO OTHER RECEIPT REQUIRED

DATE		AMOUNT
2/16/44		167 70
	Salary 2/12-2/25	
	Tax	19 80
		187 50

HAMILTON NATIONAL
N
FEB 23 1944

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C. No. 61

NEW YORK February 16 1944

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Will Allen $167 70/100

One hundred sixty-seven and 70/100 DOLLARS

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C.

A. Philip Randolph
CHAIRMAN

Wm Jay Schieffelin
TREASURER

THE AMALGAMATED BANK
11-15 UNION SQUARE
OF NEW YORK
1-337

Alice Stark

PAY TO THE ORDER OF 61
Manufacturers Trust Company
Brotherhood Sleeping Car Porters

1-30 FEB 28 1944
NEW YORK

PAY TO THE ORDER OF 61
Manufacturers Trust Company
Brotherhood Sleeping Car Porters

Pay to the order of
Any Bank, Banker or Trust Company
1-30 FEB 28 1944 1-30
NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE
325 WEST 125TH ST.

PAY TO THE ORDER OF 61
Manufacturers Trust Company
Brotherhood Sleeping Car Porters

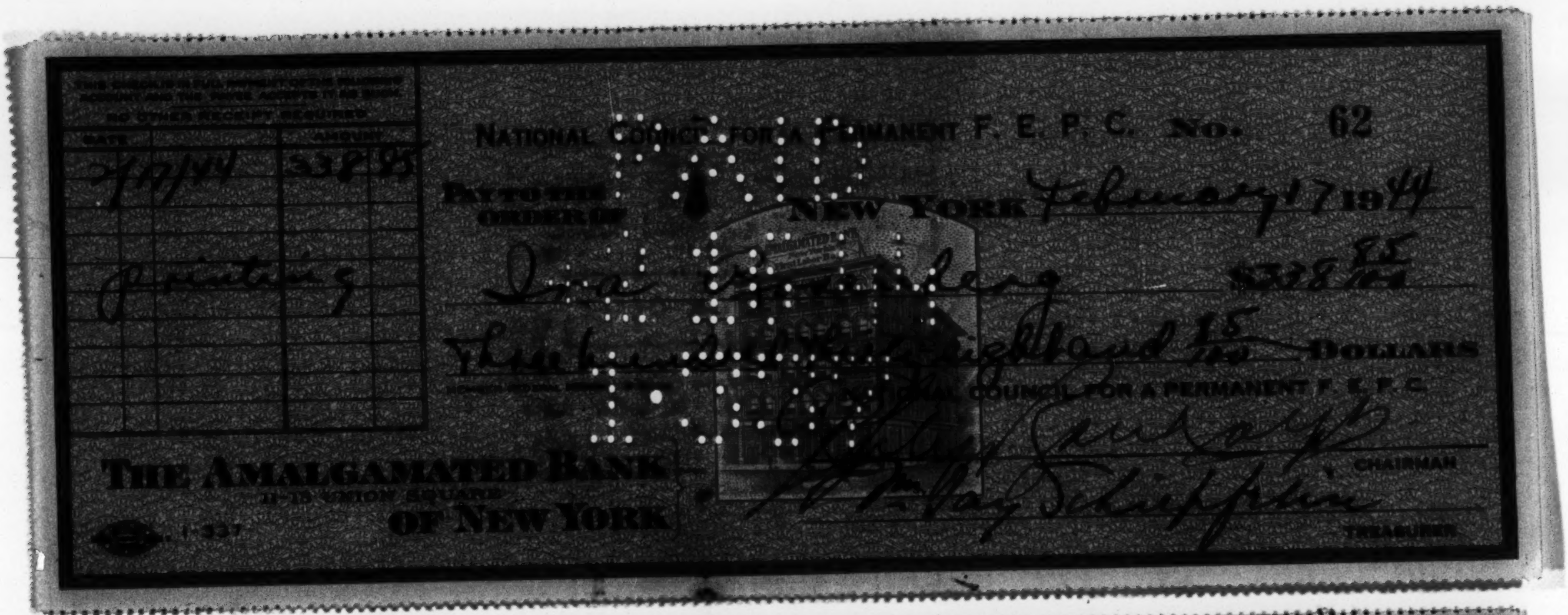
Pay to the order of
Any Bank, Banker or Trust Company
1-30 FEB 28 1944 1-30
NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE

Will Allen

BANK, BANKER
NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE
FEB 25
CHASE NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

RECEIVED PAYMENT THROUGH THE
WASHINGTON D.C. CLEARING
HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK
15-15 WASHINGTON
15-15

FEB 24 1944



THIS CHECK IS IN FULL PAYMENT OF THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNT AND THE PAYEE ACCEPTS IT AS SUCH.
NO OTHER RECEIPT REQUIRED

DATE	AMOUNT
2/17/44	338 85

printing

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C. No. 62

NEW YORK February 17 1944

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Ira [illegible] $338 85/100

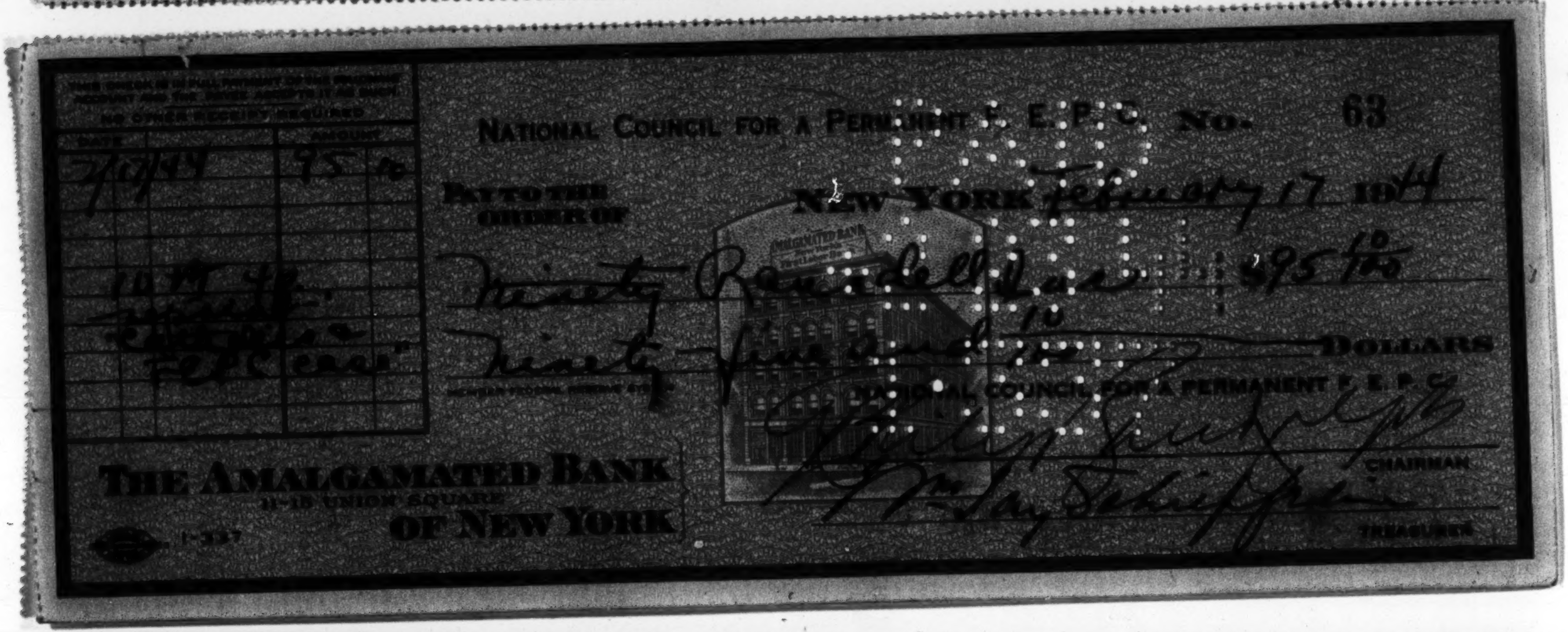
Three hundred thirty eight and 85/100 DOLLARS

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C.

Philip Randolph CHAIRMAN

Wm. Jay Schieffelin TREASURER

THE AMALGAMATED BANK
11-15 UNION SQUARE
OF NEW YORK
1-337



THIS CHECK IS IN FULL PAYMENT OF THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNT AND THE PAYEE ACCEPTS IT AS SUCH.
NO OTHER RECEIPT REQUIRED

DATE	AMOUNT
2/17/44	95 10

[illegible] FEPC [illegible]

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C. No. 63

NEW YORK February 17 1944

PAY TO THE ORDER OF [illegible] Inc $95 10/100

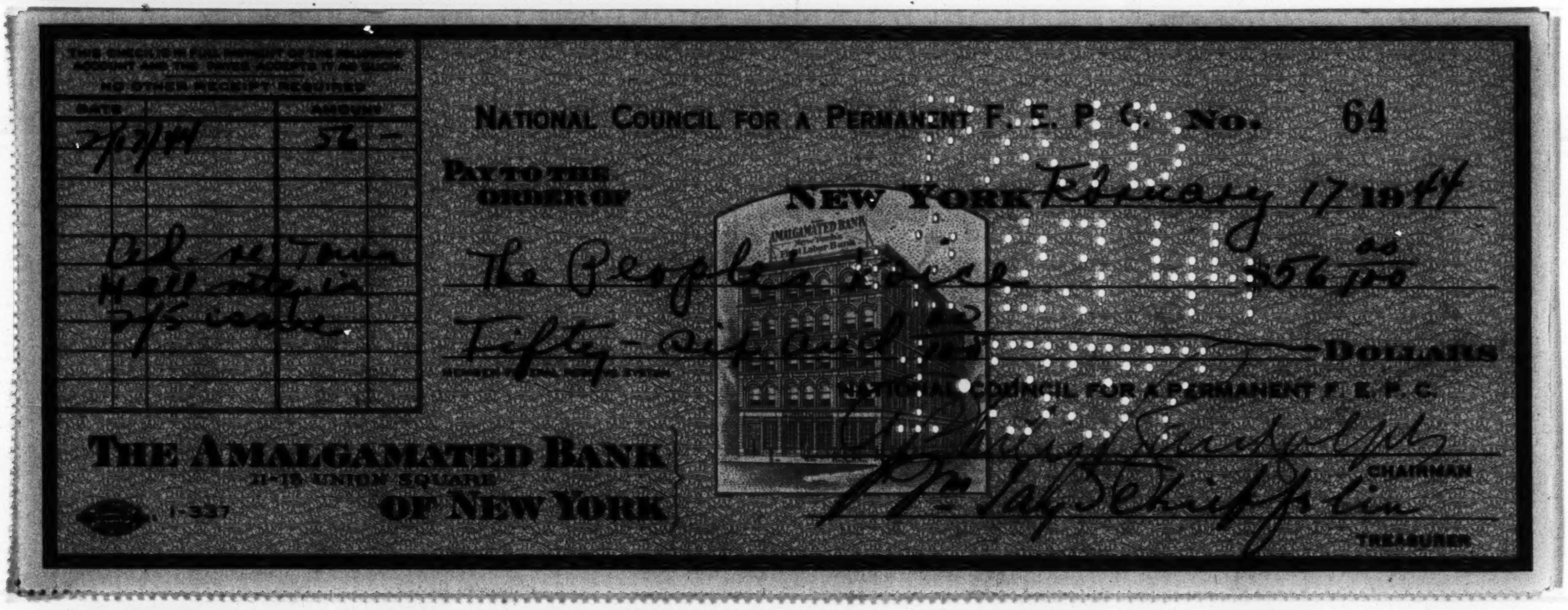
Ninety-five and 10/100 DOLLARS

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C.

Philip Randolph CHAIRMAN

Wm. Jay Schieffelin TREASURER

THE AMALGAMATED BANK
11-15 UNION SQUARE
OF NEW YORK
1-337



THIS CHECK IS IN FULL PAYMENT OF THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNT AND THE PAYEE ACCEPTS IT AS SUCH.
NO OTHER RECEIPT REQUIRED

DATE	AMOUNT
2/17/44	56 –

Ad. re. Town Hall [illegible] in 2/5 issue

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C. No. 64

NEW YORK February 17 1944

PAY TO THE ORDER OF The People's Voice $56 00/100

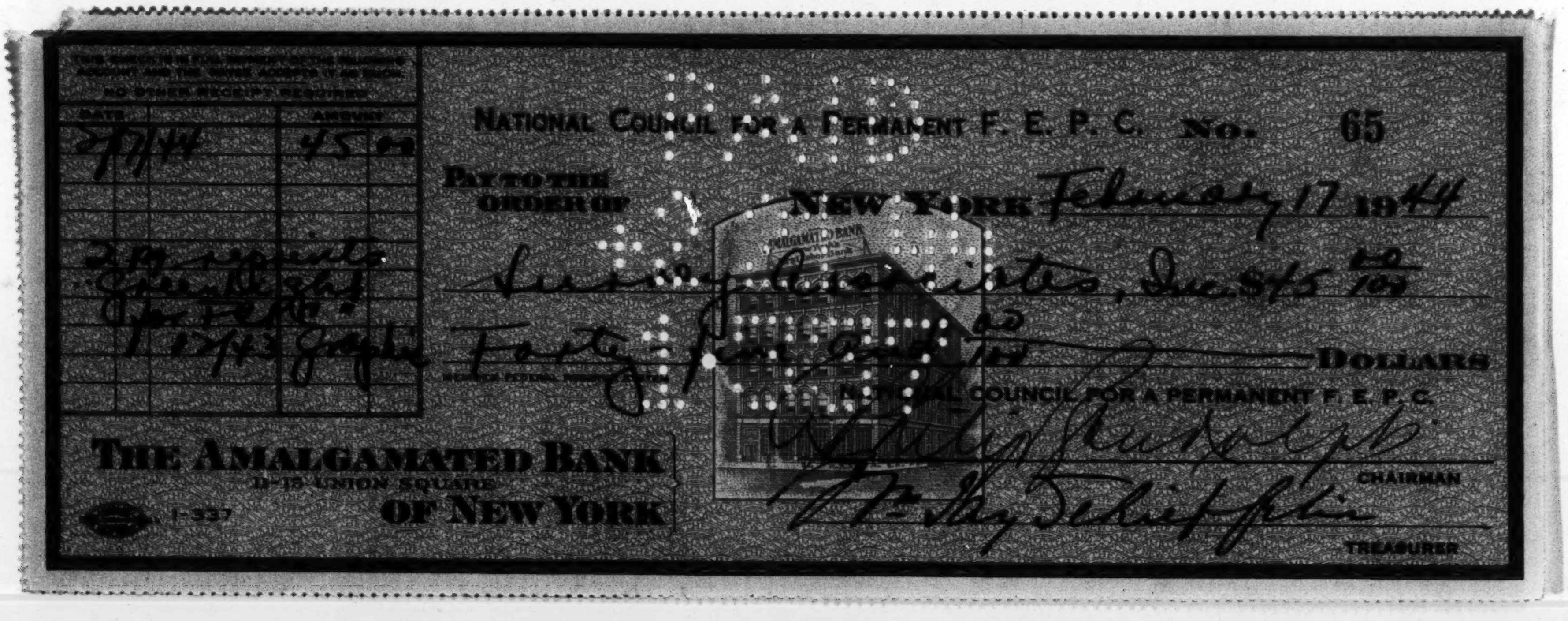
Fifty-six and 00/100 DOLLARS

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C.

Philip Randolph CHAIRMAN

Wm. Jay Schieffelin TREASURER

THE AMALGAMATED BANK
11-15 UNION SQUARE
OF NEW YORK
1-337



THIS CHECK IS IN FULL PAYMENT OF THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNT AND THE PAYEE ACCEPTS IT AS SUCH.
NO OTHER RECEIPT REQUIRED

DATE	AMOUNT
2/17/44	45 00

2 M reprints "Green Light for FEPC" 1/27/43 Graphic

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C. No. 65

NEW YORK February 17 1944

PAY TO THE ORDER OF [illegible] Associates, Inc. $45 00/100

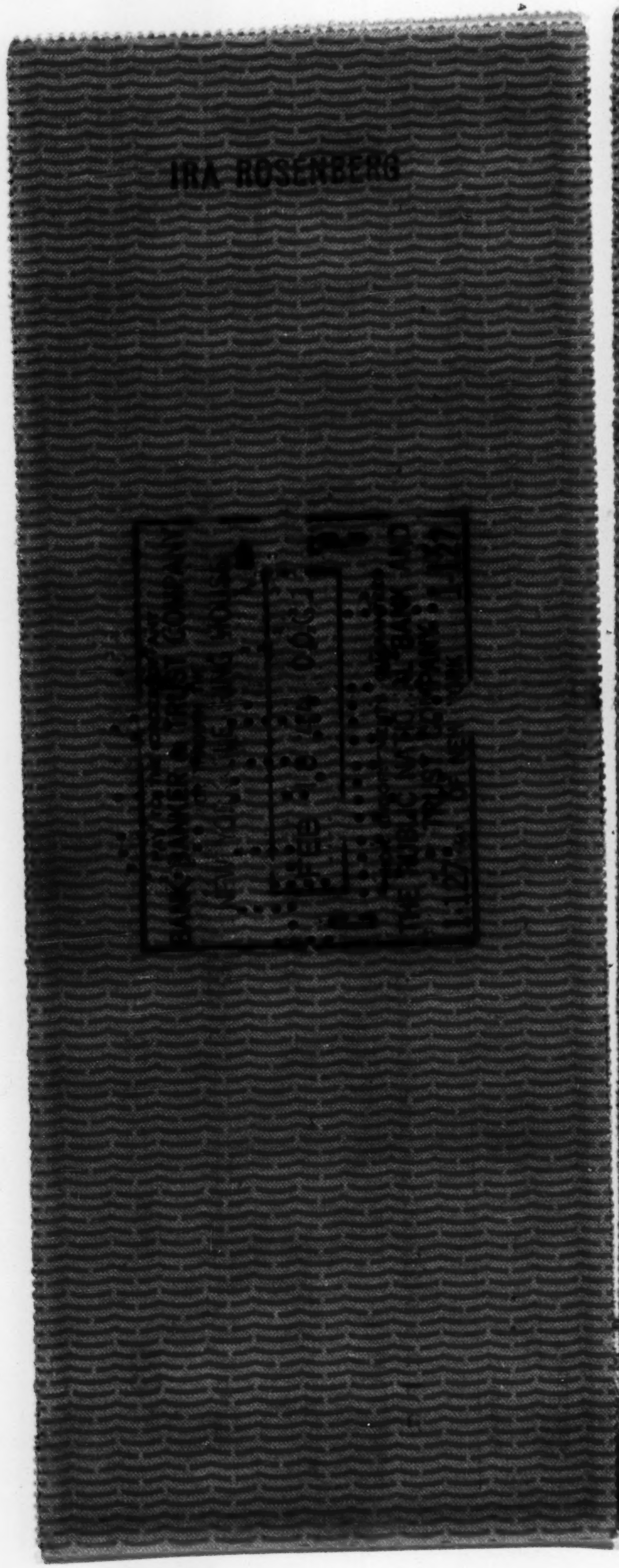
Forty-five and 00/100 DOLLARS

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C.

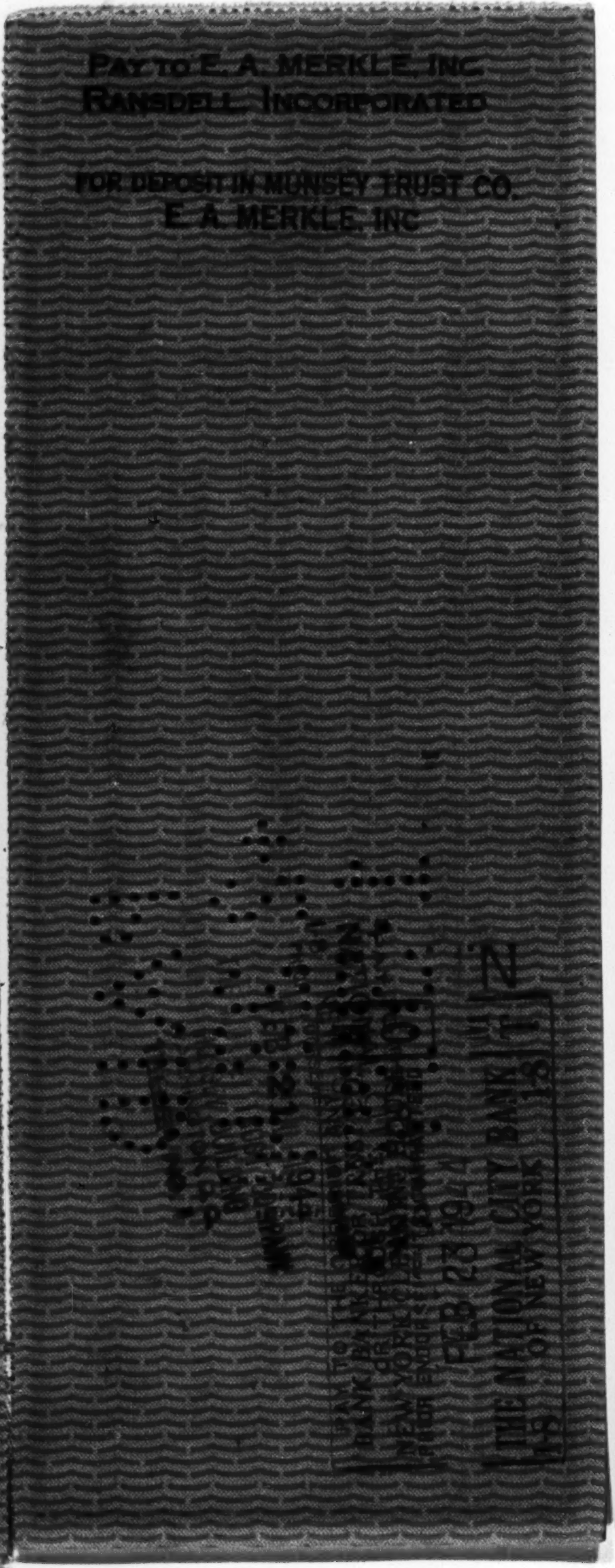
Philip Randolph CHAIRMAN

Wm. Jay Schieffelin TREASURER

THE AMALGAMATED BANK
11-15 UNION SQUARE
OF NEW YORK
1-337

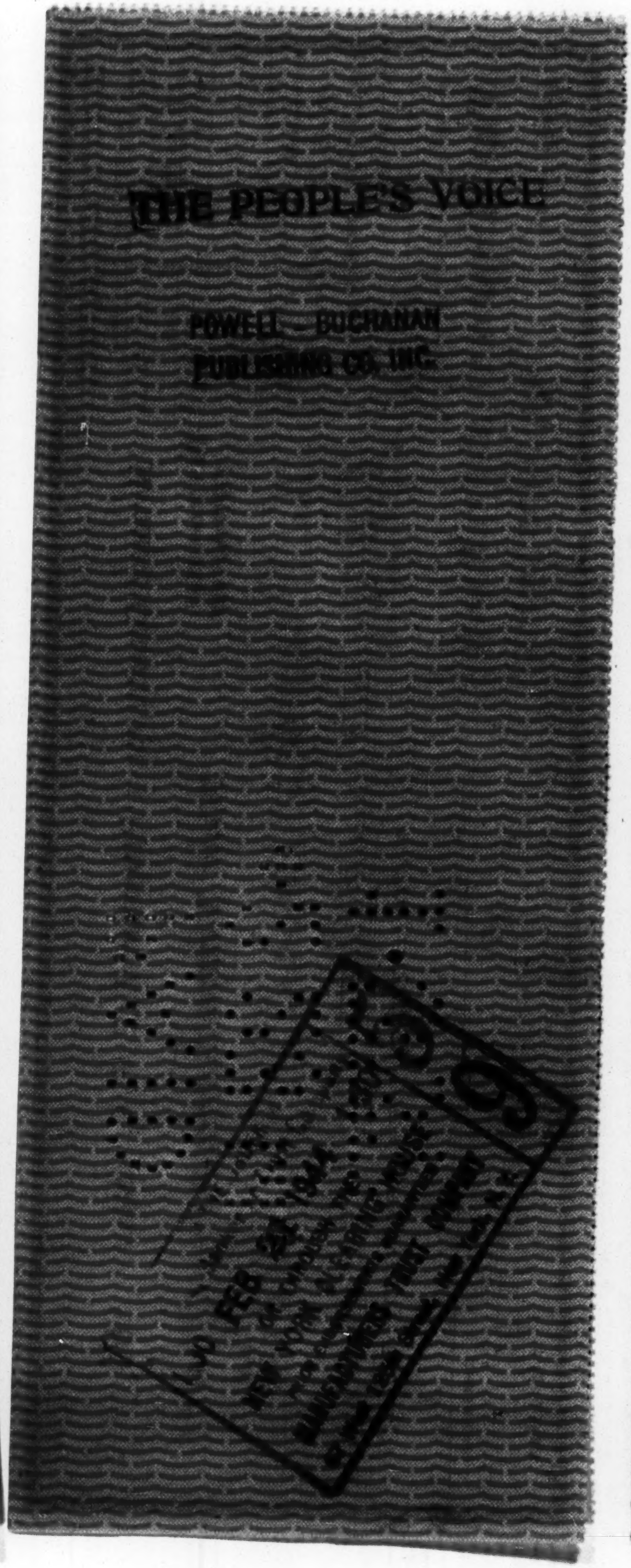

IRA ROSENBERG

PAY TO THE ORDER OF ANY
BANK-BANKER & TRUST COMPANY
NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE
FEB 18 '44 0.0.0
PRIOR ENDORSEMENTS GUARANTEED
THE PUBLIC NATIONAL BANK AND
TRUST COMPANY
1-127 OF NEW YORK 1-127


PAY TO E. A. MERKLE, INC.
RANSDELL INCORPORATED

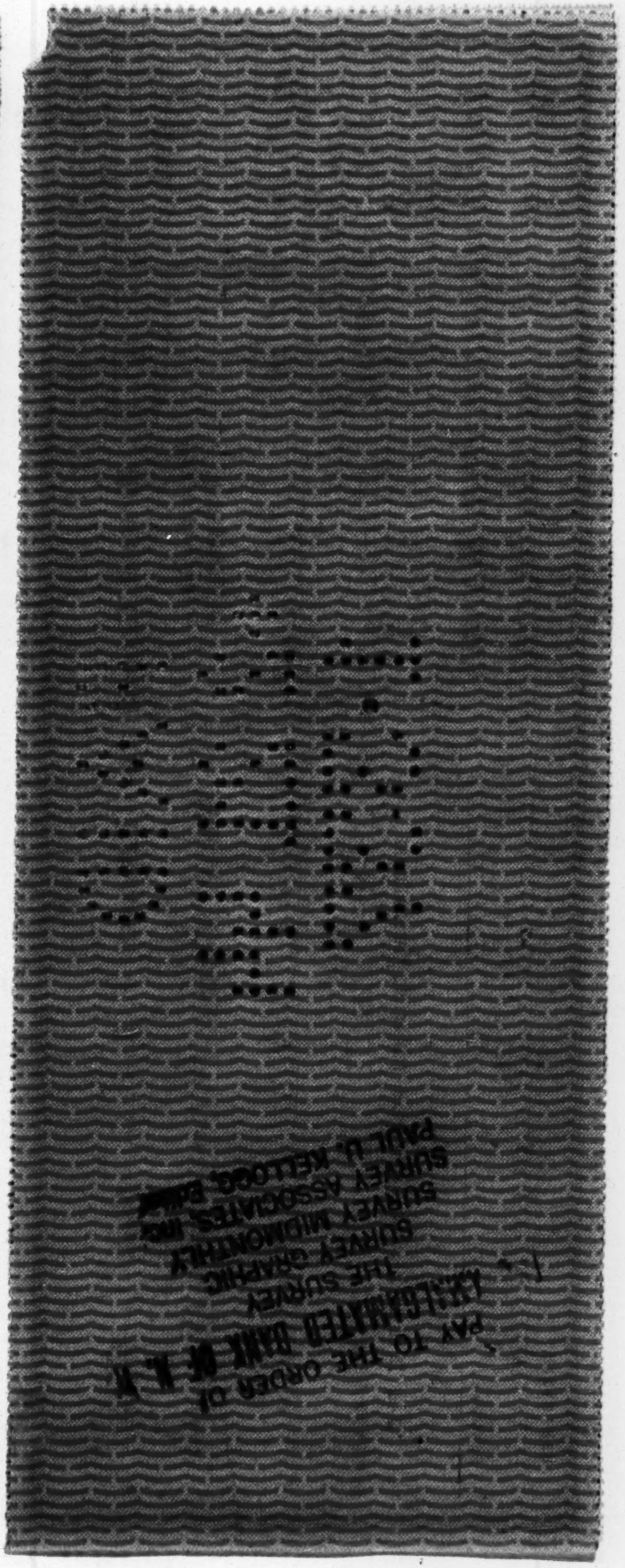
FOR DEPOSIT IN MUNSEY TRUST CO.
E. A. MERKLE, INC.

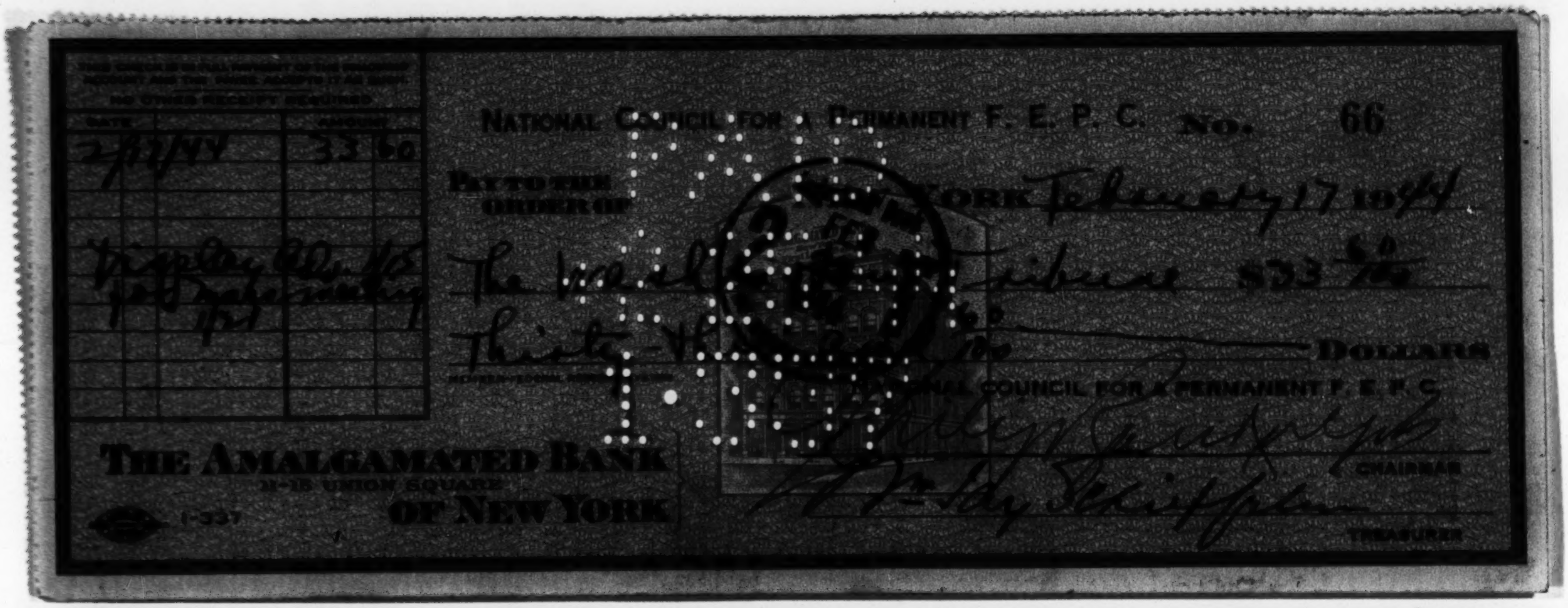
PAY TO THE ORDER OF ANY
BANK, BANKER OR TRUST CO.
OR THROUGH THE
NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE
PRIOR ENDORSEMENTS GUARANTEED
FEB 23 1944
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK
1-8 OF NEW YORK 1-8


THE PEOPLE'S VOICE

POWELL - BUCHANAN
PUBLISHING CO. INC.

FEB 22 1944
THROUGH THE
NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE
PRIOR ENDORSEMENTS GUARANTEED
MANUFACTURERS TRUST COMPANY
55 Broad Street, New York, N.Y.


PAY TO THE ORDER OF
AMALGAMATED BANK OF N. Y.
THE SURVEY
THE SURVEY GRAPHIC
SURVEY MIDMONTHLY
SURVEY ASSOCIATES, INC.
PAUL U. KELLOGG, EDITOR



NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C. No. 66

DATE	AMOUNT
2/17/44	33 60
Display adv. 1/15 for mass meeting 1/21	

PAY TO THE ORDER OF The Washington Tribune $33 60/100

NEW YORK February 17 1944

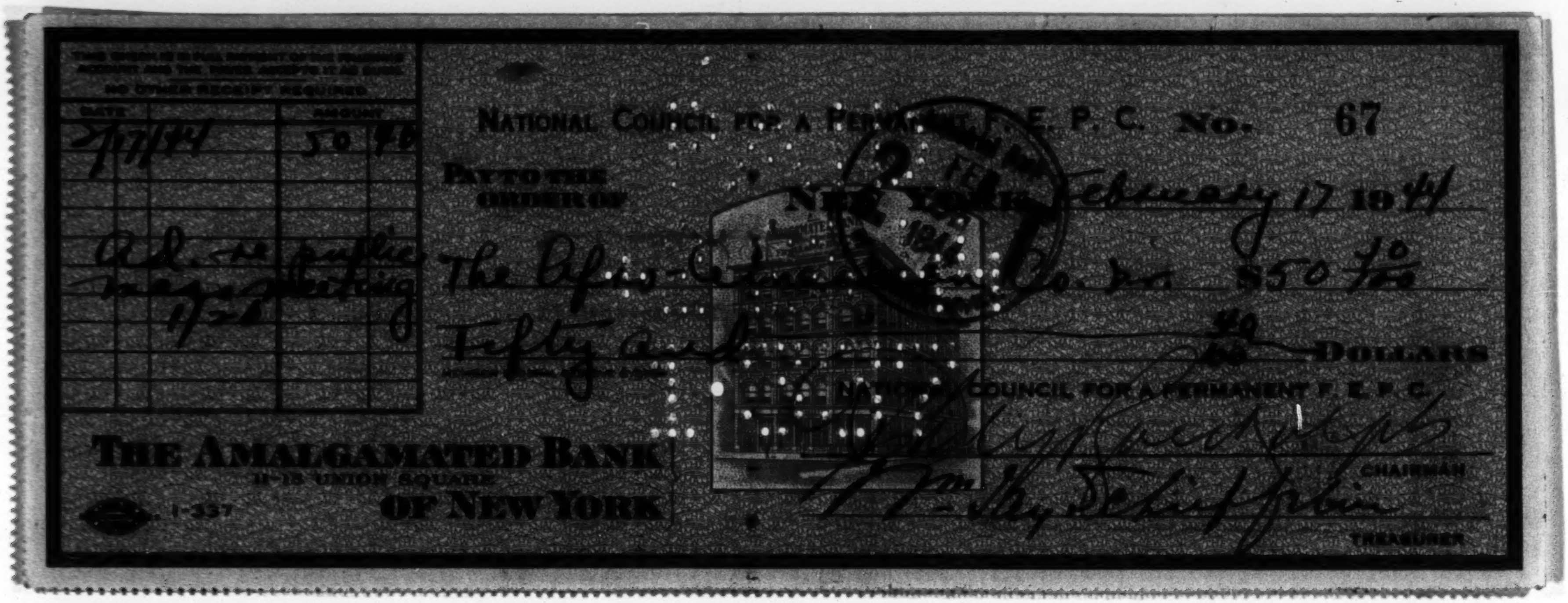
Thirty-three and 60/100 DOLLARS

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C.

A. Philip Randolph CHAIRMAN

Wm. Jay Schieffelin TREASURER

THE AMALGAMATED BANK
11-15 UNION SQUARE
OF NEW YORK
1-337



NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C. No. 67

DATE	AMOUNT
2/17/44	50 40
Ad. re public mass meeting 1/26	

PAY TO THE ORDER OF The Afro-American Co. Inc. $50 40/100

NEW YORK February 17 1944

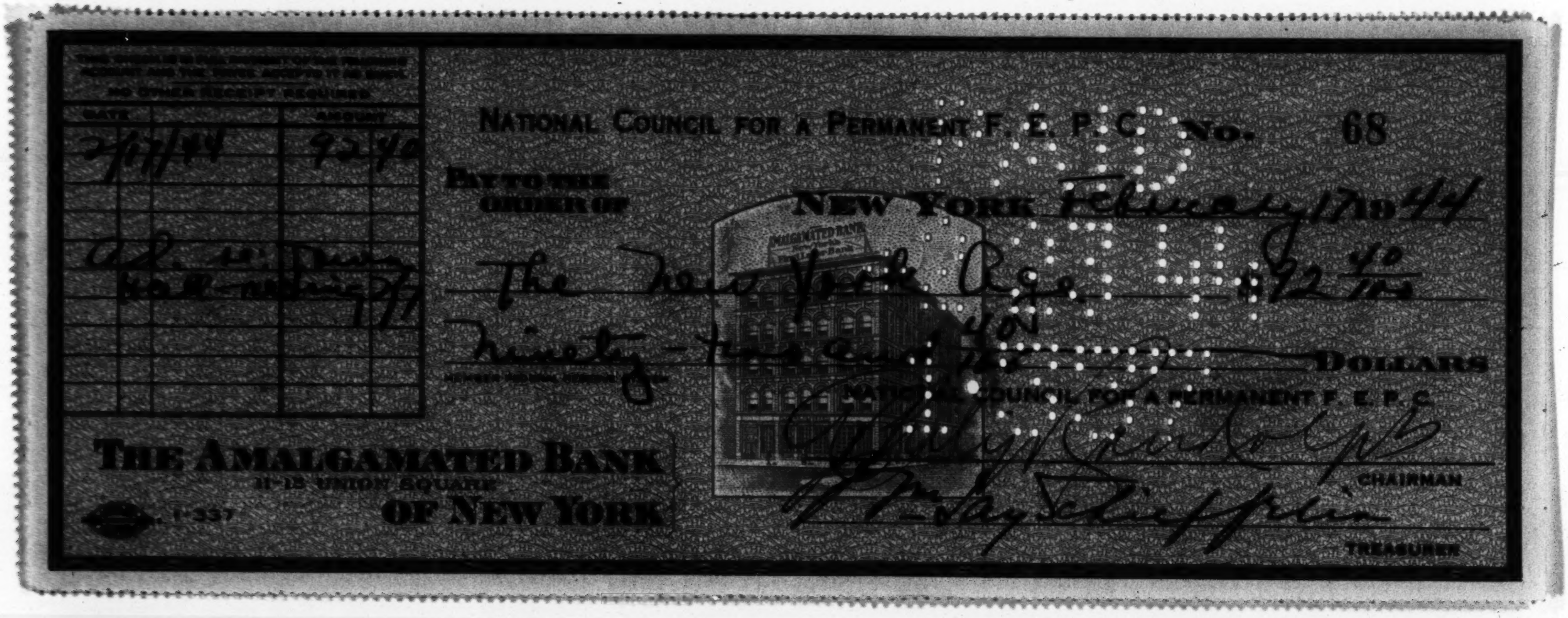
Fifty and 40/100 DOLLARS

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C.

A. Philip Randolph CHAIRMAN

Wm. Jay Schieffelin TREASURER

THE AMALGAMATED BANK
11-15 UNION SQUARE
OF NEW YORK
1-337



NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C. No. 68

DATE	AMOUNT
2/17/44	92 40
Ad. re Dinner mass meeting 1/11	

PAY TO THE ORDER OF The New York Age $92 40/100

NEW YORK February 17 1944

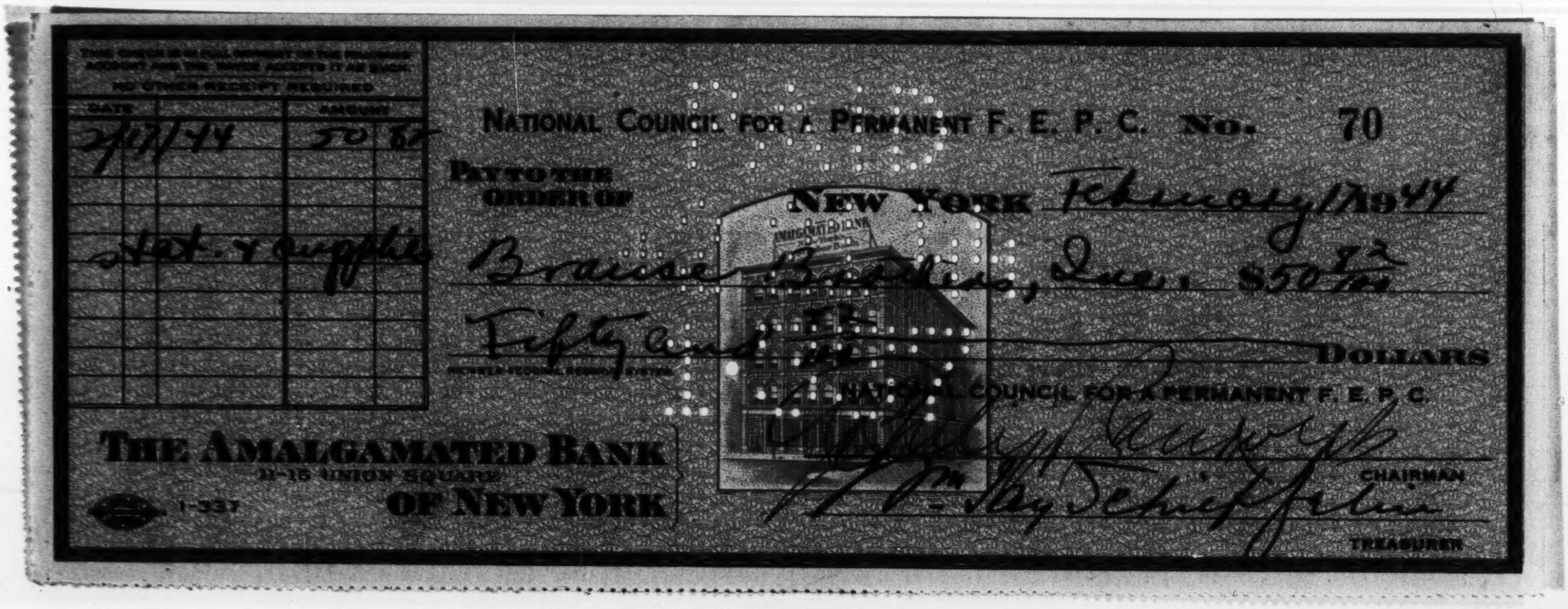
Ninety-two and 40/100 DOLLARS

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C.

A. Philip Randolph CHAIRMAN

Wm. Jay Schieffelin TREASURER

THE AMALGAMATED BANK
11-15 UNION SQUARE
OF NEW YORK
1-337



THIS CHECK IS IN FULL PAYMENT OF THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNT AND THE PAYEE ACCEPTS IT AS SUCH.
NO OTHER RECEIPT REQUIRED

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C. No. 70

DATE	AMOUNT
2/17/44	50 82
Stat. & supplies	

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Brause Brothers, Inc. $50 82/100

NEW YORK February 17 1944

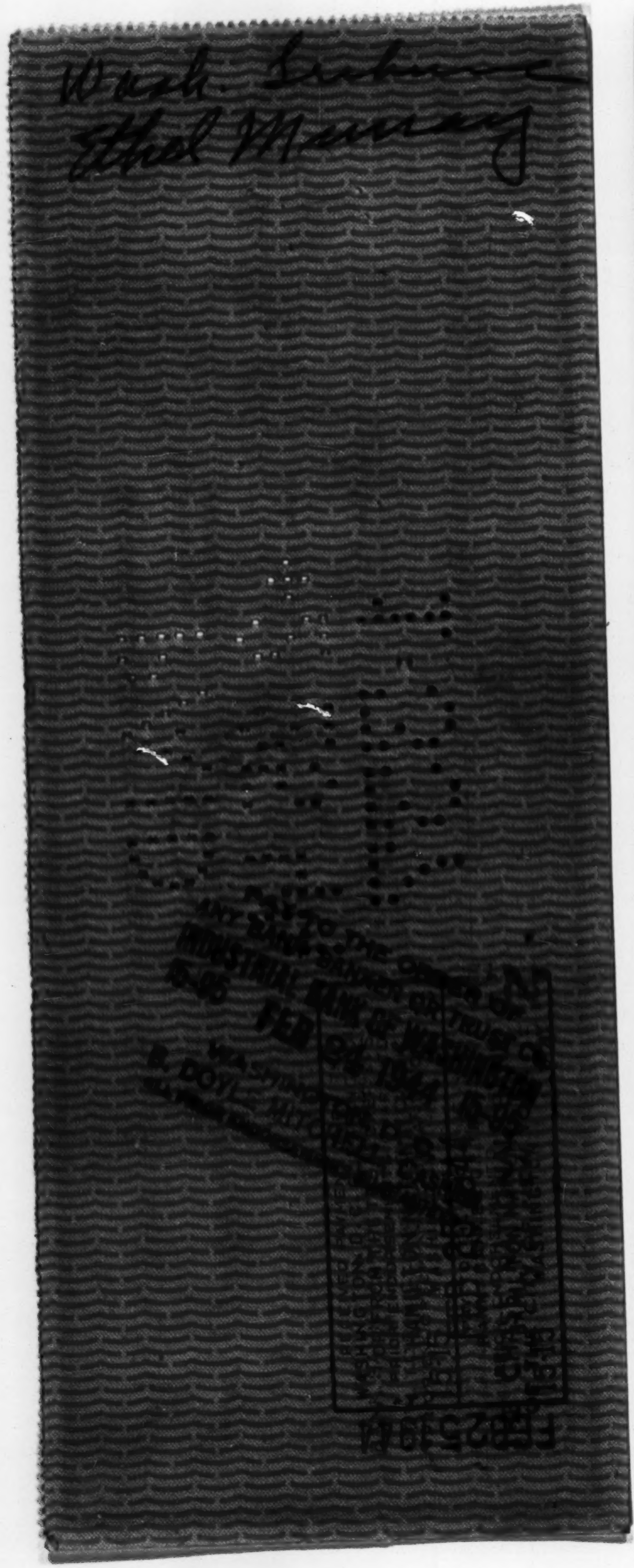
Fifty and 82/100 DOLLARS

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C.

A. Philip Randolph CHAIRMAN

Wm. Jay Schieffelin TREASURER

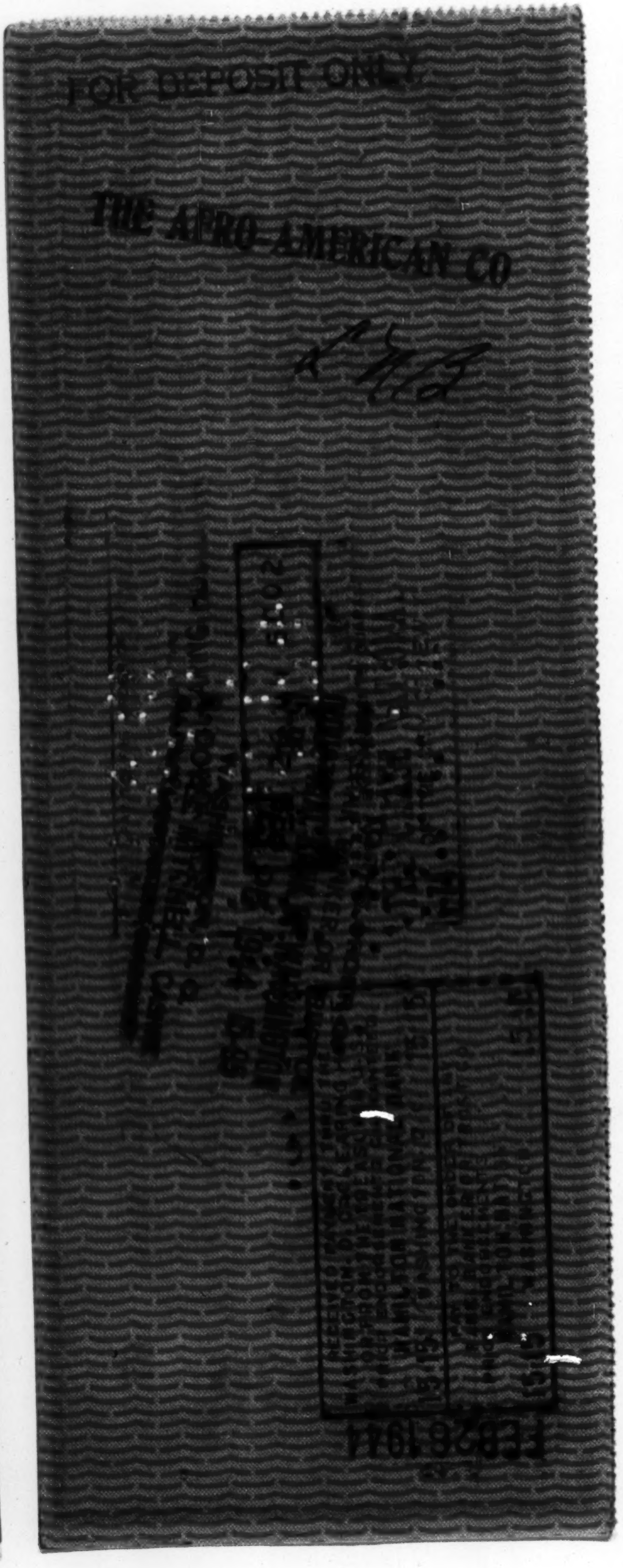
THE AMALGAMATED BANK
11-15 UNION SQUARE
OF NEW YORK
1-337



Wash. Exchange
Ethel Murray

PAY TO THE ORDER OF
ANY BANK BANKER OR TRUST CO.
INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WASHINGTON
5-65
FEB 24 1944
WASHINGTON, D.C.
B. DOYLE

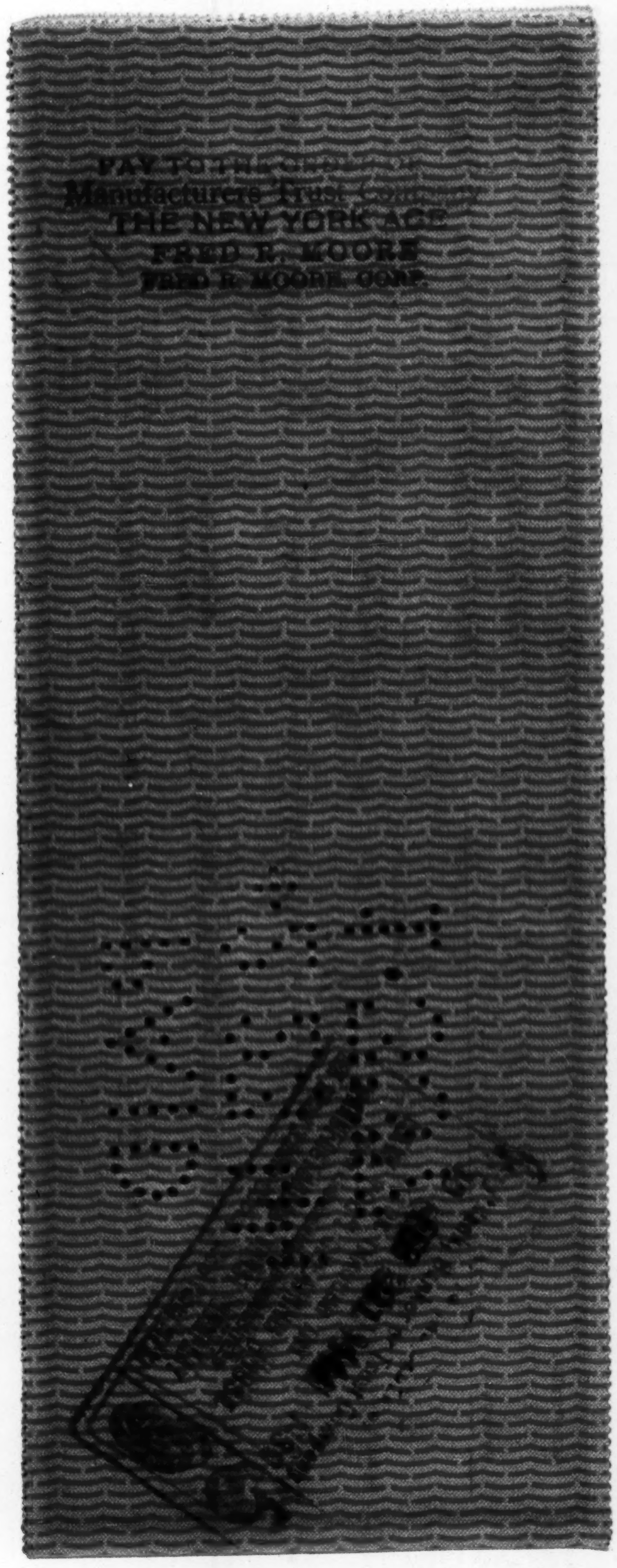
FEB 25 1944



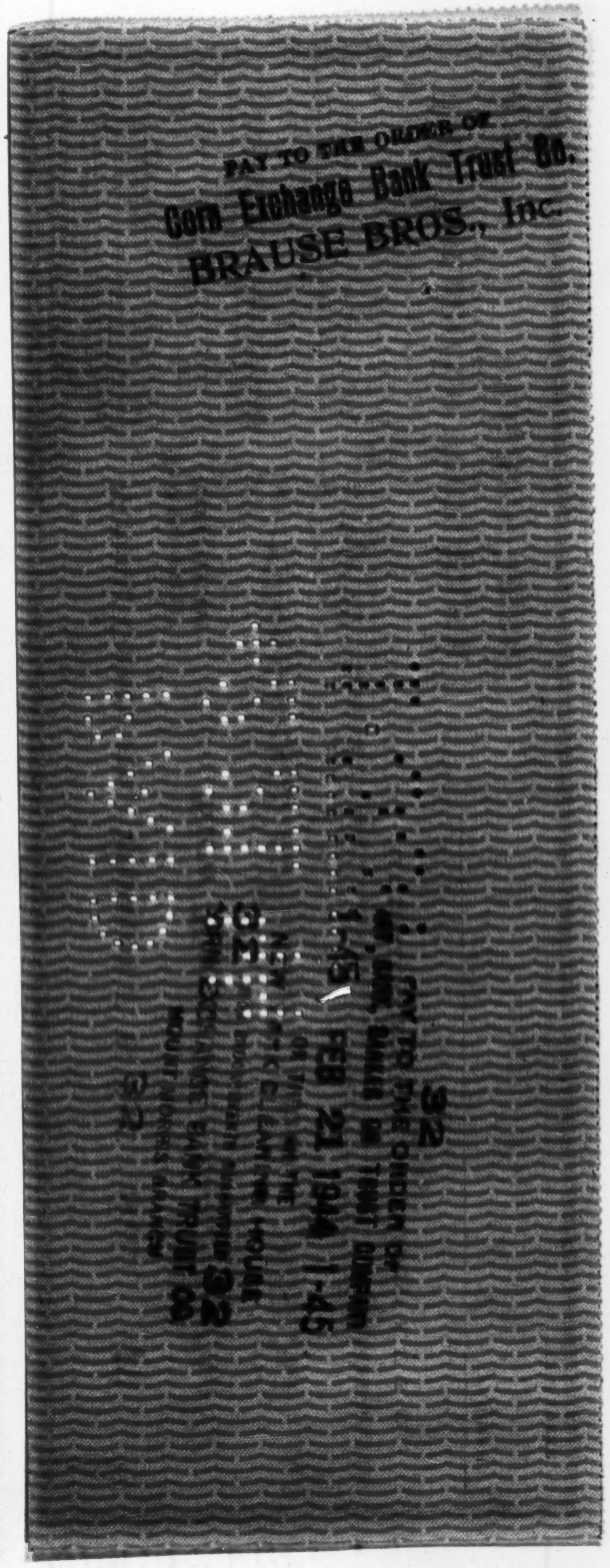
FOR DEPOSIT ONLY
THE AFRO-AMERICAN CO

RECEIVED PAYMENT THROUGH
WASHINGTON, D.C. CLEARING HOUSE
HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK
15-15 WASHINGTON, D.C. 15-15

FEB 26 1944



PAY TO THE ORDER OF
Manufacturers Trust Company
THE NEW YORK AGE
FRED R. MOORE
FRED R. MOORE CORP.



PAY TO THE ORDER OF
Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co.
BRAUSE BROS., Inc.

32
PAY TO THE ORDER OF
ANY BANK, BANKER OR TRUST COMPANY
1-45 FEB 21 1944 1-45
NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE
32
CORN EXCHANGE BANK TRUST CO
MOUNT MORRIS BRANCH
32

THIS CHECK IS IN FULL PAYMENT OF THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNT AND THE PAYEE ACCEPTS IT AS SUCH.
NO OTHER RECEIPT REQUIRED

DATE		AMOUNT	
2/17/44		88	20
Adv. Town			
Hall Mtg		2/17	

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C. No. 71

PAY TO THE ORDER OF N.Y. Amsterdam News $88 20/100

NEW YORK February 17 1944

Eighty-eight and 20/100 DOLLARS

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C.

A. Philip Randolph
CHAIRMAN

Wm. Jay Schieffelin
TREASURER

THE AMALGAMATED BANK
11-15 UNION SQUARE
OF NEW YORK

1-337

THIS CHECK IS IN FULL PAYMENT OF THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNT AND THE PAYEE ACCEPTS IT AS SUCH.
NO OTHER RECEIPT REQUIRED

DATE		AMOUNT	
2/17/44		90	—
[illegible]		30	—
Salary		50	—
Fund		10	—

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C. No. 72

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Alice Stark $90 00/100

NEW YORK February 17 1944

Ninety and 00/100 DOLLARS

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C.

A. Philip Randolph
CHAIRMAN

Wm. Jay Schieffelin
TREASURER

THE AMALGAMATED BANK
11-15 UNION SQUARE
OF NEW YORK

1-337

THIS CHECK IS IN FULL PAYMENT OF THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNT AND THE PAYEE ACCEPTS IT AS SUCH.
NO OTHER RECEIPT REQUIRED

DATE		AMOUNT	
2/17/44		13	—
Travel &			
Maintenance			
[illegible]		12/1	

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C. No. 76

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Anna Arnold Hedgeman $13 00/100

NEW YORK February 17 1944

Thirteen and 00/100 DOLLARS

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C.

A. Philip Randolph
CHAIRMAN

Wm. Jay Schieffelin
TREASURER

THE AMALGAMATED BANK
11-15 UNION SQUARE
OF NEW YORK

1-337

THIS CHECK IS IN FULL PAYMENT OF THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNT AND THE PAYEE ACCEPTS IT AS SUCH.
NO OTHER RECEIPT REQUIRED

DATE		AMOUNT	
2/17/44		14	00

5516

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C. No. 78

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Burrelle's Clipping Service $14 00/100

NEW YORK February 17 1944

Fourteen and 00/100 DOLLARS

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C.

A. Philip Randolph
CHAIRMAN

Wm. Jay Schieffelin
TREASURER

THE AMALGAMATED BANK
11-15 UNION SQUARE
OF NEW YORK

1-337

PAY TO THE ORDER OF THE
CORN EXCHANGE BANK TRUST CO.
NEW YORK AMSTERDAM STAR-NEWS
NEW YORK STAR & AMSTERDAM NEWS
AMSTERDAM STAR-NEWS
STAR & AMSTERDAM NEWS
NEW YORK AMSTERDAM NEWS
NEW YORK AMSTERDAM PUBLISHING CO.
AMSTERDAM NEWS
POWELL-SAVORY CORPORATION

Alice Stark

PAY TO THE ORDER OF 61
Manufacturers Trust Company
Brotherhood Sleeping Car Porters

CLEARING HOUSE
FEB 1944 1-30
Manufacturers Trust Company

Anna Arnold Hedgeman

FEB 25 1944

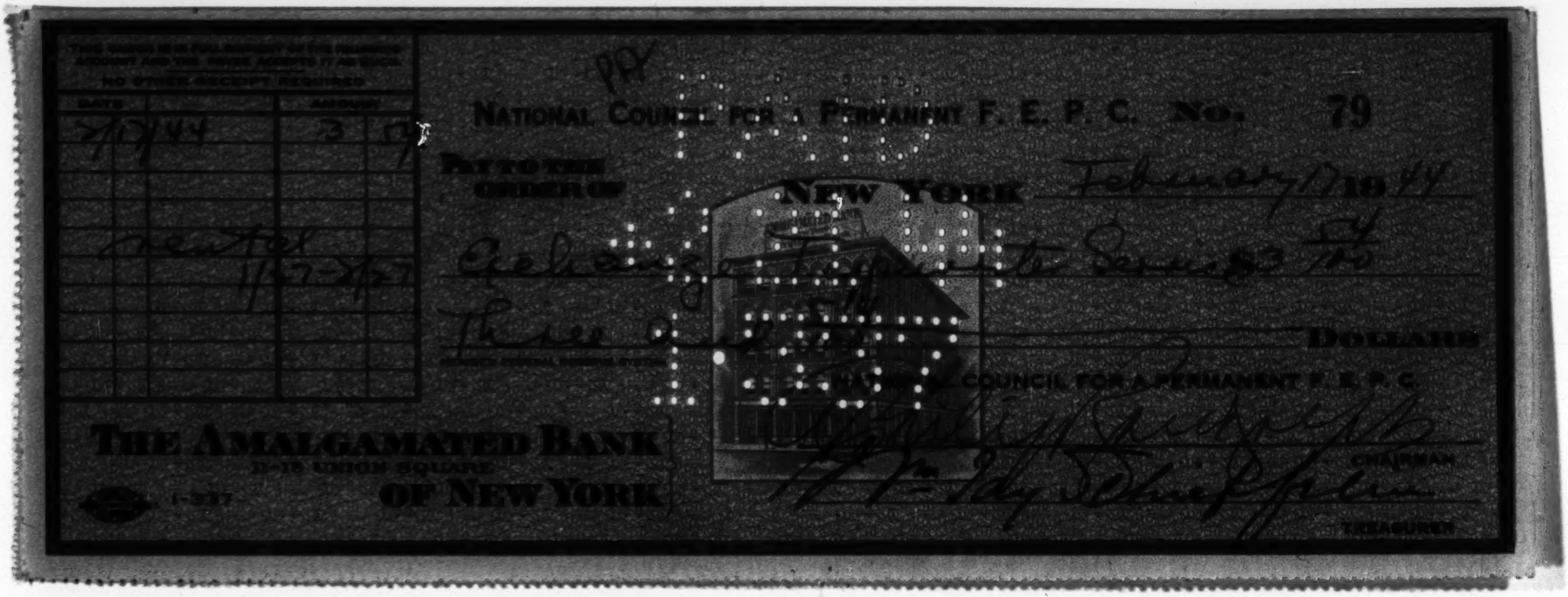
FEB 26 44

CHASE NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK 74

HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK
FEB 28 1944

PAY TO THE ORDER OF THE
CORN EXCHANGE BANK TRUST CO.
BURRELLES PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

PAY TO THE ORDER OF ANY
BANK BANKER OR TRUST COMPANY
NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE
PRIOR ENDORSEMENTS GUARANTEED
FEB 22 1944
CORN EXCHANGE BANK TRUST CO.
OF NEW YORK 1-45



THIS VOUCHER IS IN FULL PAYMENT OF THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNT AND THE PAYEE ACCEPTS IT AS SUCH

NO OTHER RECEIPT REQUIRED

DATE		AMOUNT	
2/17/44		3	54
	rental 1/27-2/27		

PPR

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C. No. 79

NEW YORK February 17 1944

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Exchange Typewriter Service $3 54/100

Three and 54/100 DOLLARS

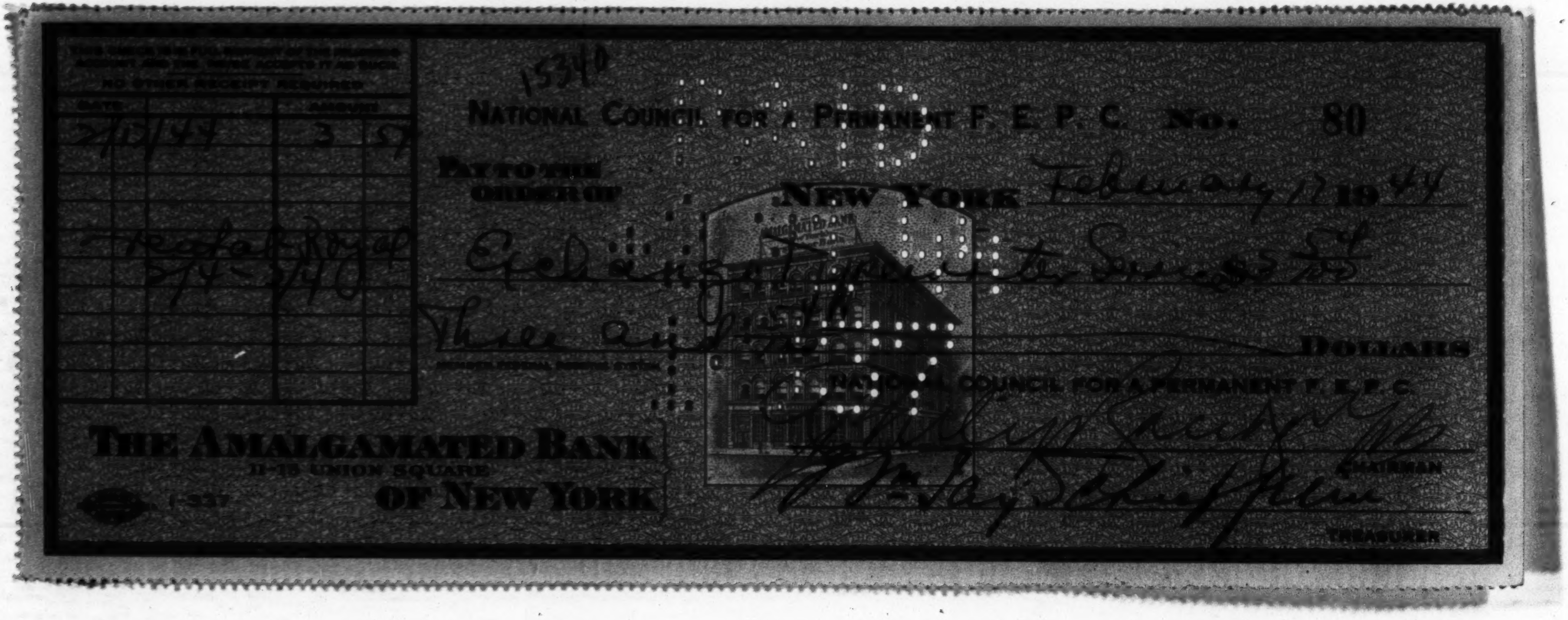
NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C.

A. Philip Randolph CHAIRMAN

Wm. Jay Schieffelin TREASURER

THE AMALGAMATED BANK
11-15 UNION SQUARE
OF NEW YORK

1-337



THIS VOUCHER IS IN FULL PAYMENT OF THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNT AND THE PAYEE ACCEPTS IT AS SUCH

NO OTHER RECEIPT REQUIRED

DATE		AMOUNT	
2/17/44		3	54
	rental Royal 2/14-3/14		

15340

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C. No. 80

NEW YORK February 17 1944

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Exchange Typewriter Service $3 54/100

Three and 54/100 DOLLARS

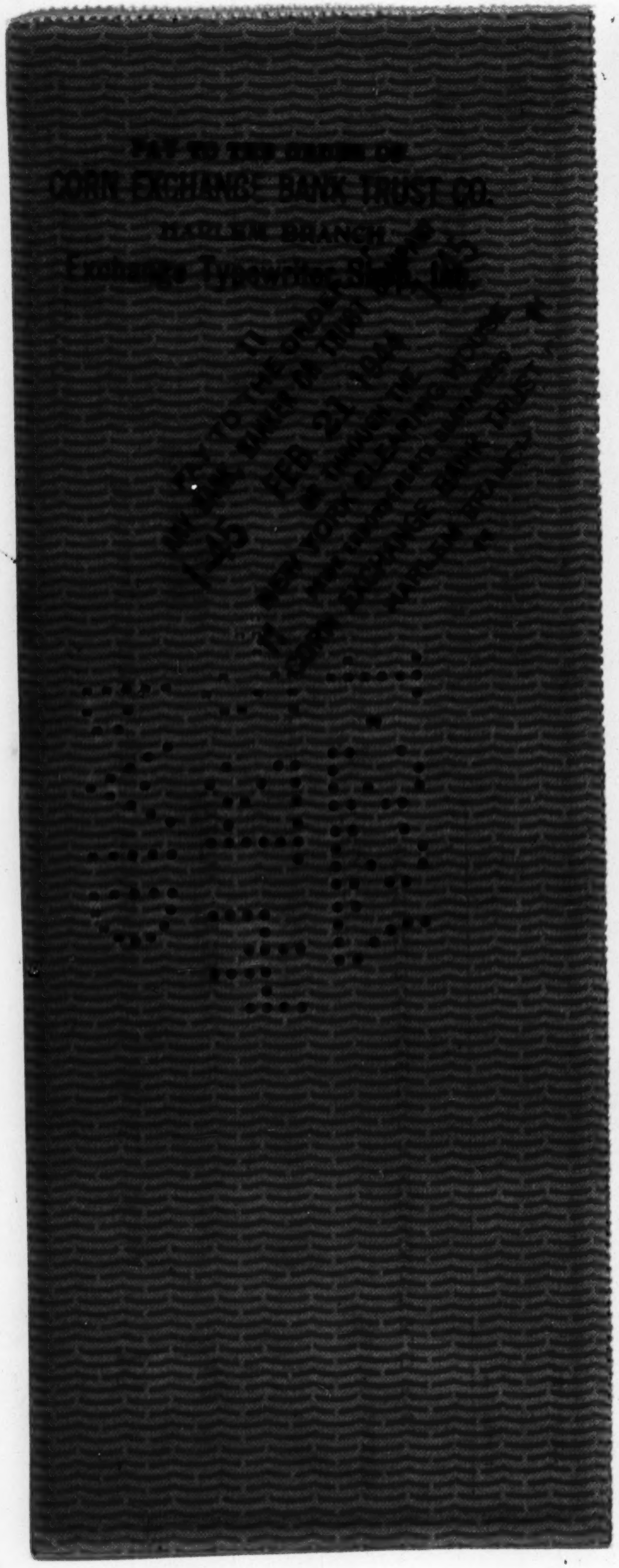
NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C.

A. Philip Randolph CHAIRMAN

Wm. Jay Schieffelin TREASURER

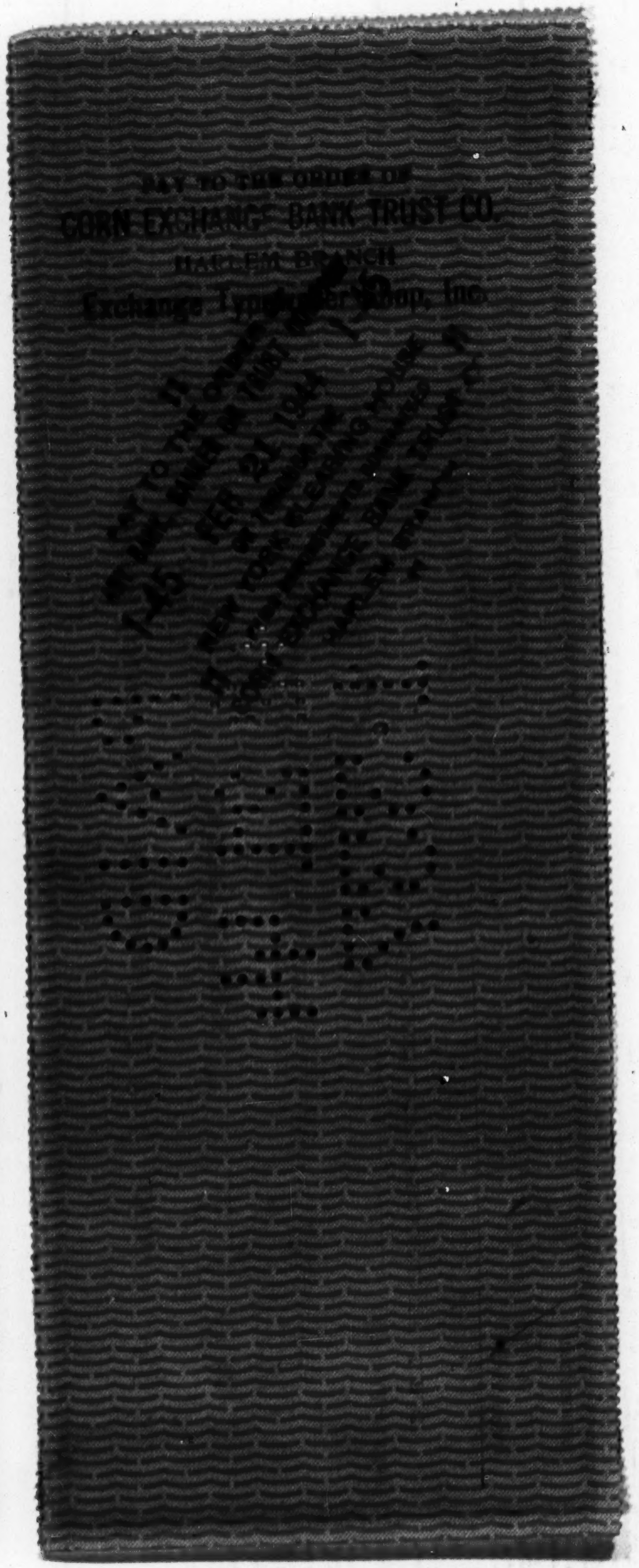
THE AMALGAMATED BANK
11-15 UNION SQUARE
OF NEW YORK

1-337



PAY TO THE ORDER OF
CORN EXCHANGE BANK TRUST CO.
HARLEM BRANCH
Exchange Typewriter Shop, Inc.

PAY TO THE ORDER OF 11
ANY BANK, BANKER OR TRUST CO.
1-45 FEB 21 1944
OR THROUGH THE
NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE
PRIOR ENDORSEMENTS GUARANTEED
CORN EXCHANGE BANK TRUST CO.
HARLEM BRANCH



PAY TO THE ORDER OF
CORN EXCHANGE BANK TRUST CO.
HARLEM BRANCH
Exchange Typewriter Shop, Inc.

PAY TO THE ORDER OF 11
ANY BANK, BANKER OR TRUST CO.
1-45 FEB 21 1944
OR THROUGH THE
NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE
PRIOR ENDORSEMENTS GUARANTEED
CORN EXCHANGE BANK TRUST CO.
HARLEM BRANCH

IN ACCOUNT WITH

THE AMALGAMATED BANK OF NEW YORK

11-15 UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK CITY

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR PERMENENT
217 WEST 125TH ST., RM. 301 (FEPC,
NEW YORK, 27, N. Y.
1143

IF NO ERRORS ARE REPORTED WITHIN 10 DAYS FROM DATE OF RECEIPT THIS ACCOUNT WILL BE CONSIDERED CORRECT

CHECKS		DEPOSITS	DATE	BALANCE
BALANCE FORWARD			DEC 1-43	2,540.00
1,650.00-			DEC 6-43	890.00
22.21-EX	64.52-			
41.91-EX	20.32-		DEC 11-43	741.04
7.08-EX	250.00-		DEC 13-43	483.96
		571.65	DEC 14-43	1,055.61
31.80-EX 9	25.00-		DEC 16-43	998.81
2.07-SC			DEC 29-43	996.74
25.00-EX			DEC 31-43	971.74

$489.91

SERVICE CHARGES ON THIS STATEMENT ARE FOR TRANSACTIONS IN THE PREVIOUS MONTH.

IF YOUR ADDRESS AS RECORDED IS INCORRECT PLEASE ADVISE US

KEY

RD - RE-DEPOSIT	RT - RETURNED ITEM
ND - NOTE DISCOUNT	CC - CERTIFIED CHECK
CL - COLLECTION	DM - DEBIT MEMO
SC - SERVICE CHARGE	EX - EXCHANGE
EC - ERROR CORRECTED	

THE FINAL AMOUNT IN THIS COLUMN IS YOUR CLOSING BALANCE

IN ACCOUNT WITH

THE AMALGAMATED BANK OF NEW YORK

11-15 UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK CITY

NAT'L. COUNCIL FOR PERMANENT FEPC
RM. 301 217 W. 125 ST
NEW YORK CITY

IF NO ERRORS ARE REPORTED WITHIN 10 DAYS FROM DATE OF RECEIPT THIS ACCOUNT WILL BE CONSIDERED CORRECT

CHECKS	DEPOSITS	DATE	BALANCE
	1,050.00 ✓	NOV 1[illegible]-43	1,050.00*
	55.00 ✓	NOV 18-43	1,105.00*
BALANCE FORWARD	1,400.00 ✓	NOV 20-43	2,505.00*
	35.00 ✓	NOV 30-43	2,540.00*

1900

640

SERVICE CHARGES ON THIS STATEMENT ARE FOR TRANSACTIONS IN THE PREVIOUS MONTH.

IF YOUR ADDRESS AS RECORDED IS INCORRECT PLEASE ADVISE US

KEY

RD - RE-DEPOSIT	RT - RETURNED ITEM
ND - NOTE DISCOUNT	CC - CERTIFIED CHECK
CL - COLLECTION	DM - DEBIT MEMO
SC - SERVICE CHARGE	EX - EXCHANGE
EC - ERROR CORRECTED	

THE FINAL AMOUNT IN THIS COLUMN IS YOUR CLOSING BALANCE

THIS CHECK IS IN FULL PAYMENT OF THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNT AND THE PAYEE ACCEPTS IT AS SUCH.
NO OTHER RECEIPT REQUIRED

DATE		AMOUNT
12/6/43		1650.–
for Alton Levy case [illegible]		

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C. No. 1

NEW YORK December 6 1943

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Workers Defense League $1650 00/100

One thousand six hundred Fifty 00/100 DOLLARS

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C.

A. Philip Randolph, CHAIRMAN

Wm. Jay Schieffelin, TREASURER

THE AMALGAMATED BANK
11-15 UNION SQUARE
OF NEW YORK
1-337

THIS CHECK IS IN FULL PAYMENT OF THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNT AND THE PAYEE ACCEPTS IT AS SUCH.
NO OTHER RECEIPT REQUIRED

DATE		AMOUNT
12/6/43		250.–
for Lynn Committee		

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C. No. 2

NEW YORK December 6 1943

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Lynn Committee $250 00/100

Two hundred fifty and 00/100 DOLLARS

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C.

A. Philip Randolph, CHAIRMAN

Wm. Jay Schieffelin, TREASURER

THE AMALGAMATED BANK
11-15 UNION SQUARE
OF NEW YORK
1-337

THIS CHECK IS IN FULL PAYMENT OF THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNT AND THE PAYEE ACCEPTS IT AS SUCH.
NO OTHER RECEIPT REQUIRED

DATE		AMOUNT
12/9/43		31.80
Salary – 11/24–12/6		
Withholding tax		6.70
		38.50

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C. No. 4

NEW YORK December 9 1943

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Alice Stork $31 80/100

Thirty-one [illegible] DOLLARS

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C.

A. Philip Randolph, CHAIRMAN

Wm. Jay Schieffelin, TREASURER

THE AMALGAMATED BANK
11-15 UNION SQUARE
OF NEW YORK
1-337

THIS CHECK IS IN FULL PAYMENT OF THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNT AND THE PAYEE ACCEPTS IT AS SUCH.
NO OTHER RECEIPT REQUIRED

DATE		AMOUNT
12/9/43		25.–
for petty Cash		

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C. No. 5

NEW YORK December 9 1943

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Cash $25 00/100

Twenty-five and 00/100 DOLLARS

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C.

A. Philip Randolph, CHAIRMAN

Wm. Jay Schieffelin, TREASURER

THE AMALGAMATED BANK
11-15 UNION SQUARE
OF NEW YORK
1-337

Workers Defense League

Pay to the order of Manufacturers Trust Co for deposit only

Lynn Committee

NATIONAL CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR WINFRED LYNN

DEC 14 1943

Alice Stark

PAY TO THE ORDER OF 61
Manufacturers Trust Company
Brotherhood Sleeping Car Porters

DEC 15 1943

Alice Stark

PAY TO THE ORDER OF 61
Manufacturers Trust Company
Brotherhood Sleeping Car Porters

DEC 15

THIS CHECK IS IN FULL PAYMENT OF THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNT AND THE PAYEE ACCEPTS IT AS SUCH. NO OTHER RECEIPT REQUIRED	
DATE	AMOUNT
12/9/43	7 08
rental of type-writer 11/4-12/4 [illegible]	

13 211
18221

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C. NO. 6

NEW YORK December 9 1943

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Exchange Typewriter Co $7 08/100

Seven and 08/100 DOLLARS

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C.

CHAIRMAN

Wm Jay Schieffelin

TREASURER

THE AMALGAMATED BANK
11-15 UNION SQUARE
OF NEW YORK

1-337

THIS CHECK IS IN FULL PAYMENT OF THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNT AND THE PAYEE ACCEPTS IT AS SUCH. NO OTHER RECEIPT REQUIRED	
DATE	AMOUNT
12/9/43	64 52
Nat'l Com mailing 11/18/43	

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C. NO. 7

NEW YORK December 9 1943

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Raymond Lorenz, Inc. $64 52/100

Sixty-four and 52/100 DOLLARS

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C.

CHAIRMAN

Wm Jay Schieffelin

TREASURER

THE AMALGAMATED BANK
11-15 UNION SQUARE
OF NEW YORK

1-337

THIS CHECK IS IN FULL PAYMENT OF THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNT AND THE PAYEE ACCEPTS IT AS SUCH. NO OTHER RECEIPT REQUIRED	
DATE	AMOUNT
12/9/43	20 32
for trade union appeal	

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C. NO. 8

NEW YORK December 9 1943

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Individual Letter Service $20 32/100

Twenty and 32/100 DOLLARS

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C.

CHAIRMAN

Wm Jay Schieffelin

TREASURER

THE AMALGAMATED BANK
11-15 UNION SQUARE
OF NEW YORK

1-337

THIS CHECK IS IN FULL PAYMENT OF THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNT AND THE PAYEE ACCEPTS IT AS SUCH. NO OTHER RECEIPT REQUIRED	
DATE	AMOUNT
12/9/43	22 21
stationery & supplies	

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C. NO. 9

NEW YORK December 9 1943

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Brause Press, Inc. $22 21/100

Twenty-two and 21/100 DOLLARS

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C.

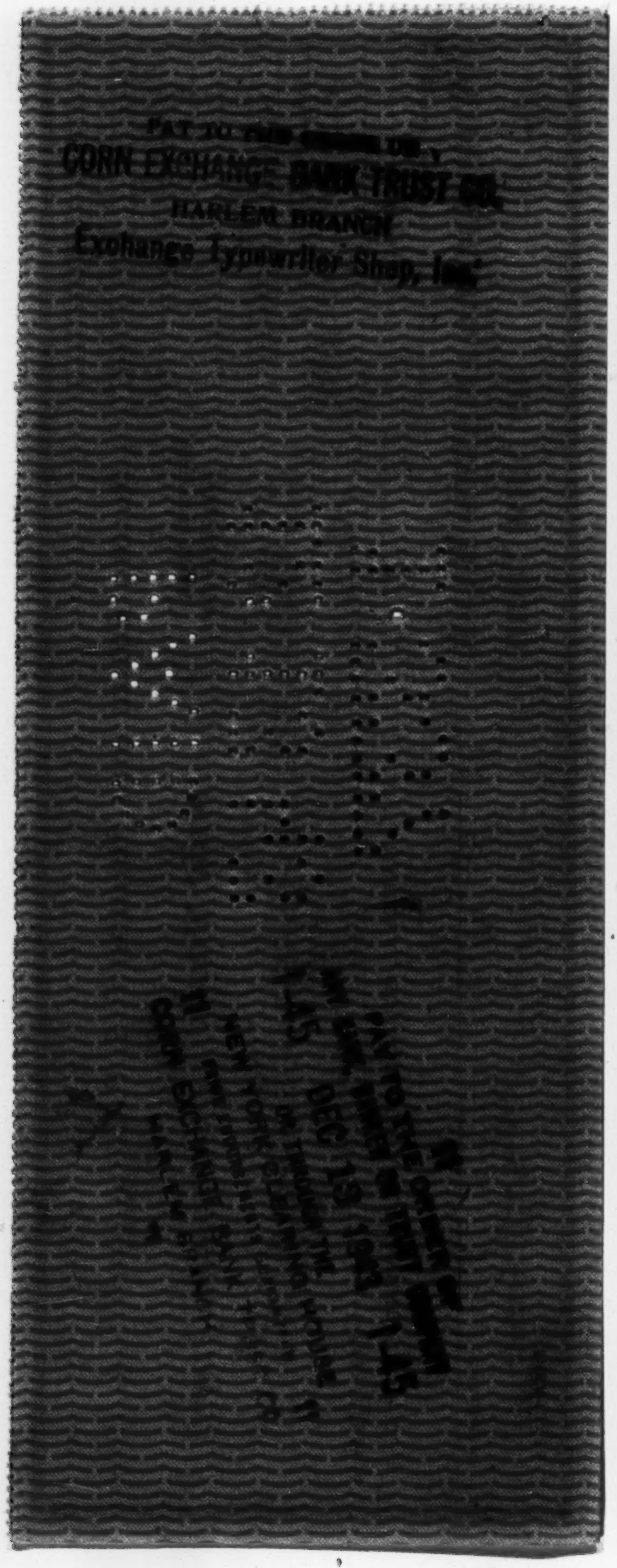
CHAIRMAN

Wm Jay Schieffelin

TREASURER

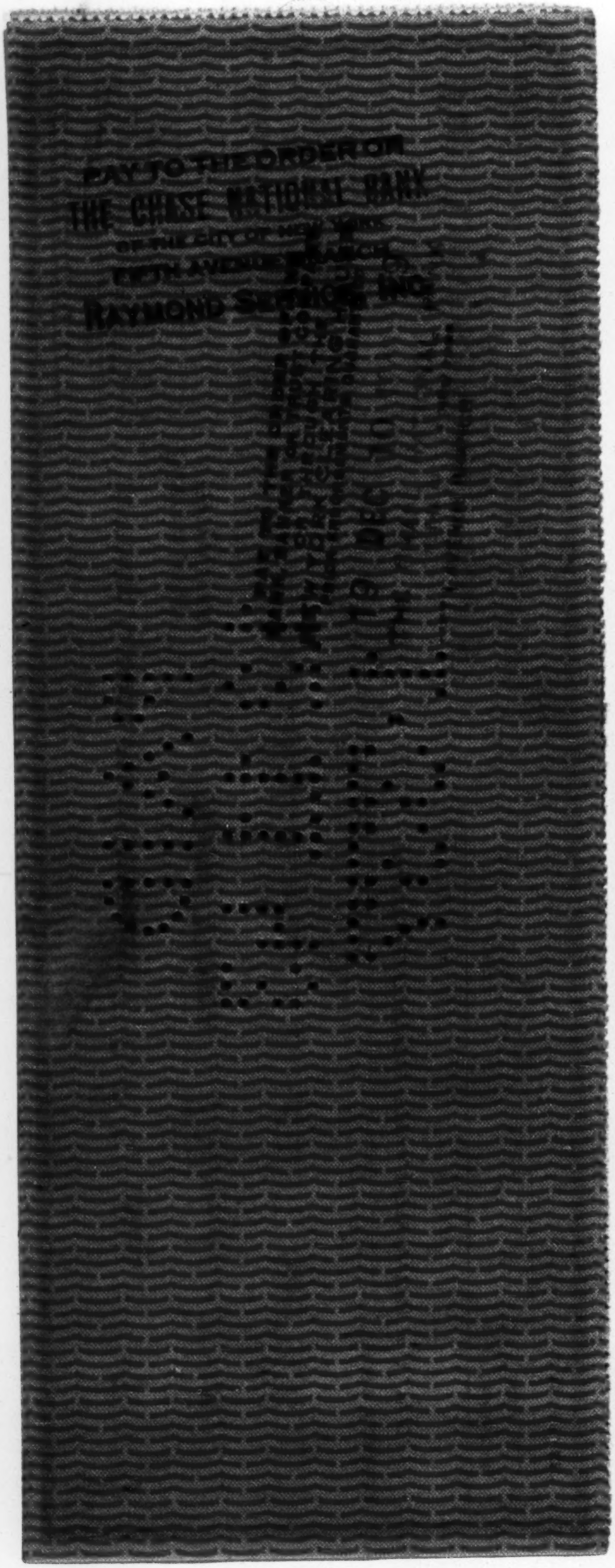
THE AMALGAMATED BANK
11-15 UNION SQUARE
OF NEW YORK

1-337



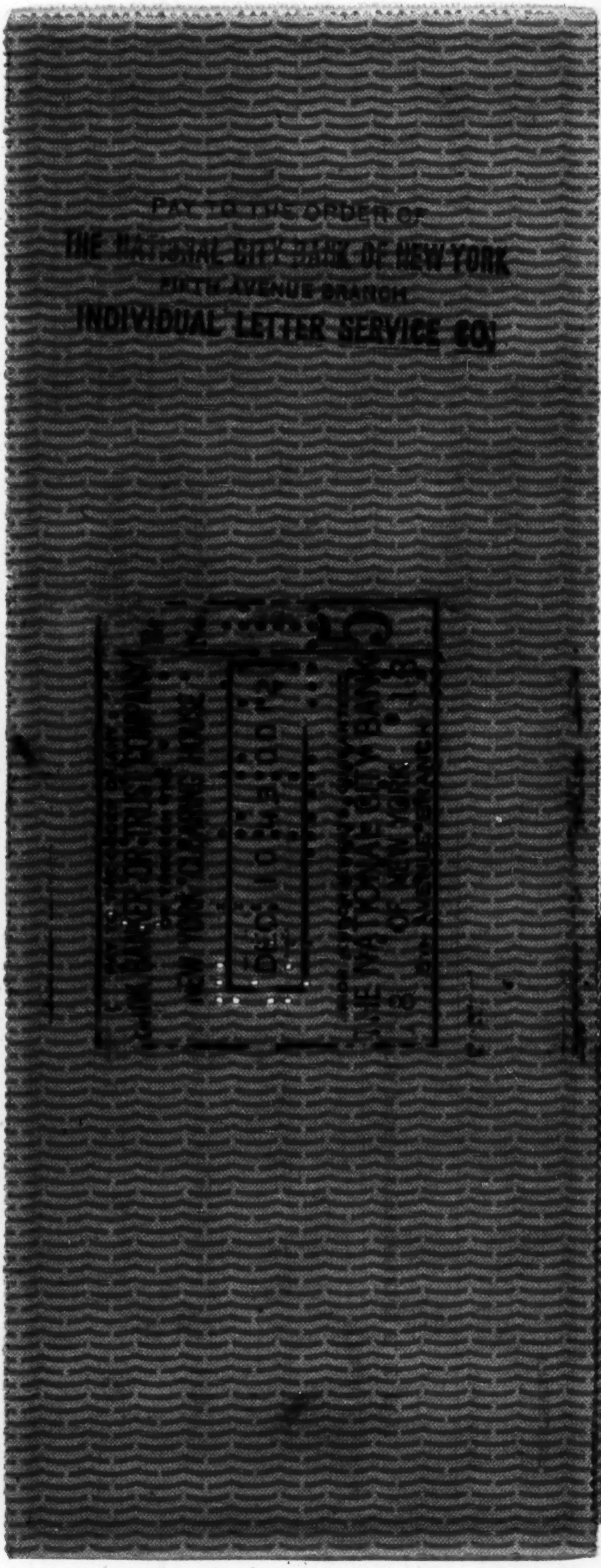
PAY TO THE ORDER OF
CORN EXCHANGE BANK TRUST CO.
HARLEM BRANCH
Exchange Typewriter Shop, Inc.

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE
1-45 DEC 13 1943 1-45
CORN EXCHANGE BANK TRUST CO
HARLEM BRANCH



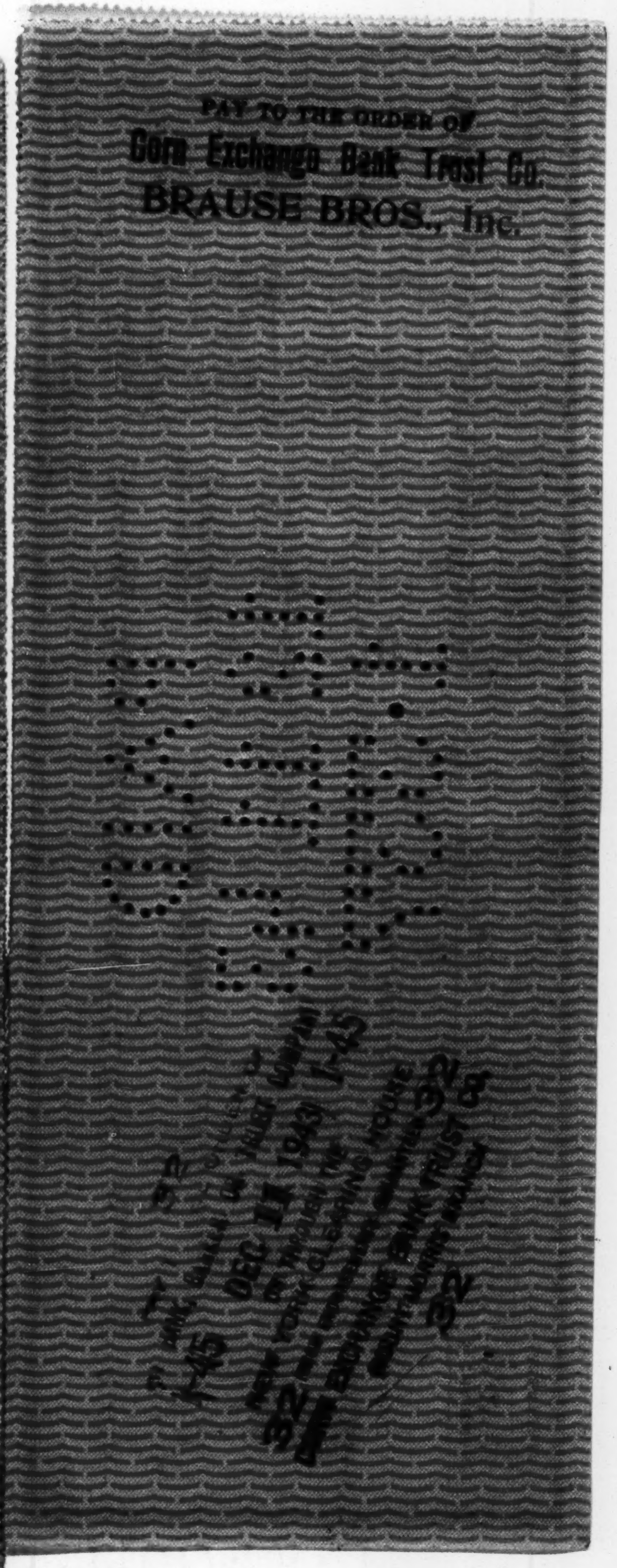
PAY TO THE ORDER OF
THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
FIFTH AVENUE BRANCH
RAYMOND SERVICES INC.

19 DEC 10



PAY TO THE ORDER OF
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK
FIFTH AVENUE BRANCH
INDIVIDUAL LETTER SERVICE CO.

ANY BANK, BANKER OR TRUST COMPANY
NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE
DEC 10 1943
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK
OF NEW YORK
5TH AVENUE BRANCH
8 1-8



PAY TO THE ORDER OF
Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co.
BRAUSE BROS., Inc.

32
ANY BANK, BANKER OR TRUST COMPANY
1-45 DEC 11 1943 1-45
OR THROUGH THE
NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE
32 32
CORN EXCHANGE BANK TRUST CO.
32

THIS VOUCHER IS IN FULL PAYMENT OF THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNT AND THE PAYEE ACCEPTS IT AS SUCH.
NO OTHER RECEIPT REQUIRED.

DATE		AMOUNT	
12/9/43		41	91
painting			

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C. No. 10

PAID

NEW YORK December 9 1943

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Ira [illegible] $41 91/100

Forty-one [illegible] DOLLARS

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C.

A. Philip Randolph
CHAIRMAN

Wm. Jay Schieffelin
TREASURER

THE AMALGAMATED BANK
11-15 UNION SQUARE
OF NEW YORK
1-337

THIS VOUCHER IS IN FULL PAYMENT OF THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNT AND THE PAYEE ACCEPTS IT AS SUCH.
NO OTHER RECEIPT REQUIRED.

DATE		AMOUNT	
12/22		25	–
petty cash			

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C. No. 12

PAID

NEW YORK December 22 1943

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Cash $25 00/100

Twenty-five and 00/100 DOLLARS

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C.

A. Philip Randolph
CHAIRMAN

Wm. Jay Schieffelin
TREASURER

THE AMALGAMATED BANK
11-15 UNION SQUARE
OF NEW YORK
1-337

IDA ROSENBERG

PAY TO THE ORDER OF
ANY BANK, BANKER or TRUST COMPANY
OR THROUGH THE
NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE
DEC 10 1949
PRIOR ENDORSEMENTS GUARANTEED
THE PUBLIC NATIONAL BANK AND
TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW YORK

Alice Stark

PAY TO THE ORDER OF 61
Manufacturers Trust Company
Brotherhood Sleeping Car Porters

PAY TO THE ORDER OF
Any Bank, Banker or Trust Company
1-30 DEC 10 1949 1-30
OR THROUGH THE
NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE
PRIOR ENDORSEMENTS GUARANTEED
MANUFACTURERS TRUST COMPANY
275 WEST 125th ST. NEW YORK, N.Y.

6

1

IN ACCOUNT WITH

THE AMALGAMATED BANK OF NEW YORK

11-15 UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK CITY

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR PERMENENT
217 WEST 125TH ST., RM. 301 (FEPC,
NEW YORK, 27, N. Y.
1143

IF NO ERRORS ARE REPORTED WITHIN 10 DAYS FROM DATE OF RECEIPT THIS ACCOUNT WILL BE CONSIDERED CORRECT

CHECKS		DEPOSITS	DATE	BALANCE
BALANCE FORWARD			JAN 1-44	971.74
23.20-EX	46.80		JAN 8-44	901.74★
50.00-EX			JAN 11-44	851.74★
20.74-			JAN 17-44	831.00★
3.54-EX	7.07-			
25.25-EX			JAN 19-44	795.14★
		1,002.00	JAN 20-44	1,797.14★
23.60-EX			JAN 24-44	1,773.54★
		330.55	JAN 24-44	2,104.09★
30.80-			JAN 24-44	2,073.29★
10.00-EX	150.00-	1332.55		
25.60-EX	25.00-			
11.50-EX	25.00-		JAN 26-44	1,826.19★
.41-SC			JAN 26-44	1,825.78★
115.13-	60.00-		JAN 28-44	1,650.65★
653.64				

SERVICE CHARGES ON THIS STATEMENT ARE FOR TRANSACTIONS IN THE PREVIOUS MONTH.

IF YOUR ADDRESS AS RECORDED IS INCORRECT PLEASE ADVISE US

KEY

RD - RE-DEPOSIT
ND - NOTE DISCOUNT
CL - COLLECTION
SC - SERVICE CHARGE
EC - ERROR CORRECTED
RT - RETURNED ITEM
CC - CERTIFIED CHECK
DM - DEBIT MEMO
EX - EXCHANGE

THE FINAL AMOUNT IN THIS COLUMN IS YOUR CLOSING BALANCE

THIS CHECK IS IN FULL PAYMENT OF THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNT AND THE PAYEE ACCEPTS IT AS SUCH.
NO OTHER RECEIPT REQUIRED

DATE		AMOUNT	
12/22		46	80
W.H. Tax		11	70
salary 12/31			
Total:		58.	50

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C. No. 13

NEW YORK December 22 1943

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Alice Starks $46 80/100

Forty-six and 80/100 DOLLARS

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C.

A. Philip Randolph
CHAIRMAN

Wm. Jay Schieffelin
TREASURER

THE AMALGAMATED BANK
11-15 UNION SQUARE
OF NEW YORK
1-337

THIS CHECK IS IN FULL PAYMENT OF THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNT AND THE PAYEE ACCEPTS IT AS SUCH.
NO OTHER RECEIPT REQUIRED

DATE		AMOUNT	
12/30		23	20
salary - 12/24 - 12/30			

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C. No. 14

NEW YORK December 30 1943

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Alice Starks $23 20/100

~~Twenty three and 20~~

Twenty-three and 20/100 DOLLARS

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C.

A. Philip Randolph
CHAIRMAN

Wm. Jay Schieffelin
TREASURER

THE AMALGAMATED BANK
11-15 UNION SQUARE
OF NEW YORK
1-337

THIS CHECK IS IN FULL PAYMENT OF THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNT AND THE PAYEE ACCEPTS IT AS SUCH.
NO OTHER RECEIPT REQUIRED

DATE		AMOUNT	
1/5/44		50	—
Dep on rental of Town Hall for 1/7/44			

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C. No. 15

NEW YORK January 5 1944

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Town Hall Inc. $50 00/100

Fifty and 00/100 DOLLARS

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C.

A. Philip Randolph
CHAIRMAN

Wm. Jay Schieffelin
TREASURER

THE AMALGAMATED BANK
11-15 UNION SQUARE
OF NEW YORK
1-337

THIS CHECK IS IN FULL PAYMENT OF THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNT AND THE PAYEE ACCEPTS IT AS SUCH.
NO OTHER RECEIPT REQUIRED

DATE		AMOUNT	
1/5/44		25	—
petty cash			

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C. No. 16

NEW YORK January 5 1944

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Petty Cash $25 00/100

Twenty-five and 00/100 DOLLARS

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C.

A. Philip Randolph
CHAIRMAN

Wm. Jay Schieffelin
TREASURER

THE AMALGAMATED BANK
11-15 UNION SQUARE
OF NEW YORK
1-337

Alice Stark

PAY TO THE ORDER OF 61
Manufacturers Trust Company
Brotherhood Sleeping Car Porters

Alice Stark

PAY TO THE ORDER OF 61
Manufacturers Trust Company
Brotherhood Sleeping Car Porters

PAY TO THE ORDER OF
[illegible] and TRUST CO.
[illegible]
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS
GEO. V. DENNY, JR.
GEORGE V. DENNY
GEORGE V. DENNY, JR.
GEO. V. DENNY, JR., MODERATOR
AMERICA'S TOWN MEETING OF THE AIR
AMERICA'S TOWN MEETING
TOWN MEETING OF THE AIR
TOWN HALL OF THE AIR
TOWN HALL LECTURE DIVISION
THE TOWN HALL, INC.

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE
JAN 10 44
ENDORSEMENTS GUARANTEED
CHEMICAL BANK & TRUST COMPANY
NEW YORK 1-12

Alice Stark

PAY TO THE ORDER OF 61
Manufacturers Trust Company
Brotherhood Sleeping Car Porters

THIS CHECK IS IN FULL PAYMENT OF THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNT AND THE PAYEE ACCEPTS IT AS SUCH.
NO OTHER RECEIPT REQUIRED

DATE		AMOUNT	
1/10/44		25	60
	W. Tax	6	40
		32	00

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C. No. 17

NEW YORK January 10 1944

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Alice [illegible] $25 60/100

Twenty-five and 60/100 DOLLARS

THE AMALGAMATED BANK
11-15 UNION SQUARE
OF NEW YORK
1-337

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C.
A. Philip Randolph
CHAIRMAN
Wm. Jay Schieffelin
TREASURER

THIS CHECK IS IN FULL PAYMENT OF THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNT AND THE PAYEE ACCEPTS IT AS SUCH.
NO OTHER RECEIPT REQUIRED

DATE		AMOUNT	
1/10/44		11	50
	Extra help - 11½ hours		

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C. No. 18

NEW YORK January 10 1944

PAY TO THE ORDER OF DeVera I. Johnson $11 50/100

Eleven and 50/100 DOLLARS

THE AMALGAMATED BANK
11-15 UNION SQUARE
OF NEW YORK
1-337

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C.
A. Philip Randolph
CHAIRMAN
Wm. Jay Schieffelin
TREASURER

THIS CHECK IS IN FULL PAYMENT OF THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNT AND THE PAYEE ACCEPTS IT AS SUCH.
NO OTHER RECEIPT REQUIRED

DATE		AMOUNT	
1/10/44		25	—
	petty cash		

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C. No. 19

NEW YORK January 10 1944

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Petty Cash $25 00/100

Twenty-five and 00/100 DOLLARS

THE AMALGAMATED BANK
11-15 UNION SQUARE
OF NEW YORK
1-337

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C.
A. Philip Randolph
CHAIRMAN
Wm. Jay Schieffelin
TREASURER

THIS CHECK IS IN FULL PAYMENT OF THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNT AND THE PAYEE ACCEPTS IT AS SUCH.
NO OTHER RECEIPT REQUIRED

DATE		AMOUNT	
1/10/44		10	00
	Round trip - Wash. D.C.		

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C. No. 20

NEW YORK January 10 1944

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Will. Alton $10 00/100

Ten and 00/100 DOLLARS

THE AMALGAMATED BANK
11-15 UNION SQUARE
OF NEW YORK
1-337

25-1

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C.
A. Philip Randolph
CHAIRMAN
Wm. Jay Schieffelin
TREASURER

Alice Stark

PAY TO THE ORDER OF 61
Manufacturers Trust Company
Brotherhood Sleeping Car Porters

DeVera D. Johnson

PAY TO THE ORDER OF 61
Manufacturers Trust Company
Brotherhood Sleeping Car Porters

Alice Stark

PAY TO THE ORDER OF 61
Manufacturers Trust Company
Brotherhood Sleeping Car Porters

Bill Allen

FOR DEPOSIT
SUN RADIO SERVICE
AND
SUPPLY CORP.

THIS CHECK IS IN FULL PAYMENT OF THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNT AND THE PAYEE ACCEPTS IT AS SUCH.
NO OTHER RECEIPT REQUIRED

DATE	AMOUNT
1/15/44	20 74
[illegible] Coughlin	

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C. No. 21

NEW YORK January 15 1944

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Academy Photoengraving Co $20 74/100

Twenty and 74/100 DOLLARS

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

THE AMALGAMATED BANK
11-15 UNION SQUARE
OF NEW YORK

1-337

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C.

A. Philip Randolph
CHAIRMAN

Wm. Jay Schieffelin
TREASURER

THIS CHECK IS IN FULL PAYMENT OF THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNT AND THE PAYEE ACCEPTS IT AS SUCH.
NO OTHER RECEIPT REQUIRED

DATE	AMOUNT
1/15/44	23 60
Salary 1/10-1/14-44	42 00
W. Tax	8 40
Paid back on W. Tax	10 —
	23 60

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C. No. 22

NEW YORK January 15 1944

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Alice Stark $23 60/100

Twenty-three and 60/100 DOLLARS

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

THE AMALGAMATED BANK
11-15 UNION SQUARE
OF NEW YORK

1-337

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C.

A. Philip Randolph
CHAIRMAN

Wm. Jay Schieffelin
TREASURER

THIS CHECK IS IN FULL PAYMENT OF THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNT AND THE PAYEE ACCEPTS IT AS SUCH.
NO OTHER RECEIPT REQUIRED

DATE	AMOUNT
1/15/44	25 25
Inv. #942 12/1/43	5 05
Inv. #993 12/29/43	20 20

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C. No. 24

NEW YORK January 15 1944

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Ida Rosenberg $25 25/100

Twenty-five and 25/100 DOLLARS

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

THE AMALGAMATED BANK
11-15 UNION SQUARE
OF NEW YORK

1-337

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C.

A. Philip Randolph
CHAIRMAN

Wm. Jay Schieffelin
TREASURER

THIS CHECK IS IN FULL PAYMENT OF THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNT AND THE PAYEE ACCEPTS IT AS SUCH.
NO OTHER RECEIPT REQUIRED

DATE	AMOUNT
1/15/44	7 07
Stencils	

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C. No. 25

NEW YORK January 15 1944

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Tru-Rite Inc $7 07/100

Seven and 07/100 DOLLARS

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

THE AMALGAMATED BANK
11-15 UNION SQUARE
OF NEW YORK

1-337

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C.

A. Philip Randolph
CHAIRMAN

Wm. Jay Schieffelin
TREASURER

Reading Multigraph Co.

Alice Stark
1744 [illegible] Rd
[illegible]
[illegible]

PAY TO THE ORDER OF
ANY BANK, BANKER OR TRUST COMPANY
1-45 MAY 24 1944 1-45
NEW YORK THROUGH THE
NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE
EXCHANGE BANK TRUST CO.
37

IRA ROSENBERG

PAY TO THE ORDER OF ANY
BANK, BANKER or TRUST CO.
NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE
JAN 18 46 GOOD
[illegible]
127 OF NEW YORK 1-127

PAY TO THE ORDER OF THE
[illegible]
TRU-RITE INC.

[illegible] BANK [illegible] COMPANY
[illegible] CLEARING HOUSE
JAN [illegible] 46 GOOD
[illegible] TRUST CO.
OF NEW YORK 45

THIS CHECK IS IN FULL PAYMENT OF THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNT AND THE PAYEE ACCEPTS IT AS SUCH.
NO OTHER RECEIPT REQUIRED

DATE		AMOUNT	
1/15/44		3	54
Postal — 1/1/44 — 1/15/44			
Inv # 15268			

15268

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C. No. 26

NEW YORK January 15 1944

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Exchange Typewriter Shop $3 54/100

Three and 54/100 DOLLARS

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C.

A. Philip Randolph
CHAIRMAN

Mrs Jay Schieffelin
TREASURER

THE AMALGAMATED BANK
11-15 UNION SQUARE
OF NEW YORK

1-337

THIS CHECK IS IN FULL PAYMENT OF THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNT AND THE PAYEE ACCEPTS IT AS SUCH.
NO OTHER RECEIPT REQUIRED

DATE		AMOUNT	
1/15/44		150	—
Conf. expenses			
Victoria fares,			
[illegible]			
extra help, tel.			
tel. etc.			

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C. No. 27

NEW YORK January 15 1944

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Alice Stark $150 00/100

One hundred fifty and 00/100 DOLLARS

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C.

A. Philip Randolph
CHAIRMAN

Mrs Jay Schieffelin
TREASURER

THE AMALGAMATED BANK
11-15 UNION SQUARE
OF NEW YORK

1-337

THIS CHECK IS IN FULL PAYMENT OF THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNT AND THE PAYEE ACCEPTS IT AS SUCH.
NO OTHER RECEIPT REQUIRED

DATE		AMOUNT	
1/24/44		30	80
	withg. tax	10	20
Payment by [illegible]		10	—
		51	—
Salary 1/14 - 1/23			

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C. No. 28

NEW YORK January 24 1944

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Alice Stark $30 80/100

Thirty and 80/100 DOLLARS

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C.

A. Philip Randolph
CHAIRMAN

Mrs Jay Schieffelin
TREASURER

THE AMALGAMATED BANK
11-15 UNION SQUARE
OF NEW YORK

1-337

THIS CHECK IS IN FULL PAYMENT OF THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNT AND THE PAYEE ACCEPTS IT AS SUCH.
NO OTHER RECEIPT REQUIRED

DATE		AMOUNT	
1/26/44		60	—
Maintenance			
1/24 — 2/7/44			

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C. No. 29

NEW YORK January 26 1944

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Will Gibbs $60 00/100

Sixty and 00/100 DOLLARS

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C.

A. Philip Randolph
CHAIRMAN

Mrs Jay Schieffelin
TREASURER

THE AMALGAMATED BANK
11-15 UNION SQUARE
OF NEW YORK

1-337

PAY TO THE ORDER OF
CORN EXCHANGE BANK TRUST CO.
HARLEM BRANCH
Exchange Typewriter Shop, Inc.

11
PAY TO THE ORDER OF
ANY BANK, BANKER OR TRUST CO.
1-45 JAN 19 1944 1-45
OR THROUGH THE
NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE
11 PRIOR ENDORSEMENTS GUARANTEED 11
CORN EXCHANGE BANK TRUST CO.
HARLEM BRANCH
11

Alice Stark

PAY TO THE ORDER OF 61
Manufacturers Trust Company
Brotherhood Sleeping Car Porters

Alice Stark
Nat'l Council
for a Permanent
FEPC

Bill Abel

1/26/44	115 13
W&B 1944	14 70
	129 83
Salary	120 24

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C. No. 30

NEW YORK January 26 1944

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Wm. E. Allen $115 13/100

One hundred fifteen and 13/100 DOLLARS

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C.

CHAIRMAN

Wm. Jay Schieffelin

TREASURER

THE AMALGAMATED BANK
11-15 UNION SQUARE
OF NEW YORK

1-337

1332.55
971.74
2304.29
1653.84
650.45

61

MANUFACTURERS TRUST COMPANY 1-30
275 WEST 125TH STREET

NEW YORK May 14 1945

PAY TO THE ORDER OF National Council for a Permanent F.E.P.C. $3,000 00/100

Three thousand 00/100 DOLLARS

Fund Raising Campaign Committee for Permanent F.E.P.C

Noah C. A. Walter

No.

23.20
50.00
20.74
3.54
23.25
23.60
30.80
10.80
25.60
11.50
.41
115.13
46.80
7.07
150.00
25.00
25.00
60.00
653.64 T

PAY TO THE ORDER OF
AMALGAMATED BANK OF N.Y.
NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A
PERMANENT F.E.P.C.

AMALGAMATED BANK
1937 MAY 24 '45 1937
NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE
ALL PRIOR ENDORSEMENTS GUARANTEED
FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF NEW YORK

RETURNED TO 120 BY

MANUFACTURERS TRUST COMPANY

61 OFFICE

FOR REASON MARKED BY X

☒ Not sufficient funds
☐ Payment stopped
☐ Date altered
☐ Post dated
☐ Stale date
☐ Account closed
☐ Account attached
☐ Bank stamp missing
☐ Signature
☐ Check irregular
☐

☐ Uncollected funds
☐ Endorsement missing
☐ Individual endorsements required
☐ Guarantee endorsement
☐ Endorse as drawn
☐ Not drawn on the proper form
☐ Sent wrong
☐ Filling
☐ Guarantee alteration
☐ No authority to pay

247-21-41

NC-FEPC
NY Local

THE AMALGAMATED BANK OF NEW YORK

11-15 UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

DATE	PAYER	BANK	REASON FOR NON-PAYMENT	AMOUNT
5/23	FUND RAISING CAMP. COMM FOR PERMANENT F E P C	30	SHORT	3000.00 .25 3000.25

TO:

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT FEPC
217 WEST 125TH ST.
NEW YORK CITY 27

We CHARGE your account and return herewith unpaid the above item. Kindly sign and return the attached receipt.

THE AMALGAMATED BANK OF NEW YORK

The Amalgamated Bank of New York
11-15 Union Square

1944				
Fer	9	$	245 55	✓
	9	as	25 —	✓
1943				
Nov	10	as	1050 —	✓
	17	as	55 —	✓
	19	as	1400 —	✓
	29	as	35 —	✓
Dec.	13	as	571 65	✓
1944				
Jan.	19	as	1002 —	✓
	24	as	330 55	✓
Feb.	1	as	244 95	✓
	4	as	501 —	✓
	~~9~~	~~as~~	~~245 55~~	
			~~25 —~~	
	16	as	1005 —	✓
	19	as	1400 3	✓

IN ACCOUNT WITH

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR PERMANENT F.E.P.C.

Feb.	28	50 —	✓
Mar	6	1100 —	✓
	21	12 —	
	9	31 —	✓
	15	1~~35~~ —	
	16	25 —	
	30	25 —	

~~N. Y. COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT FEPC~~
~~RM. 206 — 33 W. 60th ST.~~
~~NEW YORK 23, N. Y.~~

1775 Bway
Rm 431
NY (19)

C3-600M-3-48

DEPOSITED IN
THE AMALGAMATED BANK
OF NEW YORK
11-15 UNION SQUARE

BY N.Y. Council For a Permanent FEPC

ALL ITEMS ACCEPTED SUBJECT TO THE CONDITIONS STATED ON THE REVERSE SIDE OF THIS DEPOSIT SLIP.

NEW YORK Aug 8 1951

LIST EACH CHECK SEPARATELY	DOLLARS	CENTS
Bills		
Coin		
Checks	5	00
	6	00
	11	00

The Amalgamated Bank of New York
11-15 Union Square

AL4-1500

1945

Dec	21	C	1350 —
1946 1/	15		602 —
	16	G	20540
2/11/46		CH.	963 70
(2086.00)	15	C	170 80
	15		1269 50
	15		[illegible]52 15
	25	B	[illegible]7 40
3/4/46		L	[illegible] 21
			[illegible] 35
	4	L	
	8	M	326 95
	8	M	5 —
4/25		Mu	238 33
5	1	AC	11 20
5	21	B.	100 —
	23	G	3 —

IN ACCOUNT WITH

N.Y. Council For A Permanent
2058 Seventh Ave. F.E.P.C.

6	6	Mu	129 —
6	28		386
7	15	HS	40 —
8	21	HS.	100 —
9	23	HS.	50 —
10	1	HS	200 —
10	[illegible]	H.S.	26 —
10	9	HS	143 85
10	14	HS	39
10	17	HS.	22 —
10	22	HS	42 —
10	30	HS	201 —
12	7	HS	204 —
2-17-47		HS	107 —
2-25		HS	205 —
		N L	3112[illegible]

The Amalgamated Bank of New York
11-15 Union Square

AL4-1500

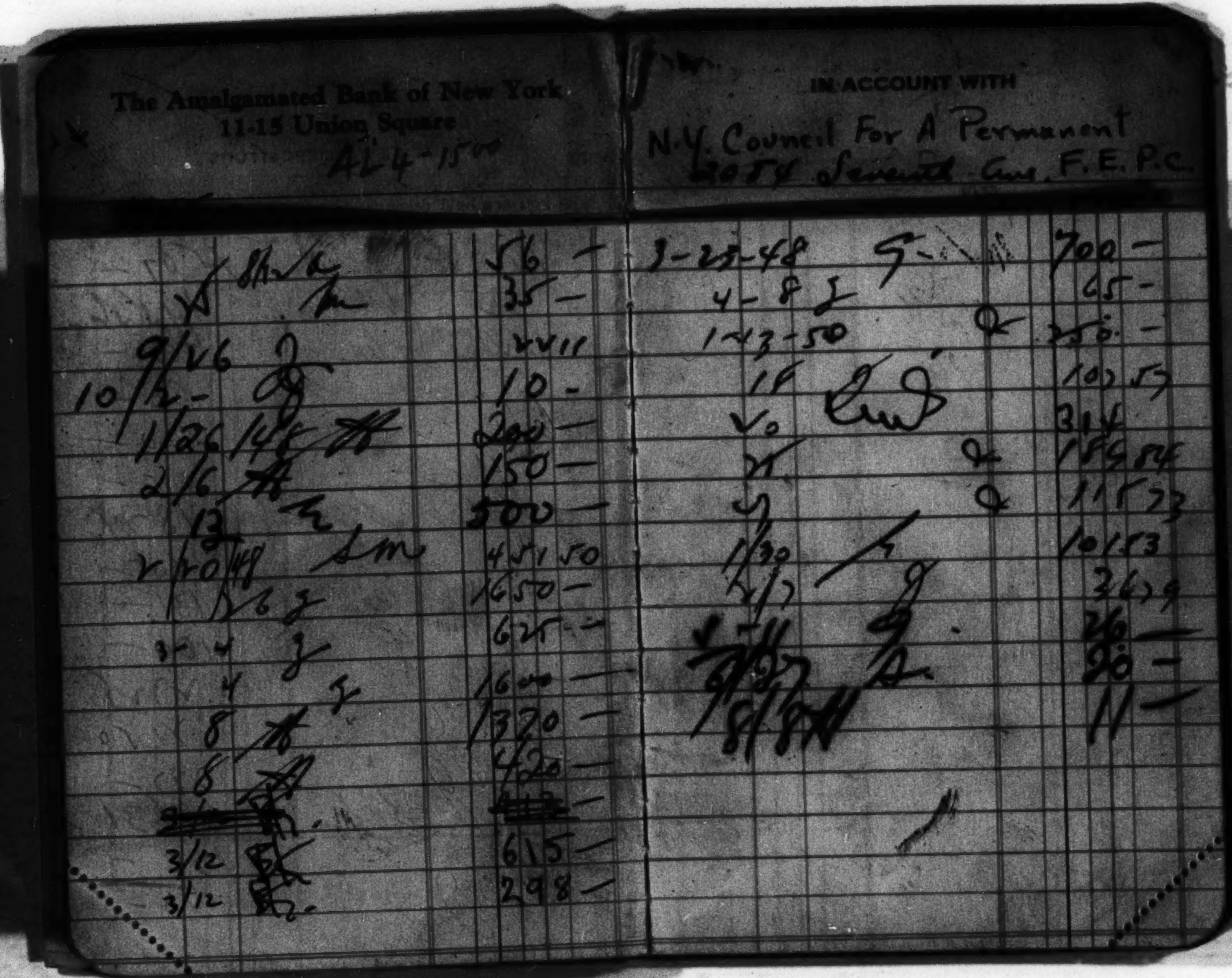
IN ACCOUNT WITH

N.Y. Council For A Permanent F.E.P.C.
2084 Seventh Ave.

1945

3/6	23—
13	32—
20	84—
28	65—
29	50—
[illegible]	65—
14	60—
16	145—
22	122—
26	24—
30	123—
5/2	80—
5	391
6	65
7	334—
8	405—
May 9 (Duplicate slip)	928.00

5/15	07—
20	49.56
21	482—
	80—
6/1	100—
4	115—
16	1824
18	40—
20	131—
20	100—
23	2725
25	2150
7/1	212—
2	61631
11	125—
15	70—



The Amalgamated Bank of New York
11-15 Union Square

AL4-1500

IN ACCOUNT WITH

N.Y. Council For A Permanent F.E.P.C.
2084 Seventh Ave.

		56 —
		35 —
9/26	J	2211
10/2 –		10 –
1/26/48		200 —
2/6		150 —
13		500 —
2/20/48	SM	451 50
26	J	1650 —
3-4	J	625 —
4	J	1600 —
8		1320 —
8		420 —
~~[illegible]~~		~~[illegible]~~ —
3/12		615 —
3/12		298 —

3-25-48	G		700 —
4-8	J		65 –
1-13-50		Q	250 –
18			107 57
20			314
21		Q	159 84
9		Q	115 73
1/30			101 53
2/7			36 79
11			26 —
6/27			90 –
8/8			11 —

[illegible] NC-FEPC

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING, Oct. 16, 1944

RECEIPTS (July 13 to Oct. 15, 1944)

*Trade Unions and Industrial Union Councils		$ 3,095.00
National Association for Advancement of Colored People		325.00
Local Councils -		
Dayton	$537.01	
Kans. City	150.00	
Vallejo	210.00	897.01
Individuals and organizations		1,736.50
	Total	$6,053.51

*B. S. C. P.	8/4	200.00	
	8/9	500.00	(firemen)
	9/13	500.00	(loan)
	10/4	500.00	
		$1,700.00	
*I. L. G. W. U.	7/20	1,000.00	

- -

EXPENDITURES

Salaries (July 14 thru Oct. 1, 1944)			
Executive Secretary	$959.40		
Legislative Representatives	1,188.20		
Office Manager	525.18		
Clerical Help	436.20	3,108.98	
Ernest Maes	600.00	600.00	$ 3,708.98

General expenditures (Jul. 14 thru Oct. 7, 1944)

Printing (literature, mimeographing, multigraphing, Hoovenized letters, etc.)	456.35
*Revolving fund (postage, miscellaneous, some office supplies)	665.00
Office supplies, inc. typewriter rental	12.65
Telephone and telegrams	456.91
Travel and maintenance (inc. 500.00 for Ernest Maes' trip)	609.68
Publicity, inc. clipping service	290.08
Total	$6,199.65

*(Revolving fund check book, plus petty cash on hand shows approx. balance of 140.28, showing that of $665.00 deposited in revolving fund, $424.72 has actually been spent for petty cash)

Balance in account at Amalgamated Bank, N. Y.
10/12/44 $176.24

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

Outstanding:
Withholding tax on employees' salaries from Jan. 26 to Oct. 1, 1944 $1,065.70

N. B. No Social Security payments have been deducted

NC-FEPC
AAH.

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F.E.P.C.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

April 1, 1944 thru December 31, 1944

Cash Balance, April 1, 1944:				
Balance per Audit of 3/31/44			$ 590.94	
Add; Adjustment to Reconcile with Bank			39.97	$ 630.91
Receipts:				
Loans			1,050.00	
Contributions:				
Gifts of $100 or more		$13,459.40		
Other Contributions		3,757.28	17,216.68	18,266.68
Total to Be Accounted for:				18,897.59
Expenditures:				
Operating Expenses:				
Salaries of Staff Members		9,727.38		
Salaries of Office Assistants		1,309.40		
Out-of-town Travel & Maintenance		1,458.92		
Local Taxi & Miscellaneous		383.41		
Telephone and Telegraph		1,491.13		
Printing, Mimeograph & Promotion		1,339.16		
Newspaper...& Clipping Service		274.19		
Postage and Express		687.43		
Office Supplies & Equipment		380.33		
Rent and Electricity		180.00		
General Expense		256.50	17,487.85	
Other Expenditures:				
Advances to Staff Members		40.00		
Net Reduction in Withholding Tax Liability:				
Balance 3/31/44	321.40			
Balance 12/31/44	230.80	90.60	130.60	17,618.45
Cash Balance, December 31, 1944				1,279.14

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F.E.P.C.

BALANCE SHEET

December 31, 1944

ASSETS:				
Cash on Hand and in Bank:				
Amalgamated Bank of New York		$1,184.53		
Hamilton National, Washington		82.67		
Cash on Hand		11.94	$1,279.14	
Advances to Staff Members			40.00	
Total Assets				$1,319.14
LIABILITIES:				
Loan from Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters			1,050.00	
Withholding Taxes Payable			230.80	
Total Liabilities				1,280.80
NET WORTH:				
Balance, April 1, per audit of 3/31/44			590.94	
Add: Adjustment to Cash Balance, 3/31/44 to reconcile with Bank			39.97	
Total			630.91	
Deduct:				
Adjustment to Set up Accrued Tax Liability as of 3/31/44		321.40		
Excess of Operating Expenses:				
Income	17,216.68			
Expenses of Operation	17,487.85	271.17	592.57	
Net Worth, December 31, 1944				38.34

Respectfully submitted,

H. Naylor Fitzhugh
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

NC FEPC Finance

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C.

Outstanding Obligations as of July 31, 1946

LOANS		
BSCP - 12/27/45	$ 5,000.00	
BSCP - 1/9/46	5,000.00	
Schieffelin - 5/22/46	3,000.00	
Margery Taylor - 5/9/46	300.00	
Mildred Makover - 6/13/46	250.00	
Ann Hedgeman - 6/17/46	370.00	
Ann Hedgeman - 6/18/46	125.00	
Mildred W. Makover - 7/3/46	123.00	
Dovey J. Roundtree - 7/8/46	50.00	$ 14,218.00
SALARIES		
Ida Fox 5/15/46 to 5/31/46 #1011	122.87	
Beatrice B. Schalet 5/15/46 to 5/31/46 #1012	122.87	
Elsie W. Lewis 6/1-15/46 #1037	83.93	
Mildred W. Makover 6/15-30/46 #1053	105.95	
Una A. Squires 6/15-30/46 #1056	145.07	
Margery Taylor 6/15-30/46 #1080	92.55	
Virginia R. Seymour 6/15-30/46 #1060	93.90	
All Salary Checks 7/1-15/46 #1073-1082	1,264.99	
All Salary Checks 7/15-31/46	1,127.96	3,160.09
TRAVEL AND MAINTENANCE		
Sidney Wilkinson #1067 $43.62 & 21.69	65.31	
Dovey J. Roundtree #1068 171.06, #594 17.26	188.32	
Una Squires #1069	215.92	
Charles W. Toney #1070 280.85, Est. 280.85	561.70	
Milo A. Manly #1070 286.65, 213.30	499.95	
Margery Taylor	5.69	
Anna A. Hedgeman	105.34	1,642.23
RENT		
George's Radio Co., July rent #1083	111.70	
" " " August rent	111.70	223.40
TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH		
Western Union - June #1066	15.10	
Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. 7/16/46	78.95	
Business calls on Hedgeman's home phone	25.76	
" " " Wilkinson's " "	17.88	137.69
OFFICE SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		
United Typewriter & Adding Mach. Co. #1072	35.00	
Royal Typewriter Co.	24.36	59.36
PRINTING & MIMEOGRAPHING		
Judd & Detweiler Inc. #1050	590.69	
Batt, Bates #1061	573.10	
Judd & Detweiler Inc. #1062	6.00	
Drake Press #1063	35.70	

(FORWARD)

PRINTING & MIMEOGRAPHING (Continued)	(Forward)	
Drake Duplicating Service #1064	10.50	
Elco #1065	9.50	
Drake Press	6.30	
Elco	14.54	
Judd & Detweiler Inc.	15.00	
Batt, Bates	18.80	
Judd & Detweiler Inc. (Balance on "Answer the Critics")	1,772.05	18 3,052.18
NEWSPAPERS & MAGAZINES		1.00
GENERAL EXPENSE		
Eugene Hopson's services 7/8/46 to 7/31/46		40.50
LOCAL TAXI FARES, EXPENSES, ETC.		
Sidney Wilkinson		3.40
TAXES		
Withholding tax:		
May 1946	468.70	
June	276.30	
(The above amounts were due 7/31/46)		
July	307.30	
Tax on checks due in 2nd quarter but not issued. Tax payable when issued.	118.90	
	1,171.20	
Social Security Tax:		
April, May, June - Due 7/31/46	201.48	
July	54.46	
Tax on checks due in 2nd quarter but not issued. Tax payable when issued.	17.90	
	273.84	
Unemployment Compensation Tax:		
April, May, June - Due 7/31/46	143.53	
July	57.11	
Tax on checks due in 2nd quarter but not issued. Tax payable when issued	9.27	
	209.91	
		1,654.95
BUTTONS		
Ordered: 1,000,000 Buttons at 13.30 M	13,300.00	
Delivered: 278,500 Paid	4,060.01	
721,500 Balance due	9,239.99	9,239.99
(30,000 buttons made up and ready to ship 500,000 fronts and 500,000 prints made up but unassembled.)		
TOTAL INDEBTEDNESS AS OF JULY 31, 1946		$ 33,432.79

Re FEPC
Cleveland Council

CLEVELAND COUNCIL FOR PERMANENT F.E.P.C.

INCOME

		MEMBERSHIP	BENEFITS
3-29-45	Phillis Wheatley Meeting	$47.50	
3-21-45	Phillis Wheatley Membership	10.00	
4-23-45	Euclid Avenue Baptist Church	95.00	
4-30-45	Y.M.C.A. Meeting	213.00	
5-7-45	Y.W.C.A.	76.00	
5-7-45	Prize Fight		$50.00
5-7-45	Benefit Tea		40.00
5-7-45	Cleveland Industrial Council	25.00	
5-14-45	Y.M.C.A.	260.00	
5-21-45	Y.M.C.A. Meeting	202.10	
6-1-45	Y.M.C.A. Meeting	217.50	
5-29-45	Blue Grass		786.00
6-4-45	Y.M.C.A.	138.69	
6-4-45	Y.M.C.A.	91.00	
6-18-45	Y.M.C.A.	107.35	
6-15-45	Membership at Office	109.38	
6-22-45	Y.M.C.A.	405.00	
6-22-45	Depost Ticket	156.00	
7-16-45	Membership	202.00	
6-22-45	Public Hall Benefit		465.40
7-22-45	Membership Office	47.75	
	Advance R. A. Pinn		1,326.00
		$2,404.02	$2,667.40
		2,667.40	
	Grand total	$5,071.42	
	Expenditures	4,341.28	
		730.14	
	State & Fed. Tax Pub. Hall	88.60	Bal. $641.54

B E N E F I T S

	INCOME	EXPENDED	CREDIT BALANCE	DEBIT BALANCE
Blue Grass	$786.00		$593.35	
Adv. Call & Post		$39.00		
Taxes Federal		$133.65		
Tickets etc.		$20.00		
Afternoon Tea	$40.00		$40.00	
Public Hall	465.40	1,525.60		1,060.20
	$1,291.40	$1,718.25	$633.35	$1,060.20

EXPENDITURES	$1,718.25
RECEIPTS	$1,291.40
DEFICIT	$ 426.85
Fed. Tax Pub. Hall	75.20
State Tax Pub. Hall	13.50
Total Deficit	515.45

CLEVELAND COUNCIL FOR PERMENANT F. E. P. C.

expenditures

Salaries	$155.50
Postage	62.33
Publicity	248.65
Meeting Rents	41.21
Printing	236.96
Tax Blue Grass	133.65
Mimeographing	50.67
Equipment	18.21
Photography	27.00
Petty Cash	55.00
Transcript	30.25
Prizes	206.25
State F.E.P.C.	198.00
Ticket Transfer	175.60
R.A. Pinn Advance	1,326.00
Public Hall	1,[illegible].00
	$4,[illegible]41.28

EXHIBIT A

			TOTAL
PUBLICITY			
	CALL & POST	$186.15	
	JACK OLIVER	45.00	
	CLEVELAND HERALD	17.50	$248.65
STATE F. E. P. C.		$198.00	
STATE F. E. P. C.		20.00	$218.00
			$466.65

FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE COMMISSION

Financial Statement February 5, 1946

11-13-45	Balance	$487.05	
11-13-45	Central High School Aud.		$20.00
11-17-45	Public Auditerium Deposit		70.00
11-28-45	League of Human Rights		35.00
1-14-46	Stamps & Stationary		40.00
1-14-46	Acme Deplicator Co.		1.90
1-14-46	Acme Duplicator Co.		7.07
1-14-46	Independent Press		40.00
1-17-46	Col. Internal Revenue Penalty		4.55
1-21-46	Jean Capers Postage & Help		16.00
1-22-46	Independent Press		52.53
1-22-46	Public Auditerium		130.00
1-29-46	Paul Marks (Sound Truck)		80.00
1-29-46	C. S. Wells--(Gas, Transporation & Printing)		32.90
1-29-46	Public Auditerium Collection	$803.00	
1-29-46	Transporation Speakers (LaFollette)		200.00
2-4-46	Francis Shauter	$100.00	
2-2-46	Call & Post Advertisement		50.00
2-2-46	Acme Duplicator Co.		11.05
		$1390.05	$791.00
		791.00	
		$ 599.05	

Submitted by: Robert A. Pinn, Treasure

NC-FEPC
Jacksonville Council
Local

July 9, 1946

LETTER OF THANKS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT
of the
JACKSONVILLE LOCAL FOR A PERMANENT FEPC

****

We, the Financial Committee of the Jacksonville Council for a Permanent Fair Employment Practice Committee, with the Officers and Members of the Council take this method to thank the various churches, organizations, clubs and various friends for their loyal support in our Financial Drive to raise funds for a Permanent FEPC, which Drive began in February 1946 and terminated April 30, 1946.

We appreciate the fine cooperation given us and heartily thank each and every one who contributed.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
FROM MAY 1945, THE MONTH THE COUNCIL WAS ORGANIZED TO JANUARY 1946

May 22, 1945	Public contribution at meeting		$ 27.00
June 26, 1945	Boiler Makers Auxiliary Union		46.00
July 12, 1945	Public contribution at meeting		9.00
September 8, 1945	Public contribution at meeting		18.00
	Total contribution to 9/8/45		$ 100.00
	Disbursements to September 8, 1945		
	Stamps	$ 4.50	
	Printing	12.50	
	Telegrams	21.94	
	Total		39.24
	Balance in Treasury		$ 60.76
September 10, 1945	Cigar Makers Local Union #119		10.00
September 10, 1945	Taxi Cab Drivers Union #674		100.00
September 10, 1945	Fla Jax Club, Inc		20.00
September 10, 1945	N.A.A.C.P.		20.00
September 10, 1945	Afro-American Life Insurance Co		25.00
September 10, 1945	Bethel Baptist Church		21.92
	Total Contribution to September 10, 1945		196.92
			257.68
	Disbursements to September 10, 1945		
	For Delegates expense to Conference in Washington, September 12, 1945		110.00
	Balance in Treasury		147.68
October 15, 1945	Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority		100.00
	Balance in Treasury		$ 247.68
	TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS	$ 396.92	
	TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	149.24	
		$ 247.68	

STATEMENT FROM JANUARY 3, 1946 TO APRIL 30, 1946 AND AMOUNT RAISED IN FINANCIAL DRIVE -- FROM FEBRUARY 1946 TO APRIL 30, 1946

Brotherhood of Railway Expressmen	$ 100.00
Mr Andrew J Huff	10.00
Mr Ulysses Glover	2.00
Mr J M Baker	2.00
Shiloh Baptist Church	100.00
Zion Hope Baptist Church	43.73
Central Baptist Church	12.70
West Union Baptist Church	19.00
St Matthews Baptist Church	10.00
Macedonia Baptist Church	8.00
First Corinth Baptist Church	6.00
Dr E H Washington	5.00
Mrs Pauline L Pratt	5.00
Dr W L Redmond	10.00

(Continued on next page)

Mr John H Broadnax	$ 5.00
Mr J E Higdon	5.00
Mr Only Bryant	10.00
Dr L B [redacted] Childs	15.00
Attorney D W Perkins	10.00
Attorney Relford McGriff	2.00
Dr J E Bush	5.00
Dr R F Mills	10.00
Dr W W Schell	2.00
Dr S S Campbell	1.00
Dr Christopher (Harlem Pharmacy)	2.00
Rev John Rottaman (Catholic Church)	20.00
Women's Auxiliary Postal Alliance	15.00
St Paul AME Church	36.20
Ebenezer Methodist Church	18.56
Wrightsville Methodist Church	4.30
Citizens Division Afro American Insurance Company	10.75
Brick Layers Union	15.00
Public Collection at Mass Meeting, March 17th	10.55
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, Jacksonville Div	100.00
Ladies Auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters	50.00
Dr G F Waters	2.00
Mrs P K Washington	1.00
Mr L L Haynes	5.00
Mr S Harper	5.00
Mr A Burwell	5.00
Mr W M Dowdell	5.00
Mr J H Whittington	5.00
Mr Will Randall	1.00
Mr Oscar Jernigan (Carter's Funeral Home)	10.00
Total Contributions to April 30, 1946	$709.79

CONTRIBUTIONS SINCE APRIL 30th

Mr James Craddock	50.00
Mr S A Austin	5.00
Mr Ike Grayson	5.75
Mr H Hutchinson	3.00
Total Contributions to date	$934.89
RAISED FROM SALE OF FEPC BUTTONS	161.35
BROUGHT FORWARD FROM FINANCIAL STATEMENT as of Jan 3, 1946	247.68
	$1182.57

DISBURSEMENTS TO DATE

Paid Janitor for meeting held at Blodgett Home during Drive	$ 1.00
Postage used for sending out letters during Financial Drive	7.87
For Cashier's Check sent National Office	.30
For Telegrams sent to Congressmen	3.92
Sent to National Council FEPC, Feb 3, 1946	300.00
Sent to National Council FEPC, May 6, 1946	805.73
Sent to National Council FEPC, Jul 9, 1946	63.75
	$1182.57

****

Prior to the organizing of the Jacksonville Council for a Permanent Fair Employment Practice Committee, the Jacksonville Unit March On Washington Movement solicited $218.50, from the AME Ministerial Alliance, which included $100.00 from Bishop H Y Tookes, personally. $20.00 was contributed by the Mt Ararat Baptist Church. Total sent to the National Council for a Permanent FEPC by the Jacksonville Unit March on Washington Movement $ 238.50.

We again thank you for your contribution and we are deeply grateful to you, and ask for your continued moral and financial support, as the need for funds for the passage of the FEPC Legislation has never been greater than it is now.

Signed:
FINANCIAL COMMITTEE:
G B Washington, Chairman
Harry Nash, Vice-Chairman
(Miss) Edna Calhoun, Secretary
(Mrs) Julia B Burwell
S Harper

Atty J Leonard Lewis, Chr Local Council
(Miss) Edna M Calhoun, Secretary
L L Haynes, Treasurer

NC-FEPC
FUND CAMPAIGN
PLAN

December 6, 1946

In the "Preliminary Outline--Program and Procedures" an attempt was made to state and analyze our problem. In it, the proposed organizational structure of our campaign was projected, some fundamental principles were set down, the area of our activities was defined, and the principal qualifications of key campaign leaders were described. In addition, probable costs and some of the factors that might increase those costs were discussed.

To those of us who are, understandably, impatient to see the campaign under way and money flowing in, a discussion of preliminary considerations may seem superfluous. Unfortunately this is not the case. A thorough grasp of the broad outlines of fund campaign organization and procedure at this stage may save days of discussion at a time when discussion might mean delay.

While it is the spectacular things that are most often remembered, it is the cumulative effect of little things that make a campaign a success.

It has been suggested, perhaps not too seriously, that our campaign can achieve its objective if we persuade well-known men and women to sponsor our activities. The view stated was that it is unrealistic to expect busy men of the stature we are seeking to do more than lend their names to our fund raising effort; that they probably cannot be persuaded to be active in the campaign; and that we should accept them under these conditions.

The validity of this point of view in relation to the key roles in the campaign, in my opinion, is so doubtful that the whole question needs to be resolved at the outset. It is sound only when such persons constitute a very small part of the group on which we must rely. Unless we can persuade nationally prominent figures and business leaders to form the main structure and participate actively in our campaign, we stand little chance of raising $500,000 in six to eight months, or of raising that sum for fifteen percent. If we are compelled to rely principally on small contributions, our costs could run as high as forty percent.

During the thirty-odd years in which fund raising has been transformed from a series of scattered, well-intentioned efforts into an organized multi-billion dollar business, many campaigns have failed to reach their goals. The reasons for the failures have been as many and varied as the campaigns themselves; but one weakness they had in common was inactive leadership, either at the top or down through important departments of the campaign. When inactive leadership blights a campaign, the cause can usually be found in the conditions under which the leaders were enrolled: they were not told, in precise terms, what was expected of them.

Human nature being what it is, men will sometimes make commitments that they may not or cannot fulfill. This must be considered and allowed for. But unless commitments are asked for and received, they rarely are fulfilled. Any other conception of the problem of organizing men and women for any cause will defeat itself. It is only by recognizing and accepting responsibility that results are achieved, more especially when the things to be done fall within a fairly rigid time schedule.

Accordingly everyone who is invited to participate in our campaign should be given a clear picture of what is asked of him. If the candidate meets the challenge, the psychological effect is stimulating. Moreover, it is a businesslike procedure, and one that business and civic leaders will respect.

Every part of the campaign organization is important. The man or woman who collects nickels and dimes and the industrial leader who solicits $5,000 contributions are filling roles whose importance differs only in degree. Both are essential to the success of our campaign. Time spent now in defining their qualifications and responsibilities, and in planning their activities is time well spent. The man who asks "What do you expect me to do?", and, when told, agrees to serve, may be depended upon to meet his quota.

One other matter that should be considered at this time is the choice of the active campaign period. Spring is one of the best seasons for a campaign. Prospects and solicitors are both available. The worst of the wet, cold weather is usually over and the hot season has not arrived.

Whatever time we choose will find us in competition with some other campaign, but it would be well to avoid the major efforts which usually receive the lion's share of available news space. March is Red Cross month and the Greater New York fund comes into the open in April. I suggest therefore that the month of May, from the 1st to the 29th be selected as our active campaign period. The choice of this month should leave us free of major competitive drives. It will allow us ample time to raise our organization to the peak of its efficiency, and should insure some good weather for the staging of outdoor events.

A tentative organization calendar and estimates of campaign expenditures by periods will be found at the end of this plan book.

First Steps

1) Approve campaign plan and budget

2) Enroll general chairman of campaign, and chairmen of Initial Gifts, Woman's Committee, Fraternal Organizations, and Labor Committee

3) Rent office and install furniture, equipment and telephones.

Respectfully submitted,

Hugh Holohan

HH/mt

INITIAL GIFTS

Range

The Initial Gifts Department has the key responsibility for (a) setting the standard of giving, and (b) creating momentum for the general campaign.

It should be organized well in advance of the campaign period, and should meet its quota at least two months before the official opening of the general appeal.

It solicits these groups:

1) Selected individuals and firms whose giving capacity is established at $500 and over.

2) Large corporations which in other campaigns are solicited at the national level (e.g. railroads, steamship companies, public utilities), and which in our case might be persuaded, through personal contacts and developed interest, to contribute substantial sums.

3) National organizations that are members of the National Council. N. B. If contributions from these organizations are likely to endanger contributions from donors to these organizations they should not be solicited.

4) Foundations and trusts. These must be surveyed carefully. Our objective may bar contributions from these sources.

Organization

The Initial Gifts Department is divided into four major committees (See Chart). The number of prospects for each committee will determine the number of sections in that committee. Firms and individuals will undoubtedly prove to be the largest list in this department. If this is the case, in order to avoid over-loading the committee, it may be necessary to set up two or more committees giving each a number to distinguish it from the others in the same classification.

The chairman is responsible for the selection and enrollment of his vice-chairman, and of the chairmen of the four (or more) main committees. The chairman of each committee enrolls the chairman of each of his sections.

The chairman of each section enrolls the personnel of his section.

INITIAL GIFTS
(continued)

Lists are indispensible. Until lists are obtained or compiled, and organized and screened, the number of solicitors who will work in each section, and the number of sections that will operate under each of the main committees cannot be determined and charted.

Quota

The Initial Gifts Department usually raises between fifty and sixty percent of the campaign goal. However, inasmuch as our organizational plan establishes a Special Prospects Committee as well, (See Preliminary Outline, etc.) our Initial Gifts Department need assume responsibility for no more than forty percent of the total, or $200,000. The amount must be carefully discussed with the chairman and accepted by him before the exact quota is decided.

First Steps

1) Arrange luncheon or meeting at which Initial Gifts chairman(assisted by the General Chairman and, perhaps, a representative of the Administrative Committee) will ask for gifts from top-level prospects. Attendance should be limited to about fifteen guests. Commitments in advance by a few of the key people will assure good results and save time.

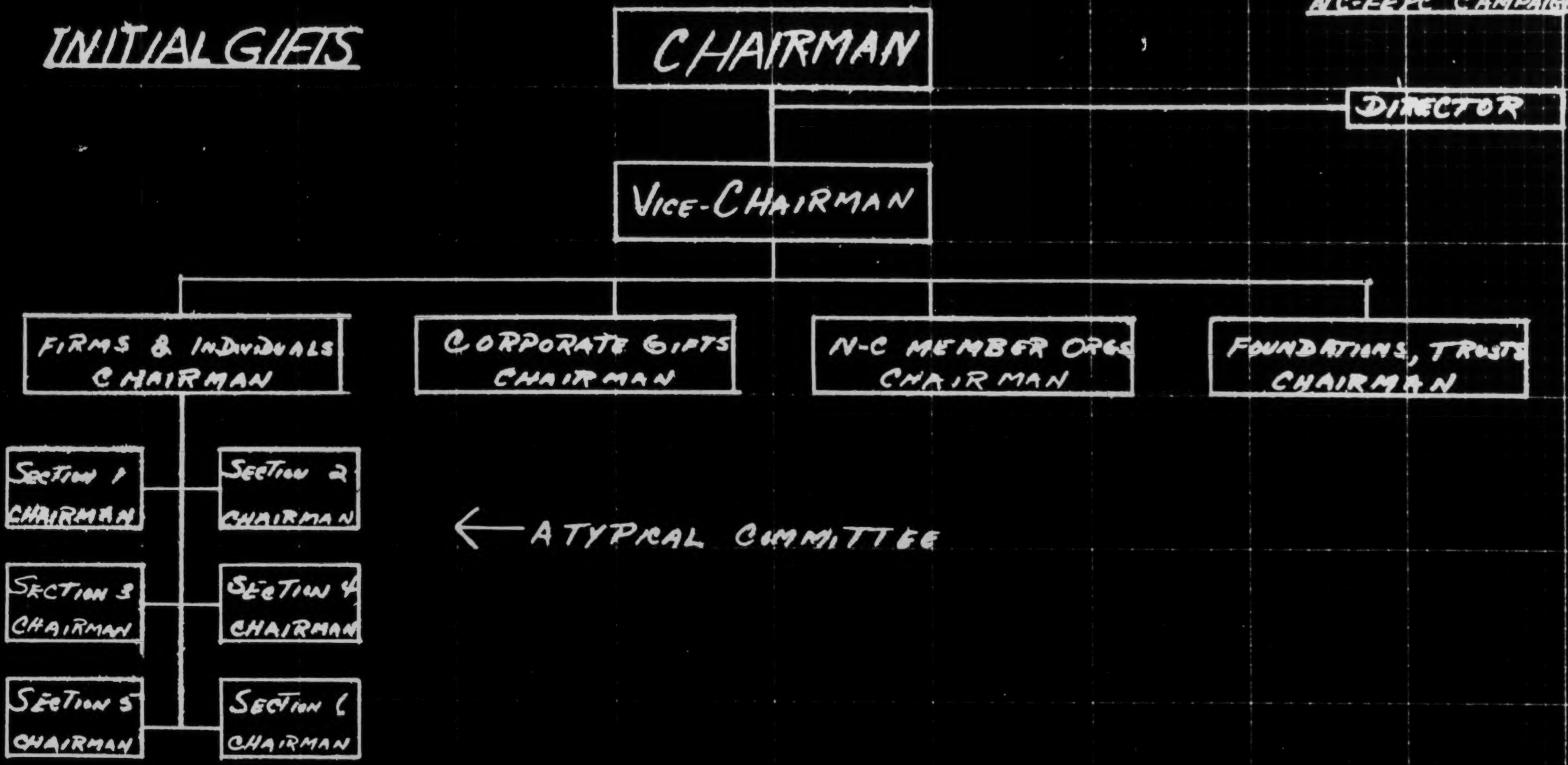
2) Initial Gifts Chairman designates chairman of each of his four main committees.

3) Engage Initial Gifts Director

4) Compile selected lists

NC-FEPC CAMPAIGN

INITIAL GIFTS


CHAIRMAN
DIRECTOR
VICE-CHAIRMAN
FIRMS & INDIVIDUALS CHAIRMAN
CORPORATE GIFTS CHAIRMAN
N-C MEMBER ORGS CHAIRMAN
FOUNDATIONS, TRUSTS CHAIRMAN
SECTION 1 CHAIRMAN
SECTION 2 CHAIRMAN
SECTION 3 CHAIRMAN
SECTION 4 CHAIRMAN
SECTION 5 CHAIRMAN
SECTION 6 CHAIRMAN

← A TYPICAL COMMITTEE

JHH
12/4/46-

WOMEN'S COMMITTEE

Range

The Women's Committee ranks in importance with the Initial Gifts and the Special Prospects departments. It solicits gifts from:

1) Selected women prospects who subscribe substantial amounts

2) Women's organizations

3) Prospects assigned from the Initial Gifts Department.

Organization

The Women's Committee has a chairman and two co-chairmen and is divided into as many sections as may be necessary to insure complete coverage of the prospects' list. Here again, in the absence of a prospects' list, only the form of the organization can be indicated.

The chairman enrolls, supervises and stimulates section chairmen.

Section chairmen are responsible for the enrollment and direction of their committees.

In addition, the chairman, co-chairmen and section chairmen handle part of the solicitation themselves. The chairman and one of the co-chairmen handle prospects assigned from the Initial Gifts Department. The other co-chairman handles women's organizations. By dividing the work in this way, each is required to cover only a small number of prospects. This permits the selective person-to-person solicitation that accounts for the success of women's committees in many campaigns.

Quota

Twenty percent of the campaign goal is a reasonable quota for the Women's Committee. However, the quota must be discussed in detail with the chairman and her associates and accepted by them before a decision is made.

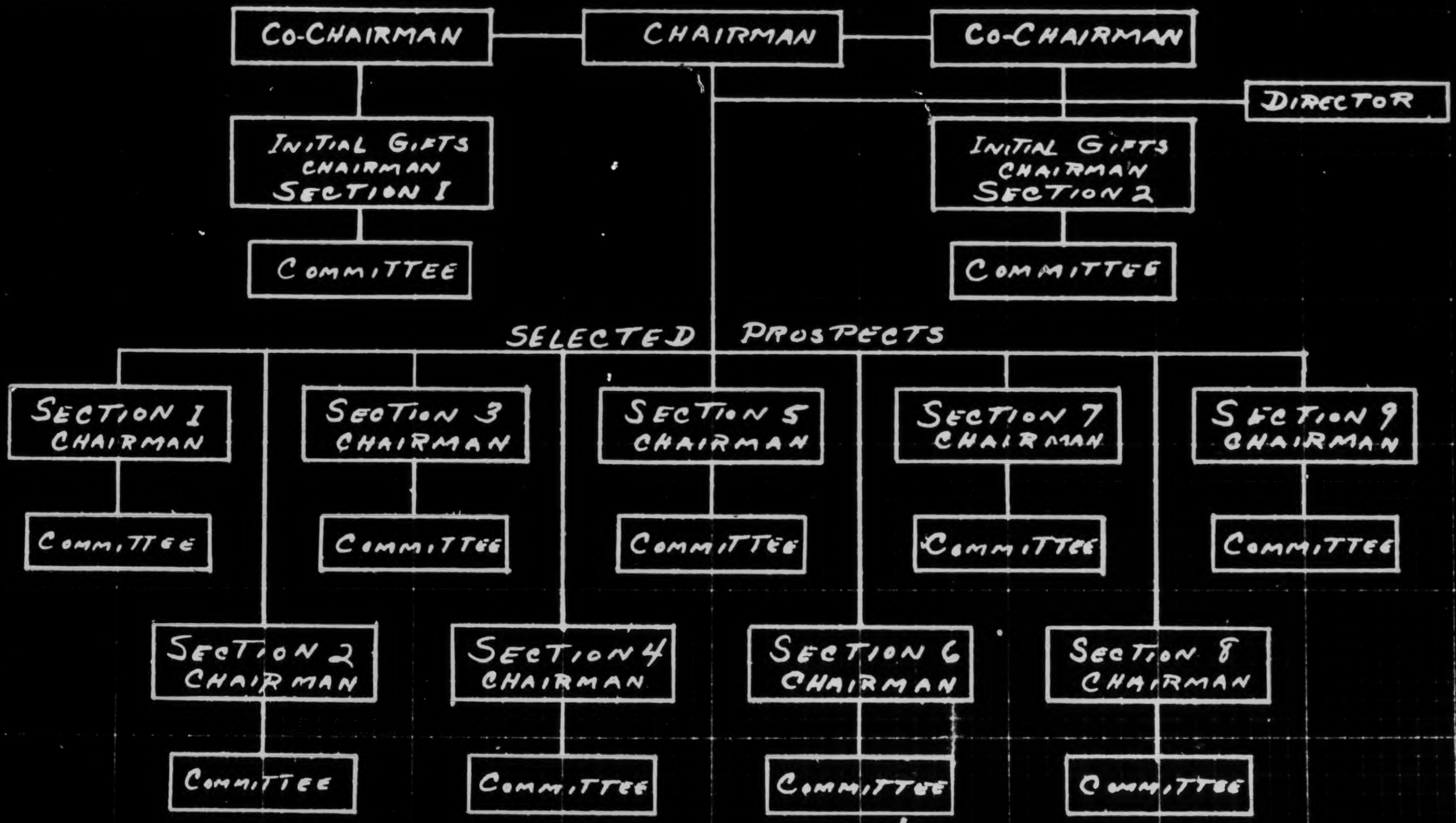
First Steps

The Women's Committee should be organized, if possible, at the same time as the Initial Gifts Committee; certainly not more than two or three weeks later. Early returns by the Women's Committee will act as a stimulus to the entire campaign.

The Women's Committee should use the same techniques as the Initial Gifts Department and take the same steps, in the same order as indicated for the Initial Gifts Department.

NC-FEPC CAMPAIGN

WOMEN'S COMMITTEE


Co-Chairman
Chairman
Co-Chairman
Director
Initial Gifts Chairman Section I
Committee
Initial Gifts Chairman Section 2
Committee
Selected Prospects
Section I Chairman
Committee
Section 3 Chairman
Committee
Section 5 Chairman
Committee
Section 7 Chairman
Committee
Section 9 Chairman
Committee
Section 2 Chairman
Committee
Section 4 Chairman
Committee
Section 6 Chairman
Committee
Section 8 Chairman
Committee

SPECIAL PROSPECTS

Inasmuch as the Special Prospects Department is, in effect, the Initial Gifts Department under another name, it is unnecessary to detail its activities at this time.

Quota

Special Prospects should be asked to assume responsibility for twenty percent of the c ampaign goal. This with the forty percent Initial Gifts should assume, makes up the sixty percent usually obtained from large contributors.

COMMERCE & INDUSTRY

Range

Commerce and Industry represents a substantial part of the fund-raising potential. It solicits gifts from:

1) Firms in selected fields

2) Executives of these firms.

Organization

Commerce and Industry is divided into three major committees: manufacturing, merchandising, and service, each with its own chairman.

These, in turn, are subdivided into sections, each representing a trade or business classification and each headed by its own chairman. A further breakdown of sections may be necessary if the number of firms is very large.

The chairman of Commerce and Industry has the responsibility for enrolling a chairman for each of his main committees, for determining, in consultation with these chairmen, the quotas of their committees, and for supervising and stimulating the work of the committees.

The chairman of each committee has the job of enrolling chairmen for each of his sections.

The chairman of each section has the job of enrolling committeemen for his trade or business classification.

Quota

The quota of Commerce and Industry is here set tentatively at $100,000.

First Steps

1) Engage Commerce and Industry director

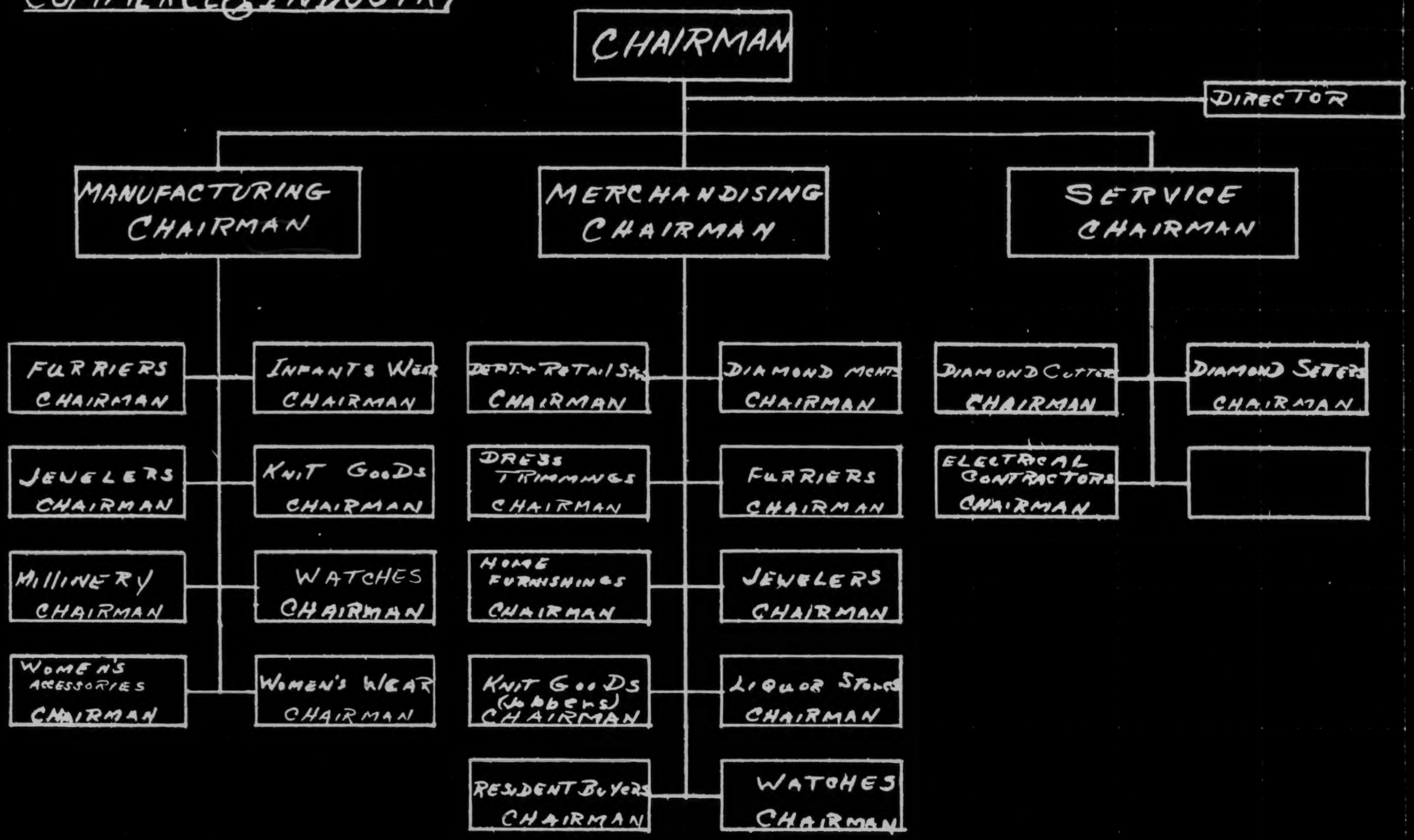
2) The chairman enrolls chairmen for the three major committees

3) Select firm classifications, compile and classify lists

4) Committee chairmen enroll section chairmen.

NC-FEPC CAMPAIGN

COMMERCE & INDUSTRY


CHAIRMAN
DIRECTOR
MANUFACTURING CHAIRMAN
MERCHANDISING CHAIRMAN
SERVICE CHAIRMAN
FURRIERS CHAIRMAN
INFANTS WEAR CHAIRMAN
JEWELERS CHAIRMAN
KNIT GOODS CHAIRMAN
MILLINERY CHAIRMAN
WATCHES CHAIRMAN
WOMEN'S ACCESSORIES CHAIRMAN
WOMEN'S WEAR CHAIRMAN
DEPT. & RETAIL STS CHAIRMAN
DIAMOND MCHTS CHAIRMAN
DRESS TRIMMINGS CHAIRMAN
FURRIERS CHAIRMAN
HOME FURNISHINGS CHAIRMAN
JEWELERS CHAIRMAN
KNIT GOODS (JOBBERS) CHAIRMAN
LIQUOR STORES CHAIRMAN
RESIDENT BUYERS CHAIRMAN
WATCHES CHAIRMAN
DIAMOND CUTTERS CHAIRMAN
DIAMOND SETTERS CHAIRMAN
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS CHAIRMAN

12/4/46

LABOR COMMITTEE

Range

The Labor Committee solicits treasury gifts from international and loc al unions and joint councils of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Organization

Contributions from the labor unions are usually solicited by mail. In order to secure a favorable hearing for the appeal, written endorsement should be secured from Philip Murray, President of the C.I.O. and from William Green, President of the A.F.of L. and from the international presidents of key unions in both organizations. An effort should be made to obtain endorsement of our specific activity and, if possible, our organization from the A.F.of L. Convention or Executive Board. (I understand that the CIO convention has already approved both our organization and program.)

Inasmuch as the solicitation is principally through the mail, and only occasionally through speakers, a simple organization composed of a chairman (neither CIO or AFL), a co-chairman representing the AFL, a co-chairman representing the CIO, and a committee in which both organizations are well balanced, will be needed.

Not much activity need be asked of the labor chairmen or their committee. If they exert their influence to insure favorable hearing and prompt action in response to our mail appeal, through their personal contacts with the unions solicited, not much more may be required. Where a speaker or a committee is likely to obtain a larger contribution than might otherwise be obtained, arrangements should be made to see that either is available.

Quota

Much more information than is now in our possession is needed to establish a quota for the Labor Committee. However, it should not be unreasonable to look for gifts totaling $50,000.

First Steps

1) Enroll chairman and co-chairmen

2) Engage Labor Committee Director

3) Compile and screen list

4) Complete committee

5) Mail appeal letter

ORGANIZATIONS COMMITTEE

organizations committee

Range

The Organizations Committee solicits contributions from fraternal and civic bodies whose purpose or make-up indicates the likelihood of a favorable response to our appeal. There are many hundreds of these organizations. Great care should be exercised to weed out those organizations from whom no response or only a token gift may be expected.

Organization

Inasmuch as contributions from these groups are secured principally through written appeals, and members of the Speakers' Bureau, the prestige of the sponsors among the organizations appealed to is of paramount importance.

The chairman and other officers of this committee should work in close consultation with Community Mobilization and the Labor Committee and vice versa. Some of the sponsors or officers of either of these committees may do double duty in lending their names and influence to the Organizations' Committee.

No great activity need be asked of the chairman, co-chairmen, officers and sponsors of this committee. However, all should be prepared to address meetings of organizations from which requests for speakers are received.

The chairman has the responsibility with his co-chairmen for enrolling committee men and sponsors.

Where invitations for speakers are received, it should be possible to organize simple dinner parties of the officers and leading members of the interested organizations immediately preceding their meetings. If proper preliminary arrangements are effected, substantial gifts can be obtained in advance of the meetings. Announcement of these gifts at the meetings will stimulate the response.

Quota

Estimating the amount of money we are likely to raise from interested organizations is hazardous in the absence of a well screened list. However, $50,000 seems a reasonable quota to set for this committee.

First Steps

1) Engage Organizations' Committee Director

2) Compile and screen lists

3) Mail series of appeal letters

4) Follow-up by telephone and, where desirable, with speakers

ORGANIZATION OTHER CITIES

Although it is a simple matter to outline a model campaign for other cities, practical considerations dictate that we assemble whatever information is available on FEPC fund-raising activities in those cities. In this way we can learn procedures they have in common and how much they raised in previous years.

Some of the money-raising affairs that could be organized in other cities without special attention from New York are rallies, dinners, dances, teas, raffles, and card parties. Local organizations using our list of national sponsors could appeal by mail to local unions for treasury contributions and to fraternal organizations. In smaller communities where a more intimate relationship often exists among leaders of local groups and fraternal and labor organizations, an even better response may be had than is likely in New York City.

Quota

Until full information is available, it is impractical to set a quota for out of town organizations.

First Step

1) Send an inspiring letter signed by our national chairman and campaign chairman asking for complete information on their previous fund raising experiences. The letter should point out that while we are concentrating our main activities in New York City because of its huge population, we will lean heavily on our affiliated groups for contributions and advice. The letter should give a brief outline of our program, and emphasize the desirability of fund-raising activity simultaneously with New York's campaign.

This last point is important because experience has shown that a concerted, concentrated effort will give the best results. Even the community that is at a disadvantage for some special reason at the time selected will do far better in a unified effort--through the challenge and inspiration from other communities--than it would in its own isolated campaign at a different time.

COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION

Range

Because the average gift is small, Community Mobilization chooses its territory on the basis of the highest concentration of families who are likely to give. Accordingly Harlem in Manhattan, the Prospect Avenue area in the Bronx, Bedford-Stuyvesant area in Brooklyn, and parts of Corona and Jamaica in Queens are indicated. Practical considerations will decide how many of these areas, in addition to Harlem, we should attempt to mobilize.

Preliminary tests should be made to determine whether at least one form of our campaign (home solicitation), should not be developed in selected apartment houses (see chart) on Broadway, West End Avenue, etc.

The objective of Community Mobilization is to give everyone in the areas selected an opportunity to contribute. In this phase the well-documented, deliberate approach is replaced by slogans, coin-boxes and a maximum number of calls by every campaign worker. Here it is volume that counts.

Community Mobilization solicits its gifts:

1) In homes and stores, and on the streets, and

2) Through coin-boxes installed in as many strategically-located stores as will accept them. Theater lobbies also are first-rate collection points.

Organization

Until complete information is available, including large-scale maps, population statistics, and the number and sized of residential buildings, community mobilization cannot be planned and charted in practical detail. However, the accompanying chart does indicate the form the organization should take.

Sponsors. Unlike those departments of our campaign in which the selector approach is the key to success, sponsors are important. They should, if possible, be national leaders as well as leaders of their community. Examples are Messrs. A. Philip Randolph, Walter White, Lester Granger, W. E. B. Du-Bois, Others at the community level are Magistrates Myles Paige, James Watson, and Rivers.

Respected leaders of the Jewish community should also be enrolled for this phase of the campaign.

COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION
(continued)

The chairman and co-chairmen of Community Mobilization have the joint responsibility of enrolling section chairmen and supervising their activities. But it is to the chairman alone that we must look for the enormous enthusiasm needed to keep a large organization on its toes, with every man in friendly competition with his neighbor until the last community dollar is in.

Section chairmen are responsible for enrolling, instructing and supervising the block chairmen.

Block chairmen enroll and supervise block canvassers.

Quota

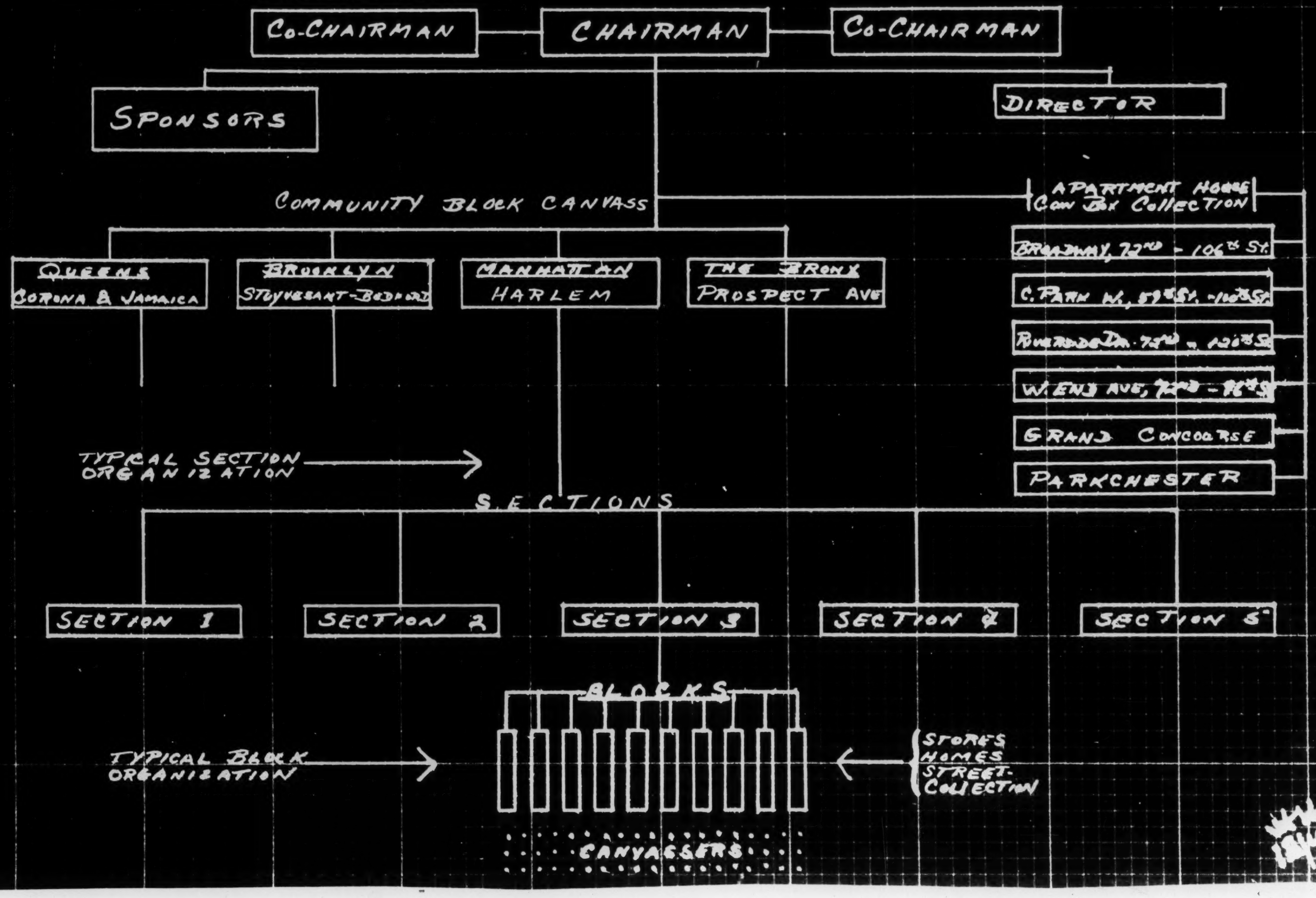
Any attempt at this stage to set a quota for Community Mobilization would be little better than crystal-gazing. The United Negro College Fund, run by hard-hitting professionals with thirty years experience in fund-raising, reports a disappointing $18,000 from the Harlem area in 1946. It may be that this campaign lacks the urgency, the direct personal appeal of a campaign to outlaw discrimination at the work bench. Nevertheless the results obtained are significant.

First Steps

1) Enroll chairman, co-chairmen and sponsers
2) Engage Community Mobilization director
3) Assemble maps and data on community, population statistics, etc.
4) Plan and chart campaign in detail
5) Enroll section chairmen
6) Appeal to affiliated organizations for volunteers
7) Prepare and assemble canvassers' instructions and kits

NC-FEPC CAMPAIGN

COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION


CO-CHAIRMAN
CHAIRMAN
CO-CHAIRMAN
SPONSORS
DIRECTOR
COMMUNITY BLOCK CANVASS
APARTMENT HOUSE CAN BOX COLLECTION
BROADWAY, 72nd - 106th ST.
C. PARK W., 59th ST. - 106th ST.
RIVERSIDE DR. 72nd - 120th ST.
W. END AVE, 72nd - 96th ST.
GRAND CONCOURSE
PARKCHESTER
QUEENS
CORONA & JAMAICA
BROOKLYN
STUYVESANT-BEDFORD
MANHATTAN
HARLEM
THE BRONX
PROSPECT AVE
TYPICAL SECTION ORGANIZATION
SECTIONS
SECTION 1
SECTION 2
SECTION 3
SECTION 4
SECTION 5
BLOCKS
TYPICAL BLOCK ORGANIZATION
STORES
HOMES
STREET-COLLECTION
CANVASSERS

Tentative Calendar of Organization

Dec. '46 6-15	Enroll General Chairman and chairmen of Initial Gifts, Women's Committee, Labor Committee, and Organizations Committee. Engage Directors of Initial Gifts, Public Relations and Organizations Committee.
16-31	Arrange Initial Gifts luncheon and establish standard of giving. Initial Gifts Director compiles and screens lists and continues organization of committee. Public Relations Director drafts and releases press announcements, and prepares first mailing piece for Initial Gifts prospects. Director of Organizations Committee compiles and screens lists; contacts organizations; and in cooperation with Public Relations Director prepares first mailing.
Jan. '47 2-15	Organization of Initial Gifts Committee completed. First mailing piece sent out. Enroll Chairman Special Prospects, Commerce and Industry and Community Mobilization. First mailing by Organizations Committee.
15-Feb.13	Initial Gifts campaign in full swing.
15-30	Women's Committee Director compiles list and completes organization of committee.
15-Feb.15	Second mailing by Organizations Committee. Conference with officials of Fraternal Organizations. Arrangements made for speakers to address organizations.
15-31	Labor Committee Director compiles and screens list and in cooperation with Public Relations Department prepares first appeal to labor organizations.
Feb. '47 1-15	All preliminary work Women's Committee completed. Luncheon held for key prospects and solicitation begun. First mailing by Labor Committee
1-	Contacts made and conferences held with key labor leaders who may be counted on for substantial contributions. Commerce and Industry Director compiles, classifies and screens lists and holds first organization meeting with chairman of department. Chairman enrolls heads of manufacturing, merchandising and service committees.
14	Initial Gifts Committee ends solicitation.

15-Apr.30	Women's Committee continues campaign. Special Prospects department continues from where Initial Gifts left off, soliciting top bracket contributions.
15-May 30	Third and (if necessary) fourth mailing by Organizations Committee now run by promoted secretary. Labor Committee mailings and contacts continued.
15-Mar.7	Commerce and Industry committee chairman enrolls section chairmen.
15-Mar.15	Community Mobilization Director assembles and analyzes maps and other data on community, population, etc. Completes enrollment of key figures. Tests response to enrollment campaign for apartment house collection outside of Harlem.
15-Mar. 1	Director of Organization Other Cities assembles data on previous fund raising experience of affiliated organizations, prepares model plan, and initiates correspondence with out of town groups.
March '47 2-Apr. 15	Director of Organizations Other Cities visits cities where substantial results are acticipated and assists with planning and organization of local programs.
8-28	Commerce and Industry section chairmen enroll committeemen.
16-22	Enroll section chairmen Community Mobilization.
23-29	Section chairmen of Community Mobilization enroll block chairmen.
April '47 2-30	Solicitation by Commerce and Industry Committee begins, tempo increasing as campaign proceeds.
2-May 10	Block chairmen of Community Mobilization enroll Canvassers.
16-May 30	Director of Organizations Other Cities makes second swing through key cities checking on campaign plans and program, plugging loopholes and insuring coordination with New York City campaign.
May '47 2-30	Commerce and Industry committee in full swing.
12-17	Community Mobilization kits distributed to block canvassers and to apartment house chairmen.
19-31	Community Mobilization campaign in full swing.

Estimated Expenditures By Stated Periods

The method of computing the following estimates is fairly complicated and to assure even approximate accuracy should be checked by an accountant.

Period	Amount	Grand Total
Dec 1, 1946 - Jan 15, 1947	$13,500	
Jan 15, 1947 - Feb 13, 1947	15,700	
Feb 14, 1947 - March 31, 1947	18,400	
April 1, 1947 - July 15, 1947	36,450	
		$84,050
Contingencies		5,000
		$89,050

N. B. These figures are based upon the assumption that the various phases of the campaign will start on the dates indicated in the budget (which has yet to be adopted), and that the estimates in the budget will themselves prove to be correct.

TENTATIVE BUDGET
NC-FEPC CAMPAIGN

Part I Personnel & Petty Cash, By Departments

Period: Dec. 1, 1946 - June 15, 1947.

1 Item No.	2 Description	3 Salary(a) or Cost Range	4 Probable Salary(a)	5 Services Start	6 Services End	7 No.of weeks	8 Total (b)	9 Dept. Total
1	Executive Director	$1,000 month		Nov 15'46	July 15'47	35	$8,000	
2	Executive Director	Contingent arrangement					1,600	
3	Secty Exec Dir	$55-$65	$60	Dec 1'46	June 15'47	29	1,740	
4	Petty Cash Disb	$15				35	525	
	Total Executive Director's Department							$11,865
5	Initial Gifts Director(c)	$150-$175	$160	Dec 15'46	June 1'47	24	3,840	
6	Initial Gifts Asso D(c)	$100-$120	$110	Jan 1'47	June 1'47	22	2,420	
7	Secty I G Dir(c)	$45-$50	$47.50	Jan 1'47	June 1'47	22	1,045	
8	Petty Cash Disb	$10				24	240	
	Total Initial Gifts Department							$7,545

(a) Except where otherwise noted salary is weekly; (b) Col 4 x 7; (c) Transfer to Special Prospects Feb15'47.

TENTATIVE BUDGET
NC-FEPC CAMPAIGN

Page 2

Part I Personnel, etc. (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Item No.	Description	Salary(a) or Cost Range	Probable Salary(a)	Services Start	Services End	No.of weeks	Total (b)	Dept. Total
9	Commerce & Industry Dir	$120-$135	$125	Feb 1'47	June 15'47	20	$2,500	
10	Comm & Ind Asso Dir	$100-$110	$105	Feb 15'47	June 15'47	18	1,890	
11	Secty C & I Dir	$45-$50	$47.50	Feb 15'47	June 15'47	18	855	
12	Petty Cash Disb	$10					200	
	Total Commerce and Industry Department							$5,445
13	Women's Committee Dir	$90-$110	$100	Jan 15'47	June 15'47	22	2,200	
14	Secty Women's Comm Dir	$45-$50	$47.50	Jan 15'47	June 15'47	22	1,045	
15	Petty Cash Disb	$5					110	
	Total Women's Committee							$3,355

TENTATIVE BUDGET
NC-FEPC CAMPAIGN

Page 3

Part I Personnel, etc. (continued)

1 Item No.	2 Description	3 Salary(a) or Cost Range	4 Probable Salary (a)	5 Services Start	6 Services End	7 No. of weeks	8 Total (b)	9 Dept. Total
16	Labor Committee Dir	$120-$135	$135	Jan 15'47	June 1'47	20	$2,500	
17	Secty Lab Comm Dir	$45-$50	$47.50	Jan 15'47	June 1'47	20	950	
18	Petty Cash Disb	$5					100	
	Total Labor Committee							$3,550
19	Fraternal Orgs Dir	$130-$150	$150	Dec 15'46	Feb 15'47(d)	9	1,350	
20	Secty Frat Orgs Dir	$45-$55	$50	Dec 15'46	Feb 15'47	9	450	
21	Secty(promoted Feb 15)	$50-$60	$55	Feb 15'47	June 1'47	15	825	
22	Petty Cash Disb	$5				24	120	
	Total Fraternal Organizations Department							$2,745

(d) Transfer to Community Mobilization Feb 15 '47

TENTATIVE BUDGET
NC-FEPC CAMPAIGN

Part I Person nel, etc. (continued)

1 Item No.	2 Description	3 Salary(a) or Cost Range	4 Probable Salary (a)	5 Services Start	6 Services End	7 No. of weeks	8 Total (b)	9 Dept. Total
23	Community Mobilization D	$130-$160	$150	Feb 15'47	June 1'47	15	$2,250	
24	Secty Community Mob Dir	$45-$50	$47.50	Feb 15'47	June 1'47	15	713	
25	Petty Cash Disb	$5					75	
	Total Community Mobilization Department							$3,038
26	Organization Other Cities Director	$120-$135	$125	Feb 15'47	June 1'47	15		1,875
27	Transportation							1,000
28	Out of town maintenance	$8 a day				10		560
29	Secty Org.O.Cities Dir.	$45-$50	$47.50	Feb 15'47	June 1'47	15		712
	Total Organization Other Cities							$4,147.

TENTATIVE BUDGET
NC-FEPC CAMPAIGN

Page 5

Part I Personnel, etc. (continued)

1 Item No.	2 Description	3 Salary(a) or Cost Range	4 Probable Salary(a)	5 Services Start	6 Services End	7 No. of weeks	8 Total (b)	9 Dept. Total
30	Public Relations Dir	$135-$160	$150	Dec 1'46	June 15'47	28	$4,200	
31	Writer-General & radio	$115-$135	$125	Jan 15'47	June 15'47	22	2,750	
32	P R Assoc Dir in charge Ads, Dept. Store, SpeakersBur	$100-$120	$110	Jan 1'47	June 15'47	24	2,640	
33	Secretary	$45-$50	$47.50	Jan 1'47	June 15'47	24	1,140	
34	Secretary	$45-$50	$47.50	Jan 15'47	June 1'47	20	950	
35	News Pictures						500	
36	Petty Cash Disb	$5x28;$5x22;$5x24					370	
	Total Public Relations Department							$12,550

TENTATIVE BUDGET
NC-FEPC CAMPAIGN

Page 6

Part I Personnel, etc. (continued)

1 Item No.	2 Description	3 Salary(a) or Cost Range	4 Probable Salary(a)	5 Services Start	6 Services End	7 No.of weeks	8 Total (b)	9 Dept. Total
37	(Accountant-Bookkeeper(e) (	$90-$110	$100	Dec.1'46	Jan 15'47	6	$ 240	
	(Accountant-Bookkeeper	$90-$110	$100	Jan 15'47	June 15'47	22	2,200	
38	Multigraph Operator	$40-$60	$45	Jan 15'47	June 15'47	22	990	
39	Stenog-typist	$40-$45	$42.50	Feb 1'47	June 1'47	18	765	
40	Stenog-typist	$40-$45	$42.50	Feb 1'47	June 1'47	18	765	
41	Telephone Operator	$35-$45	$40	Jan 1'47	June 15'47	24	960	
42	Messenger	$20-$30	$25	Jan 15'47	June 1'47	20	500	
	Total General Office, bookkeeping, etc.							$6,420

(e) Two days a week

TENTATIVE BUDGET
NC-FEPC CAMPAIGN

Part II Rent, Office Equipment, General Expenses, Printing, etc.

1	2	8	9
Item No.	Description	Total (b)	Dept. Total
43	Rent (2,000 square feet, December 15 - July 15)	$3,500	
44	Furniture, including 13 exec. desks, 13 secty. desks, 4 typewriter tables(f)	2,500	
45	Hire of typewriters - 18 standard, 2 long carriage	300	
46	Multigraph machine (f)	600	
47	Office Supplies	500	
48	Telephone & Telegraph	2,000	
49	Postage	1,500	
50	Printing & Stationery	10,000	
51	Meetings - Luncheons - Dinners	2,000	
52	Social Security (1% of payroll up to 1st 3000 of individual salaries)	476	

(f) Estimated net cost after purchasing and selling

TENTATIVE BUDGET
NC-FEPC CAMPAIGN

Page 8

Part II Rent, etc. (continued)

1	2	8	9
Item No.	Description	Total (b)	Dept. Total
53	N. Y. State Unemployment Insurance (2.7%)		
54	Overtime (secty's, etc.)		
55	Insurance (bonding, injury, burglary, robbery, theft, etc.)		
56	Contingencies		
	Total	$5,000	$28,376

Maximum staff	28
Salaries	$55,880
Total tentative budget	$89,056

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Salaries and Expenses, Committee on Fair Employment Practice
Fiscal Year, 1946
Justification of Estimate of Appropriation

Prepared by: Theodore G. Jones
Division of Budget and Administrative Management

Submitted to:
House Committee on Appropriations - March 30, 1945

Salaries and Expenses, Committee on Fair Employment Practice

Regular Appropriation, 1945 Act		$500,000
By Transfer from Division of Central Administrative Services		7,600
Total Appropriation, 1945		507,600
Add:		
Fiscal Services, part year 1945		4,195
Deduct:		
Estimated Savings 1945 Appropriation	$ 1,499	
Overtime, 1945	53,800	55,299
Base for 1946		$456,496

By objects or projects (Specify)	1945 Appropriation		1946 Base		1946 Estimate		Increases or Decreases from base	
	Positions	Amount	Positions	Amount	Positions	Amount	Positions	Amount
Office of the Chairman	12	$ 78,913	12	$ 78,513	11	$ 95,524	-1	$ 17,011
Budget and Administrative	17	36,246	17	40,441	17	40,441		-0-
Information	3	11,288	3	11,288	5	17,938	2	6,650
Review and Analysis	9	23,776	9	23,776	10	34,593	1	10,817
Legal	4	14,342	4	14,342	6	27,018	2	12,676
Operations	9	34,139	9	34,139	9	39,933		5,794
Field	63	255,096	63	253,997	83	343,553	20	89,556
Total	117	453,800	117	456,496	141	599,000	24	142,504
Overtime		53,800						
Total		507,600		456,496		599,000		142,504

Total changes from 1946 base	142,504
Base for 1946	456,496
Total estimate for 1946	599,000

Justification of Estimate of Appropriation

Salaries and Expenses, Committee on Fair Employment Practice, 1946

STATEMENT OF AUTHORITY

On June 25, 1941 the President issued Executive Order 8802 establishing a Committee on Fair Employment Practice. On May 27, 1943 Executive Order 9346 was issued abolishing the old Committee and establishing the present agency.

"FURTHER AMENDING EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 8802 BY ESTABLISHING A NEW COMMITTEE ON FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE AND DEFINING ITS POWERS AND DUTIES

"In order to establish a new Committee on Fair Employment Practice, to promote the fullest utilization of all available manpower, and to eliminate discriminatory employment practices, Executive Order No. 8802 of June 25, 1941, as amended by Executive Order No. 8823 of July 18, 1941, is hereby further amended to read as follows:

'WHEREAS the successful prosecution of the war demands the maximum employment of all available workers regardless of race, creed, color, or national origin; and

'WHEREAS it is the policy of the United States to encourage full participation in the war effort by all persons in the United States regardless of race, creed, color, or national origin, in the firm belief that the democratic way of life within the nation can be defended successfully only with the help and support of all groups within its borders; and

'WHEREAS there is evidence that available and needed workers have been barred from employment in industries engaged in war production solely by reason of their race, creed, color, or national origin, to the detriment of the prosecution of the war, the workers' morale, and national unity:

'NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes, and as President of the United States and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, I do hereby reaffirm the policy of the United States that there shall be no discrimination in the employment of any person in war industries or in

Government by reason of race, creed, color, or national origin, and I do hereby declare that it is the duty of all employers, including the several federal departments and agencies, and all labor organizations, in furtherance of this policy and of this Order, to eliminate discrimination in regard to hire, tenure, terms or conditions of employment, or union membership because of race, creed, color, or national origin.

'It is hereby ordered as follows:

'1. All contracting agencies of the Government of the United States shall include in all contracts hereafter negotiated or renegotiated by them a provision obligating the contractor not to discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, creed, color, or national origin and requiring him to include a similar provision in all subcontracts.

'2. All departments and agencies of the Government of the United States concerned with vocational and training programs for war production shall take all measures appropriate to assure that such programs are administered without discrimination because of race, creed, color, or national origin.

'3. There is hereby established in the Office for Emergency Management of the Executive Office of the President a Committee on Fair Employment Practice, hereinafter referred to as the Committee, which shall consist of a Chairman and not more than six other members to be appointed by the President. The Chairman shall receive such salary as shall be fixed by the President not exceeding $10,000 per year. The other members of the Committee shall receive necessary traveling expenses, and, unless their compensation is otherwise prescribed by the President, a per diem allowance not exceeding twenty-five dollars per day and subsistence expenses on such days as they are actually engaged in the performance of duties pursuant to this Order.

'4. The Committee shall formulate policies to achieve the purposes of this Order and shall make recommendations to the various Federal departments and agencies and to the President which it deems necessary and proper to make effective the provisions of this Order. The Committee shall also recommend to the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission appropriate measures for bringing about the full utilization and training of manpower in and for war production without discrimination because of race, creed, color, or national origin.

'5. The Committee shall receive and investigate complaints of discrimination forbidden by this Order. It may conduct hearings, make findings of fact, and take appropriate steps to obtain elimination of such discrimination.

'6. Upon the appointment of the Committee and the designation of its Chairman, the Fair Employment Practice Committee established by Executive Order No. 8802 of June 25, 1941, hereinafter referred to as the old Committee, shall cease to exist. All records and property of the old Committee, and such unexpended balances of allocations or other funds available for its use as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall determine shall be transferred to the Committee. The Committee shall assume jurisdiction over all complaints and matters pending before the old Committee and shall conduct such investigations and hearings as may be necessary in the performance of its duties under this Order.

'7. Within the limits of the funds which may be made available for that purpose, the Chairman shall appoint and fix the compensation of such personnel and make provision for such supplies, facilities, and services as may be necessary to carry out this Order. The Committee may utilize the services and facilities of other Federal departments and agencies and such voluntary and uncompensated services as may from time to time be needed. The Committee may accept the services of State and local authorities and officials, and may perform the functions and duties and exercise the powers conferred upon it by this Order through such officials and agencies and in such manner as it may determine.

'8. The Committee shall have the power to promulgate such rules and regulations as may be appropriate or necessary to carry out the provisions of this Order.

'9. The provisions of any other pertinent Executive Order inconsistent with this Order are hereby superseded.'"

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE

May 27, 1943.

MAJOR PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

To effectuate the provisions of Executive Order 9346, the Committee engages in four major fields of activity:

1. Formulation and interpretation of policies.
2. Receipt, investigation and adjustment of specific complaints of discrimination in employment, including the conduct of hearings and issuance of decisions.
3. Consultation and assistance to other government agencies, employers and labor unions.
4. Information and public relations.

Item #4 of Executive Order 9346 provides that the Committee shall formulate policies and make recommendations to other Federal agencies and to the President to make effective the provisions of the Order. In this manner, the non-discriminatory policy of the government as stated in Executive Order 9346 is interpreted by the Committee through its decisions and regulations to other government agencies and to the public.

The War Manpower Commission, the procurement agencies, War Production Board, War Labor Board and the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion are the principal agencies concerned with war-time labor problems. Cooperative relationships have been developed between the Committee and these agencies.

Formal agreements have been entered into in several instances to define responsibilities and areas of action to the end that the activities of the several agencies may be correlated and overlapping of programs avoided. The Committee provides guidance, within government and to the public, through its decisions on specific cases involving novel problems or non-compliance, and through rules and regulations promulgated from time to time.

The formulation of policies is primarily a departmental activity but the problems which make necessary revisions of existing policy or development of new policy, in large measure, are encountered at field levels in connection with specific case handling or when assisting other government agencies to adjust labor problems where the Committee has no docketed complaint. Such assistance is, in all instances, rendered at the request of the receiving party.

The Committee is both an advisory or policy making, and an operating body. The Committee has no direct authority with which it may enforce its policies or decisions. To obtain compliance, the Committee depends upon its powers of persuasion, the prestige of other government agencies concerned with manpower and labor relations, the far reaching resources of such agencies in their day to day operations with the general public, plant management and unions, and, as a last resort, the President.

Practically all of the body of Committee plicy has been developed in connection with specific case handling. To the extent that specific complaints have involved issues that produce needed revisions or extensions of policy, the policy making function has been stimulated and performed. Required extensions of policy and recommendations to other agencies as a preventive rather than a curative measure should not be tied to nor wait upon the receipt of complaints but should be made whenever circumstances warrant regardless of whether specific complaints have been filed.

The Committee's second major activity was ordered by the President in item #5 of Executive Order 9346 . . . . "The Committee shall receive and investigate complaints of discrimination forbidden by this Order." Because of insufficient funds, the compelling character of this function, and the heavy volume of complaints received, practically all of the Committee's resources and attention until recent months have been devoted to receiving, investigating, and adjusting specific complaints. Case handling procedures, described in detail in the justification submitted in support of the appropriation for 1945, have proved satisfactory and no significant amendments are contemplated. Since March 25, 1944 the Committee has processed no complaints of discrimination in employment because of alienage.

The Director, Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, in his first report (January 1, 1945), stated: "The United States . . . . has become, in the real sense of the term, the world's arsenal of democracy. Although all of that has been accomplished in less than five years, starting almost from scratch with the fall of France in June 1940, nevertheless, the mobilization of this country's resources - its materials, its machinery and, above all, its manpower - is not complete. The war is yet to be won . . . . The

Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, together with all agencies concerned, recognizes that its first problem is to meet the demands for manpower for all-out war."

It is apparent that if, for no other reason than as a matter of practical expediency, manpower problems are such that this country cannot afford to waste any portion of it. Minority groups most subject to discrimination in employment constitute in excess of 15% of the nation's total manpower. The nation cannot supply its fighting forces and those of its fighting allies on time in sufficient quantities without fully utilizing this 15% of its total manpower.

The Committee has applied its limited resources to the operating task of integrating minority groups into specific war industries because (1) these industries needed additional manpower to meet required production schedules but were not inclined to utilize fully qualified and available minority persons and (2) because no other agency of government had sufficient know how on this problem to alone effect timely and satisfactory adjustments. Committee efforts in this regard, wherever applied, have been successful and constitute a major contribution to the all-out war effort; but, greater progress could be made should personnel and facilities be provided that would permit the Committee to apply its talents to the many war industrial centers in which discrimination in employment persists. The Committee now reaches these areas only correspondence and an occasional visit.

During the twelve months ended December 31, 1944, the Committee docketed 3,835 cases and closed 3,712. Of 2,054 cases pending at December 31, 1944, 501 were pending at the central office level because of failure to settle through regional efforts. On the whole, the Committee has field offices in only 15 of the 51 major war production areas in which minority groups are a significant part of the labor market. The remaining 36 areas are serviced through correspondence and an occasional visit. It has been established that negotiation by correspondence produces costly delay and does not provide free, easy exchange of information between the Committee, representatives of other government agencies, and plant management and unions. Mutual understanding of local problems is not adequately provided. In addition, only 37 persons are available in the field to cover 48 states and the District of Columbia. The flexibility of even this small staff has been limited by insufficient travel funds. It can readily be seen that this operating function has been seriously curtailed because of reasons outside the Committee's control. The program and request for funds contained in the budget for the fiscal year 1946 are intended to correct the problem above.

At the time the budget was submitted last year, procedural rules and regulations for the conduct of Committee hearings and matters related thereto had not been formalized. Effective December 29, 1944, the following rules and regulations were adopted:

Procedural Rules and Regulations (Hearings):

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Committee on Fair Employment Practice by Executive Order No. 9346 (8 F.R. 7183) approved May 27, 1943, and to effectuate the purposes of said Order it is hereby ordered as follows:

(a) Statement of Charges, Answer and Notice of Hearing. Formal proceedings shall be instituted by the Committee by the issuance of a Statement of Charges setting forth the alleged unfair employment practices and a Notice of Hearing fixing the time and place of hearing. The Statement of Charges together with the Notice of Hearing shall be served upon the party or parties charged at least fifteen days prior to the date of hearing. The party or parties charged shall have the right within ten days from service to file an answer. The answer shall be signed and shall contain a short statement of facts which constitute the grounds for defense. The answer may be amended at any time prior to hearing, and, in the discretion of the official or officials presiding at the hearing, may be amended upon motion during hearing.

(b) Motions. Motions may be filed at any time during the course of the proceeding. If made prior to or following the hearing. they shall be filed with the Committee. If made during the hearing, they shall be addressed to the presiding official or officials and may be either oral or written. All motions should briefly state the order or relief applied for and the grounds therefor. Motions made during the hearing shall be ruled upon by the presiding official or officials. Such rulings shall not be appealed to the Committee, except by special permission of the Committee, but shall be included in the record and may be raised with the Committee by exception in accordance with Paragraph (e).

(c) Hearing. The hearing may be held before the full Committee or a member or panel of members of the Committee and/or a Hearing Commissioner, as may be determined by the Committee. A verbatim transcript of the hearing shall be made. The hearing shall be public, unless otherwise ordered by the Committee, and shall be conducted in such manner as to develop fully the facts necessary to determine whether the party or parties charged have engaged or are engaging in the practices set forth in the Statement of Charges. The presiding official or officials and counsel for the Committee shall have the power to call, examine and cross-examine witnesses, and to introduce into the record documentary or other evidence. Any party charged shall have the right to appear at the hearing in person, by counsel or otherwise, to call, examine or cross-examine witnesses, and to introduce into the record documentary or other evidence. Rules of evidence prevailing in courts of law or equity shall not be controlling. Stipulations of facts or other agreements of counsel may be introduced in evidence with respect to any issue. Any objections to the conduct of the hearing, including objections to the introduction of evidence, may be made orally or in writing and, together with the rulings thereon, shall be included in the record. Rulings on objections may not be appealed to the Committee, but may be raised with the Committee by exception in accordance with Paragraph (e). Upon request, any party shall be entitled to a reasonable time for oral argument and shall be entitled also to file a written brief. In the discretion of the presiding official or officials, the place of the hearing may be changed and the hearing may be continued or adjourned at any time. In all other respects, the presiding official or officials shall have complete control of the conduct of the hearing, providing that he or they may submit or reserve for decision by the Committee any questions which arise during the hearing. Where the hearing is not held before the full Committee but is held before a member or panel of members of the Committee and/or a Hearing Commissioner, the case shall be deemed to have been transferred to the Committee upon close of the hearing.

(d) Proposed Decision of the Committee; Proposed Findings and Conclusions of Counsel. By appropriate notice prior to or during the hearing, the parties shall be advised either by the Committee or by the presiding official or officials whether, after close of the hearing, (1) a Proposed Decision shall be issued by the Committee or (2) Proposed Findings and Conclusions shall be prepared by opposing counsel, including counsel for the Committee, except that where the public interest demands or by agreement of the parties the Committee may finally decide the case, as provided for in Paragraph (f), without the issuance first of a Proposed Decision or the preparation of Proposed Findings and Conclusions of counsel. At any time before close of the hearing, any party may request that Proposed Findings and Conclusions be prepared by counsel in lieu of issuance by the Committee of a Proposed Decision. A Proposed Decision shall be served upon all parties, including counsel for the Committee. Proposed Findings and Conclusions of counsel shall be filed with the Committee within fifteen days from close of the hearing or within such other time as may be fixed by the presiding official or officials, copies shall be exchanged by counsel within the same period, and it shall be reported in writing to the Committee that copies have been so exchanged.

(e) Exceptions, Briefs and Oral Argument. Where a Proposed Decision is to be issued, any party may file exceptions thereto or to any part of the record or proceedings (including rulings upon motions or objections) as it relies upon, together with a supporting brief, within fifteen days from service of the Proposed Decision. Where Proposed Findings and Conclusions are to be prepared by counsel, exceptions to the record or proceedings and a supporting brief may be filed within fifteen days from close of the hearing. Exceptions to the record or proceedings and a supporting brief may also be filed within fifteen days from close of the hearing where the case is to be finally decided without the issuance first of a Proposed Decision or the preparation of Proposed Findings and Conclusions of counsel. Matters not included in the exceptions may not thereafter be objected to before the Committee and failure to file exceptions shall operate as a submission of the case to the Committee on the record.

Upon request, and in the discretion of the Committee, any party may be given permission to argue orally before the Committee provided that such request is filed within fifteen days from service of a Proposed Decision, or within fifteen days from the filing of Proposed Findings and Conclusions of counsel, or otherwise within fifteen days from close of the hearing.

(f) Decision and Other Action of the Committee. After expiration of the period for filing exceptions and briefs as provided for in Paragraph (e), or after oral argument, the Committee may decide the matter upon the record and issue its decision, except that the Committee may make final its Proposed Decision or adopt Proposed Findings and Conclusions of counsel; or, after appropriate notice, the Committee may reopen the record and receive further evidence either itself or before a member or panel of members of the Committee and/or a Hearing Commissioner; or it may close the case upon compliance with recommendations contained in its Proposed Decision; or it may make other disposition of the case. Where the Committee makes final its Proposed Decision and exceptions thereto have been taken, or where the Committee adopts Proposed Findings and Conclusions of counsel, it shall state the reason for its action. The decision of the Committee shall be supported by substantial evidence, and copies of the decision shall be served upon all parties. Motions to reopen the record, or motions for re-hearing or re-argument, may be filed with the Committee within fifteen days from service of the decision. Such motions shall show good cause as may be relevant to the relief requested. The Committee may, at any time, upon appropriate notice, modify or set aside, in whole or in part, any disposition of the case made by it.

(g) Record. The record shall consist of the Committee's Statement of Charges and any amendments thereto, motions, rulings, orders, the stenographic report of the hearing, stipulations, exhibits, papers filed by the parties (other than separately presented briefs), Proposed Decision, if issued, and the decision in the case.

(h) Waiver of Hearing. By stipulation between the parties, hearing may be waived and decision rendered by the Committee on an agreed statement of facts.

(i) Appeal. Any party against whom an adverse decision is rendered by the Committee may appeal therefrom to the President.

(j) Miscellaneous.

(1) Service and filing of papers shall be deemed to be effected as of the date of transmittal of such papers. Extension of time for filing may be granted upon application to the Committee for good cause shown.

(2) All papers required to be filed with the Committee shall be filed in triplicate at its offices in Washington, D. C., except as the parties may be otherwise advised in writing. Where there are multiple parties charged, copies of papers filed with the Committee by one party shall be furnished to the other parties charged.

(3) Impertinent, scandalous or scurrilous statements shall

be expunged from the record and any papers filed with the Committee, including briefs, which contain such statements may be rejected by the Committee.

(4) A copy of the record in the case shall be available for inspection by any party at any time during regular business hours at the offices of the Committee in Washington, D. C., or at such other place as may be designated.

(5) Other procedural matters, such as depositions and interventions, not herein provided for, shall be determined by the Committee on its own motion or on application and with appropriate notice.

(k) Effectiveness. These rules and regulations shall become effective upon publication in the Federal Register and shall continue in force and effect until amended and rescinded by rules and regulations hereafter made and published by the Committee.

Consultation and Assistance to Other Government Agencies, Employers, and Labor Unions

This third major activity has become increasingly important during the past year. As the presence of Committee personnel in the field became known and as recognition of the Committee's know how on minority group problems became widespread, it was only natural that parties faced with war industry employment problems involving minority groups should seek the Committee's advice and assistance.

Government agencies, both in Washington and the field, seek Committee assistance in (1) interpreting contract requirements with respect to the non-discrimination clause, (2) preventing strikes in war plants where racial tensions are important factors, (3) settling strikes and other disagreements that disrupt war production, (4) integrating minority workers into critical shortage production. In all instances the action is coordinated and synchronised to the end that duplication is eliminated, the special abilities of each agency are applied to specialised problems, and the number of agencies dealing directly with a particular problem minimized.

The procurement agencies, the War Manpower Commission, and the FEPC jointly and cooperatively convince producers of critical shortage material that minority groups must be fully utilized if production requirements are to be met. They then attract minority groups to plants which, through practice, have caused such groups to believe no employment opportunities exist. In many such instances, plant management and labor unions take the initiative in seeking Committee assistance. It is emphasized that these parties seek Committee assistance. The Committee does not take action in these instances except when requested by authorized officials. The Committee depends upon the assistance of these same parties in direct case handling and policy implementation and is of course obligated to reciprocate. To the extent fulfilled, meeting this obligation to other parties, has saved the nation many man-days of war manpower. Estimates for the fiscal year 1945 did not take this function of cooperating with other agencies and war industry into consideration. Committee offices had not been established long enough to reveal this characteristic of its total functions.

It is declared in the operating agreement between the FEPC and the War Manpower Commission that "Enforcement of policies promulgated by Executive Order 9346 . . . calls for the closest possible cooperation between FEPC, which is responsible for the formulation and execution of policies under the Non-discrimination Order, and the War Manpower Commission, which is responsible for the full utilization of the nation's manpower in the prosecution of the war." The effectiveness of the War Manpower Commission in the non-discrimination aspects of its placement, training and utilization programs is limited because in too many areas FEPC personnel is not available to lend assistance on minority problems.

Information and Public Relations

The federal government's concern with the Negro and other minority groups is focused directly upon the problem of most effective utilization of minority group manpower both for war production and military use. The Committee views the problem of full utilization of minority group manpower in war production and civilian government service as a matter requiring coordinated attention and concerted action. The fact that race and religious prejudice do exist cannot, in the interests of efficient manpower utilization, be disregarded. The restrictive effects of such prejudice may be reduced by a properly planned informational program. Timely and effective adjustment of manpower shortages in critical production areas and industries will be accelerated and accomplished with reduced cost to the nation if restrictive prejudices based upon misinformation are corrected. The success of the Committee's operating and policy-making functions is limited and can be expanded to the extent that such functions are supplemented by an educational or informational program. The Committee proposes to perform that supplementary function along with its operating and policy-making functions, only in war production areas where minority groups constitute a significant part of the labor market and are under utilized. The Committee proposes, in those areas, to stimulate other government agencies - Federal, State and local - and civic, industrial and labor leaders to make use of local media for dissemination of accurate information to correct misinformation that operates to retard the war effort. In this connection, the Committee will provide such guidance as its experience, facilities, and the exigencies of the problems in each area warrant. The Committee will continue the operating educational function of providing widespread attention to the national policy of non-discrimination through issuance of press releases, attendance at meetings and conferences at the request of groups interested in or affecting the utilization of minority workers and through technical articles for the periodical publication of such organizations as manufacturers associations and labor organizations.

Case Load Activity January 1, 1944 Through December 31, 1944

Definition of a case. A complaint received by the Committee becomes part of the reported case load and is docketed when it is signed; charges by name a specific employer, labor organization or government agency; alleges discrimination related to placement, employment, or training and complains that the discrimination was due to race, creed, color or national origin. In addition, verified information as to discriminatory or improper advertisements, placement orders or application forms and evidences of violation of Executive Order 9346 reported or referred by another government agency are likewise deemed a docketable case.

A complaint which lacks an essential element is not docketed until such information is supplied. Similarly, where it is apparent from the face of the complaint that the party charged is not within Committee jurisdiction or that unequal treatment was due to factors other than membership in a minority group, the complaint is not docketed or treated as a case.

A complaint is treated as one case no matter how many individuals sign the complaint. Similarly, where more than one person separately complains of the same set of facts, multiple docketing is avoided and the various complaints treated as or consolidated into one case. All of the cases enumerated in the tables contained in this justification meet the standards outlined above.

Division of Responsibility Between the War Manpower Commission and the Committee on Case Handling

On August 2, 1943, the Committee and the War Manpower Commission entered into an agreement to define the respective responsibilities of the two agencies and to establish operating procedures which are intended to assure the most harmonious and expeditious enforcement of non-discrimination policies.

Under the terms of this agreement there are two major categories of cases:

1. Complaints of violations of Executive Order 9346 received or evidence obtained by the War Manpower Commission in the course of that agency's activity in the fields of training, placement, and utilization of manpower.

2. Complaints of violations of Executive Order 9346 received or evidence obtained directly by the Committee.

Procedures are included which provide coordination and eliminate overlapping of functions.

The responsibilities of the FEPC are stated in this agreement to be as follows:

"2. Pursuant to these requirements of the Executive Order, it is the duty of FEPC to recommend to the Chairman of WMC specific measures to enforce non-discrimination. Such measures shall be carried out after agreement with FEPC on matters pertaining solely to such enforcement of the Non-discrimination Order.

"3. It is the duty of the staff of FEPC to cooperate with and assist the staff of WMC in the handling and investigayion of cases involving discrimination.

"4. It is the duty of FEPC to cooperate with and assist the staff of WMC in the preparation and development of educational programs and materials relating to non-discrimination in the training, placement, and utilization programs of WMC.

COMMITTEE ON FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE

Regional Offices

Note: FEPC regional boundaries and code identification are the same as those of the War Manpower Commission.

FEPC WMC Code	States	Location Present FEPC offices
I - II	Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York (7)	New York City
III	Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware (3)	Philadelphia, Pittsburgh
IV	District of Columbia, Maryland, West Virginia, North Carolina, Virginia (5)	Washington, D. C.
V	Ohio, Kentucky, Michigan (3)	Cleveland, Detroit, Cincinnati
VI - VIII	Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Minnesota, Iowa (8)	Chicago
VII	Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Florida, Mississipi	Atlanta
IX - XI	Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Colorado, Idaho, Wyoming, Montana, Utah (9)	Kansas City, Kansas St. Louis, Mo.
X	Texas, Louisiana, New Mexico (3)	Dallas, New Orleans
XII	California, Washington, Oregon, Nevada, Arizona (5)	San Francisco, Los Angeles

Volume of Case Activity

During the calendar year 1944, the Committee's regional offices received 3,835 cases, an average of 319.6 per month and closed 3,712, an average of 309 per month. Considering the backlog of 1,931 cases plus new complaints received, the Committee had 5,766 cases on docket during the year. Of this total, a large percentage (64%) were investigated, adjusted, dismissed or otherwise disposed of in accordance with established policies. Cases satisfactorily adjusted formed the largest single category of the total 3,712 cases closed. These settlements were 1,324 or 36% while three categories - dismissed on merits, insufficient evidence, and no jurisdiction - formed 48%. Only 5% of cases were withdrawn by the complainants and 11% were given "other" dispositions.

The greater proportion of incoming cases were received in the northeast (I & II, III), midwest (V, VI & VIII), and far west (XII) areas. Complaints received by FEPC regional offices in these areas constituted 67% (2,572) of total cases docketed while those in other areas (IV, VII, IX & XI, X) comprised 33% (1,263).

Case Load Activity by Month

As shown in Table 3, the number of complaints received rose steadily reaching a peak of 439 in March 1944. Cases docketed during this month formed 7.6% of total cases docketed during 18 months and 11.4% of cases for the 12 months. Complaints made in June and October (242 for each month) formed the smallest number received during both periods. The changes in the number of cases closed were more noticeable, with the field staff closing only three cases in July 1943 as compared with 300 or more during the following months. Cases closed reached a peak of 383 in May, forming 8.0% of cases closed during the 18 months and 10.3% of the total closed during the 12 months.

Cases Docketed by Source

Between December 1943 and November 1944, Committee regional offices docketed 774 cases referred by the WMC representing approximately 20% of the total (3,922) cases docketed. Of the 774 cases referred by the WMC, 658 (85%) were because of discriminatory placement orders or utilization programs received or encountered by the WMC and 116 (15%) were based upon discriminatory training practices. The bulk (620) of the referrals of the first category occurred in regions I & II (153), III (50), V (160), IX (91), and XII (166). The distribution of the other 38 was as follows: regions IV (1), VI & VIII (16), and VII (21). No referrals were made in regions X and XI. Of the 116 reports of discriminatory training practices, 81 were in regions I and II. At least one such report was made in every other region except VI and VIII.

Office and Examiner Case Load Activity

Each month, during the 12 months, the number of examiners employed in all regional offices averaged 36.5. The average number of examiner years in the regions ranged from 1.8 in V (Detroit) to 5.8 in

I and II. The average case load per examiner at January 1, 1945 was 42.0. Of the 5,766 cases on docket, examiners closed 3,712 representing 64.4%. In all regions except V, VII, IX and XI and X, 60% or more of the cases on docket were closed. For the year, total cases closed averaged 101.7 per examiner. Average closings per examiner exceeded the over all average in regional offices I and II, III, V (Detroit), VI and VIII and XII.

Satisfactory adjustments effected during the year formed 35.7% of total cases closed. As indicated above, examiners maintained above this national level of satisfactory adjustments in every office except IV, V (Cleveland), and VI and VIII. In these offices, a fourth of the closings represented satisfactory adjustments, while in Region VII only 11.7% were closed on this basis. On December 1, 1944, the Committee had 2,054 pending cases. Of this total 1,553 or 76% were pending in the regional offices, while the other 501 or 24% were being handled in the central office. Eight per cent of these cases at Washington were in the office of the Director of Field Operations for further action, 6.6% were waiting on Committee directives, 7% on Presidential action (railroad cases) and 2% of all alienage cases, were pending clarification of Committee jurisdiction. The average pending case load per examiner was 42.0. In six (I & II, III, IV, V-Cleveland, VI and XII-San Francisco) regional offices, cases pending per regional examiner were less than the over all average.

Cases Handled by Correspondence

Of the 3,712 cases closed during the year, 2,990 or 80.5% were handled through personal contact, while 722 or 19.5% were handled by correspondence. However, 178 or 24.7% of the correspondence cases were satisfactorily adjusted while 1,158 or 38% of the personal contact cases were so adjusted. Two hundred twenty-one (221) or 30.6% of the correspondence cases were closed because of insufficient information while only 190 or 6% of the personal contact cases were closed for this reason.

Comparative Summary of Office and Examiner Case Load Activity
For The Year, 1944

Region	Case Load As of January 1, 1944	Number of Examiners January 1, 1944	Average Examiner Case Load January 1, 1944	Total Cases on Docket - Jan. 1, 1944-Dec. 31, 1944	Average Number of Examiners Per Month	Cases Closed January 1, 1944 December 31, 1944				Satisfactory Adjustments					Cases Pending In The Regional Offices As of January 1, 1945		
						Total Cases Closed	% of Total Cases on Docket	Average Per Examiner for The Year	Average Per Examiner Per Month	Total Number	% of Total Cases on Docket	% of Total Cases Closed	Average Per Examiner for The Year	Average Per Examiner Per Month	Number	Number of Examiners January 1, 1945	Average Case Load Per Examiner
TOTAL	1,931	33	58.5	5,766	36.5	3,712	64.4	101.7	8.5	1,324	23.0	35.7	36.3	3.0	1,553	37	42.0
I & II	165	6	27.5	897	5.8	641	71.5	110.5	9.2	270	30.1	42.1	46.6	3.9	194	6	32.3
III	330	3	110.0	706	4.3	506	71.7	117.7	9.8	188	26.6	37.2	43.7	3.6	163	5	32.6
IV	195	4	48.8	429	3.8	274	63.9	72.1	6.0	71	16.6	25.9	18.7	1.6	110	4	27.5
Cleveland	177	3	59.0	383	3.0	240	62.7	80.0	6.7	79	20.6	32.9	26.3	2.2	114	2	57.0
Detroit V	199	1	199.0	384	1.8	227	59.1	126.1	10.5	113	29.4	49.8	62.8	5.2	138	2	69.0
VI & VIII	282	3	94.0	679	4.1	487	71.7	118.8	9.9	136	20.0	27.9	33.2	2.8	146	4	36.5
VII	143	3	47.7	511	3.0	214	41.9	71.3	5.9	25	4.9	11.7	8.3	.7	152	3	50.7
IX & XI	110	2	55.0	485	2.8	228	47.0	81.4	6.8	87	17.9	38.2	31.1	2.6	215	3	71.7
X	89	4	22.3	375	3.2	220	58.7	68.8	5.7	94	25.1	42.7	29.4	2.5	136	3	45.3
S.F. XII	136	2	68.0	494	2.9	376	76.1	129.7	10.8	161	32.6	42.8	55.5	4.6	78	3	26.0
L.A.	105	2	52.5	423	2.0	299	70.7	149.5	12.5	100	23.6	33.4	50.0	4.2	107	2	53.5

Cases Docketed, Closed (by Type of Disposition), and Pending, by Region
January 1, 1944 - December 31, 1944

Region	Case Load As of January 1, 1944	Cases Docketed January 1, 1944 December 31, 1944	Closed by Type of Disposition							Cases Pending - January 1, 1945						
						Dismissed:						Cases Referred to:				
			Total	Satisfactory Adjustments	Withdrawn By Complainant	On Merits	Insufficient Evidence	No Jurisdiction	Other	Total	Region	Total	Central Office	Committee	President	Alienage
Total - All Regions	1,931	3,835	3,712	1,324	196	1,206	411	162	413	2,054	1,553	501	175	135	147	44
Boston I	19	81	67	24	4	28	4	7	-	33	26	7	-	5	-	2
New York II	146	651	574	246	18	253	22	32	3	223	168	55	12	42	-	1
Philadelphia III	330	376	506	188	20	192	72	17	17	200	163	37	9	18	-	10
Washington IV	195	234	274	71	9	106	21	9	58	155	110	45	23	3	13	6
Cleveland V	177	206	240	79	3	59	55	21	23	143	114	29	9	13	2	5
Detroit	199	185	227	113	22	38	34	8	12	157	138	19	16	-	-	3
Chicago VI	259	377	456	127	14	157	61	14	83	180	135	45	20	18	-	7
Minneapolis VIII	23	20	31	9	-	10	2	2	8	12	11	1	1	-	-	-
Atlanta VII	143	368	214	25	27	40	14	10	98	297	152	145	1	5	127	2
Kansas City IX	92	338	204	79	6	68	18	5	28	226	200	26	10	15	-	1
Denver XI	18	37	24	8	2	4	1	-	9	31	15	16	1	9	4	2
Dallas X	89	286	220	94	1	52	30	10	33	155	136	19	13	4	1	1
San Francisco XII	136	358	376	161	35	86	48	15	31	118	78	40	40	-	-	-
Los Angeles	105	318	299	100	35	113	29	12	10	124	107	17	10	3	-	4

Cases Docketed, Closed (by Type of Disposition), and Pending, by Region
July 1, 1943 - December 31, 1944

Region	Case Load As of July 1, 1943	Cases Docketed July 1, 1943 - December 31, 1944	Closed by Type of Disposition			Dismissed:				Cases Pending January 1, 1945		
			Total	Satisfactory Adjustment	Withdrawn By Complainant	On Merits	Insufficient Evidence	No Jurisdiction	Other	Total	Region	Other
Total	1,052	5,803	4,801	1,723	328	1,505	623	195	427	2,054	1,553	501
I	12	127	106	40	8	38	12	8	-	33	26	7
II	92	1,035	904	407	44	358	45	43	7	223	168	55
III	157	723	680	232	40	240	125	24	19	200	163	37
IV	93	380	318	82	10	129	28	10	59	155	110	45
Cleveland V	102	353	312	97	29	68	72	23	23	143	114	29
Detroit	205	261	309	154	33	43	58	9	12	157	138	19
VI	122	607	549	161	23	193	73	16	83	180	135	45
VIII	11	44	43	10	4	10	9	2	8	12	11	1
VII	108	430	241	27	37	42	21	12	102	297	152	145
IX	46	424	244	91	8	78	30	6	31	226	200	26
X	14	436	295	121	4	74	48	15	33	155	136	19
XI	13	48	30	10	2	7	2	-	9	31	15	16
San Francisco XII	45	526	453	183	50	105	69	15	31	118	78	40
Los Angeles	32	409	317	108	36	120	31	12	10	124	107	17

Cases Docketed and Closed by Month
July 1, 1943 - December 31, 1944

			Percent Distribution			
Month	Cases Docketed	Cases Closed	Cases Docketed		Cases Closed	
Total	5,803	4,801	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
July - 1943	256	3	4.4		.1	
August	284	37	4.9		.8	
September	294	137	5.1		2.9	
October	391	264	6.7		5.5	
November	383	334	6.6		7.0	
December	360	314	6.2		6.5	
January - 1944	355	354	6.1	9.3	7.4	9.5
February	365	259	6.3	9.5	5.4	7.0
March	439	298	7.6	11.4	6.2	8.0
April	312	337	5.4	8.1	7.0	9.0
May	400	383	6.9	10.4	8.0	10.3
June	242	310	4.2	6.3	6.5	8.4
July	314	274	5.4	8.2	5.7	7.4
August	315	323	5.4	8.2	6.7	8.7
September	292	251	5.0	7.6	5.2	6.8
October	242	279	4.2	6.3	5.8	7.5
November	286	368	4.9	7.5	7.7	9.9
December	273	276	4.7	7.1	5.7	7.4
Total - Last 12 Months	3,835	3,712				

Cases Docketed, By Source and Region
January 1, 1944 - December 31, 1944

Region	Total Docketed	SOURCE			
		United States Employment Service	War Manpower Commission	Civil Service Commission	All Other
Total	3,835	658	116	11	3,050
I	81	3	12	—	66
II	651	150	72	1	428
III	376	50	4	3	319
IV	234	1	2	2	229
Cleveland V	206	83	—	1	122
Detroit	185	77	1	—	107
VI	377	15	—	—	362
VIII	20	1	—	—	19
VII	368	21	1	1	345
IX	338	91	2	—	245
XI	37	—	6	—	31
X	286	—	9	—	277
San Francisco XII	358	126	5	3	224
Los Angeles	318	40	2	—	276

Cases Docketed - Jurisdiction and Reason for Discrimination, By Month
January-December, 1944

Month	Total	Business					Government					Union				
		Total	Race	Creed	National Origin	Alienage	Total	Race	Creed	National Origin	Alienage	Total	Race	Creed	National Origin	Alienage
Total	3,835	2,753	2,310	221	176	46	840	739	64	28	9	242	232	3	6	1
January 1944	355	266	212	28	13	13	75	62	8	4	1	14	13	1	-	-
February	365	299	244	18	32	5	56	42	7	3	4	10	10	-	-	-
March	439	320	253	29	25	13	73	60	8	4	1	46	46	-	-	-
April	312	210	152	17	35	6	65	56	3	5	1	37	33	-	3	1
May	400	271	229	18	23	1	72	67	4	1	-	57	57	-	-	-
June	242	159	139	16	1	3	72	65	6	1	-	11	10	-	1	-
July	314	206	187	12	2	5	97	83	8	6	-	11	11	-	-	-
August	315	234	219	10	5	-	67	61	4	2	-	14	13	-	1	-
September	292	219	181	18	20	-	66	61	4	-	1	7	7	-	-	-
October	242	162	144	13	5	-	67	62	3	2	-	13	12	-	1	-
November	286	222	199	18	5	-	53	48	5	-	-	11	11	-	-	-
December	273	185	151	24	10	-	77	72	4	-	1	11	9	2	-	-

Comparison of Case Handling by Correspondence Exclusively and by Personal Contact
January 1, 1944 - December 31, 1944

Type of Disposition	All Closings		Correspondence		Personal Contact	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	3,712	100.0	722	100.0	2,990	100.0
Satisfactory Adjustments	1,324	35.7	178	24.7	1,146	38.3
Insufficient Evidence	411	11.1	221	30.6	190	6.4
Dismissed on Merits	1,206	32.5	172	23.8	1,034	34.6
Withdrawn by Complainant	196	5.3	32	4.4	164	5.5
No Jurisdiction	162	4.4	48	6.6	114	3.8
Other	413	11.1	71	9.8	342	11.4

NON-DOCKETABLE COMPLAINTS RECEIVED

YEAR ENDED, DECEMBER 31, 1944

Region	Number
I	0
II	210
III	93
IV	84
V (Cleveland)	165
V (Detroit)	45
VI	63
VII	105
VIII	12
IX (Kansas City)	57
X	27
XI	9
XII (San Francisco)	147
XII (Los Angeles)	99
Total	1,116

Reflection of Work Load Into Personnel Requirements

In computing the number of field examiners required for the fiscal year 1946, consideration is given four fields of activity:

1. Processing docketed cases.

2. Cooperating with and assisting other government agencies and war industries.

3. Interpreting policies to the public.

4. Handling non-docketable complaints (involves (a) determining that cases are not docketable, (b) referring to other agencies that may have jurisdiction, or (c) advising that FEPC does not have jurisdiction and no referral to another agency).

In the computations which follow, actual experience during the calendar year ended December 31, 1944 is used as a base. Total actual experience during this base period is reduced to statistical standards which are then applied in forecasting future needs. The base period contains experience expected to be repeated during the next year. The volume of experience during the base period when measured for trend indicates that no reduction in intake of cases may be expected. No drastic cutback in over all war production is expected during the next year and for that reason no significant reduction in intake because of shortened jurisdiction is contemplated.

During the base period 3,835 cases were docketed, or an average of 319.6 per month, and 3,712 were closed or an average of 309.3 per month. In addition, for purposes of this computation, field work load credit is given for cases on which field examiners have exhausted regional resources without adjustment and have referred such cases to the central office for further action. During the base period, 208 cases were referred by field examiners for further action. During each month of the base period, the Committee employed an average of 36 field examiners. The actual productivity rate per man-month is computed as follows:

Average number cases closed per month		309.3
Total number referred to central office	208	
Average number referred per month	$\frac{208}{12}$	17.3
Average field production per month		326.6
Productivity per examiner month:		
Average field production (326.6) divided by average number of examiners per month (36)	9.1	
This rate is adjusted to eliminate non-case activities by adding 1/2 case per month	.5	
Adjusted monthly productivity		9.6
Productivity per examiner year		115.6

__To process the current intake of cases__, 33.2 man-years of service will be required. This figure is obtained by dividing current average intake by the productivity rate.

__To reduce abnormal back-log__ of pending cases, 4.7 man-years will be required. For purposes of this computation, an amount equal to three months intake is considered a normal back-log. Pending cases as of December 31, 1944 average 42 per examiner, representing 4 1/2 months intake. Critical manpower shortages today are reflected into munitions shortages at battle fronts and mean the difference between holding or achieving objectives, saving Allied military lives and losing objectives and lives. Time becomes increasingly important in this critical stage of our war effort. These positions are requested so that cases may be adjusted rapidly and needed manpower utilized with minimum delay.

Cases pending in regions	1,500
Normal backlog	959
Abnormal backlog	541
Man-year requirement to reduce abnormal backlog (541 divided by 115.6)	4.7

To provide coverage in major war production centers where manpower shortages exist and in which minority groups are a significant part of the total labor market; to provide assistance to the War Manpower Commission, other government agencies concerned with labor supply, and plant management; and, to handle non-docketable complaints, a total of 9.3 man years is requested.

As of February 1, 1945 there were 53 major war production centers which met all of the following tests:

1. Total population exceeds 100,000.
2. Non-white population exceeds 5% of the total or foreign-born population exceeds 10%.
3. Value of war contracts to November, 1944 exceeds $1,000 per capita.
4. Reported by the War Manpower Commission as critical shortage

(Group I) areas, or anticipated critical shortage (Group II) areas.

5. Complaints received and docketed.

Minority groups are a significant part of the labor force in 28% of the major Group I and Group II areas. FEPC field examiners are called upon to assist the War Manpower Commission, other federal agencies and industry in educational programs, recruitment, placement utilization, and production maintenance programs. All of these programs have as their purpose the employment and full utilization of needed workers for war production.

The location of FEPC offices is determined by the scatter pattern of geographical location of the 53 major centers so that all may be served and reasonably adequate and timely assistance rendered the War Manpower Commission. Offices will be located in twenty areas, thereby requiring travel to the remaining thirty-three critical and anticipated shortage areas, as well as many others of the remaining two-hundred or more war production areas.

Summary	Man-years
Process current intake	33.2
Reduce abnormal backlog	4.7
Assist other agencies, etc.	9.3
Total field professional man-years	47.2

Clerical and stenographic services (field) are requested in man-year amount considered the minimum that will maintain and supplement the productivity rate used as the basis of this estimate.

Legal Work Load and Man-year Requirements

The Committee plans to conduct six major multiple case hearings during the fiscal year 1946. It is likely that problems which should be resolved in such hearings will be brought before the Committee in greater number, but other demands upon the time of Committee members will not permit in excess of six major multiple case hearings. At December 31, 1944 there were twenty-five cases in the Legal Division with recommendation by the Division of Field Operations for hearings. Of these, twenty-two have already been approved for a hearing. The Committee expects this backlog, plus the normal flow of cases, to result in sixty-eight such cases reaching a hearing during the next fiscal year. These cases will be disposed of as follows:

	Number	
	Hearings	Cases
Multiple case hearing, each including 8 cases	6	48
Single case hearing	20	20
Total	26	68

Other required functions performed by attorneys include the following:

1. Analysis of cases in connection with requests for opinions on jurisdiction and hearings recommendations.

2. Interpretation of Committee rules and regulations.

3. Analysis of legislation, rules and regulations of other government agencies affecting FEPC operations.

4. Analysis of FEPC operations in terms of the "provided" clauses contained in the 1945 appropriation act.

Trial Attorney Man-year Requirements

	Units	Man-days	Total
Multiple case hearing	6	60	360
Single case hearing	20	30	600
Legal opinions and research	xx	xx	480
Total			1,440

Man-years requested (1,440 days) equals 4 man-years.

Hearings Examiner Man-year Requirements

Hearings Examiners perform three functions for the Committee:

1. One sits with the full Committee in each multiple case hearing, for the Committee in single case hearings, or with a sub-Committee on such cases.

2. Summarize the record and prepare proposed findings and directives or recommendations for the Committee.

3. Assist the Committee in post hearings negotiations to obtain compliance.

Three man-years are requested to assist the Committee in 26 hearings involving 68 cases and to continue negotiations on the current backlog of cases that today remain unresolved.

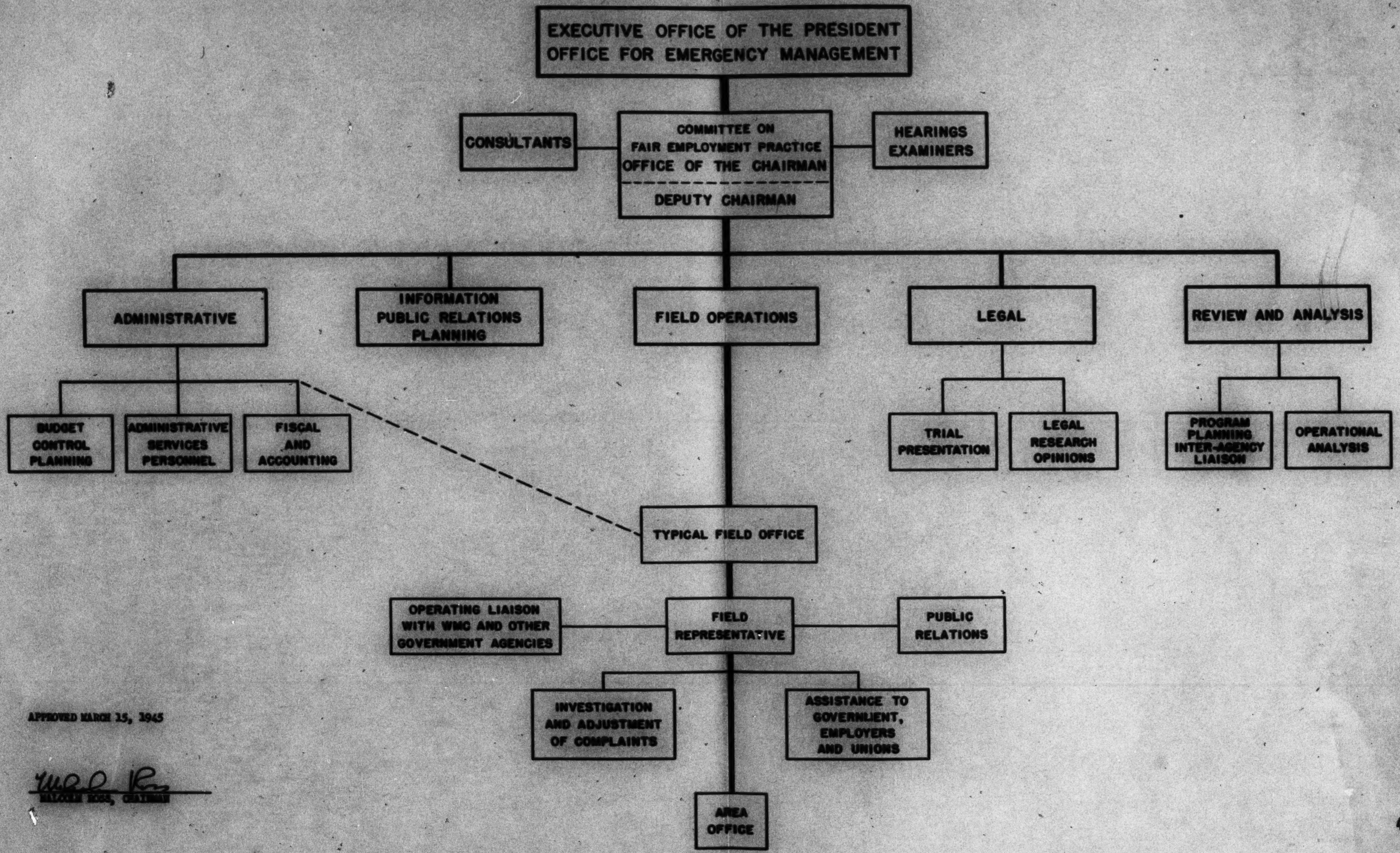
Description of Functions by Organization Unit

Justification of Salaries Portion of Estimate of the Appropriation

Salaries and Expenses, Committee on Fair Employment Practice, 1946

SUMMARY

	Payroll as of December 31, 1944		Vacant Positions as of December 31, 1944		Total Positions 1945		Increases or Decreases Proposed for 1946		Total Positions 1946	
	No.	TAS	No.	TAS	No.	TAS	No.	TAS	No.	TAS
Departmental:										
Office of the Chairman	11	46,420	1	5,600	12	52,020	-1	-3,600	11	48,420
Budget and Administrative	17	34,800			17	34,800			17	34,800
Information	3	8,200			3	8,200	2	6,040	5	14,240
Review and Analysis	8	24,000	1	1,620	9	25,620	1	4,600	10	30,220
Legal	3	11,000	1	1,620	4	12,620	2	9,400	6	22,020
Operations	9	33,120	—		9	33,120	—		9	33,120
Total Departmental	51	157,540	3	8,840	54	166,380	4	16,440	58	182,820
Field:	60	194,820	3	9,220	63	204,040	20	68,400	83	272,440
Total Permanent	111	352,360	6	18,060	117	370,420	24	84,840	141	455,260
Man-years and salaries					109.5	338,251			137.0	434,360
WAE					2.9	13,800			3.8	24,700
Overtime						53,800				
All personal services, net					112.4	405,851			140.8	459,060


EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
CONSULTANTS
COMMITTEE ON FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE
OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN
HEARINGS EXAMINERS
ADMINISTRATIVE
INFORMATION PUBLIC RELATIONS PLANNING
FIELD OPERATIONS
LEGAL
REVIEW AND ANALYSIS
BUDGET CONTROL PLANNING
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES PERSONNEL
FISCAL AND ACCOUNTING
TRIAL PRESENTATION
LEGAL RESEARCH OPINIONS
PROGRAM PLANNING INTER-AGENCY LIAISON
OPERATIONAL ANALYSIS
TYPICAL FIELD OFFICE
OPERATING LIAISON WITH WMC AND OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES
FIELD REPRESENTATIVE
PUBLIC RELATIONS
INVESTIGATION AND ADJUSTMENT OF COMPLAINTS
ASSISTANCE TO GOVERNMENT, EMPLOYERS AND UNIONS
AREA OFFICE

APPROVED MARCH 15, 1945

MALCOLM ROSS, CHAIRMAN

Office of the Chairman

The Chairman and his Deputy are responsible for the operation of the agency within the limits of policy determined by the Committee of which the Chairman is the only full time member; coordinating and commanding internal operations, interpreting Committee policies to directing the agency in both its internal operations and external relationships maintaining liaison with the President, the heads of other government agencies, and the public, interpreting the Committee's program and developing program and plans, gaining the cooperation of other government agencies.

Hearings Examiners, who conduct hearings for the Committee, are attached to the Office of the Chairman, responsible to and under the direction of the Chairman.

Statement of Permanent Positions

Office of the Chairman

		Payroll as of December 31, 1944		Vacant Positions as of December 31, 1944		Total Positions 1945		Increases or Decreases Proposed for 1946		Total Positions 1946	
		No.	TAS	No.	TAS	No.	TAS	No.	TAS	No.	TAS
CAF-16	Chairman								2,000	1	10,000
CAF-15	Chairman	1	8,000			1	8,000				
CAF-15	Deputy Chairman	1	8,000			1	8,000			1	8,000
CAF-13	Hearings Examiner	3	16,800	1	5,600	4	22,400	-1	-5,600	3	16,800
CAF-11	Asst. to the Chairman	1	3,800			1	3,800			1	3,800
CAF-7	Secy. to the Chairman	1	2,600			1	2,600			1	2,600
CAF-5	Secy. to Deputy Chairman	1	2,000			1	2,000			1	2,000
CAF-4	Clerk Stenographer	2	3,600			2	3,600			2	3,600
CAF-3	Clerk Stenographer	1	1,620			1	1,620			1	1,620
	Total	11	46,420	1	5,600	12	52,020	-1	-3,600	11	48,420

Budget and Administrative Management

1. The Committee's organizational structure is planned in a manner to free operating divisions of the responsibilities of administrative service details and to place all services under the direction of a Principal Administrative Officer, who also serves as Budget Officer, auditing the activities of all units within the agency to determine that operations are consistent with the purposes for which funds are allocated or appropriated, the extent to which objectives are being attained, making recommendations to the Office of the Chairman to correct problems in organization, flow, and program, assisting the Office of the Chairman in formulating program activities and providing the many administrative services and tools required to implement the program, maintaining liaison with the Bureau of the Budget, Civil Service Commission, Treasury Department, General Accounting Office, and operating agencies.

2. The fiscal section, established November 1, 1944, upon dissolution of the Division of Central Administrative Services, is responsible for the discharge of the following functions:

a. Determination that official travel is performed pursuant to authorization by competent authority and in accordance with the requirements of Standardized Government Travel Regulations, administrative restrictions, etc.

b. Determination as to the legality of all expenditures.

c. Determination of availability of funds.

d. Proper and orderly payment of all obligations.

e. The maintenance of accounting systems prescribed by the General Accounting Office, Treasury Department, and the Bureau of the Budget in order to provide effective control of cash, allotments, obligations, and expenditures.

f. The preparation, verification, and submission of financial reports at periodic or intermittent intervals.

g. Consultation with fiscal and administrative officials of other agencies on matters pertaining to fiscal policies and procedures.

3. The Mail and File Unit maintains all official files of cases and correspondence; provides messenger service; receives, classifies and distributes all official documents, files and correspondence, providing such systems of control as may be required.

Statement of Permanent Positions

Budget and Administrative

		Payroll as of December 31, 1944		Vacant Positions as of December 31, 1944		Total Positions 1945		Increases or Decreases Proposed for 1946		Total Positions 1946	
		No.	TAS	No.	TAS	No.	TAS	No.	TAS	No.	TAS
CAF-13	Chief	1	5,600			1	5,600			1	5,600
CAF-9	Asst. to the Chief	1	3,200			1	3,200			1	3,200
CAF-5	Clerk Stenographer	1	2,000			1	2,000			1	2,000
CAF-3	Clerk Typist	2	3,240			2	3,240			2	3,240
CAF-2	Clerk	1	1,440			1	1,440			1	1,440
	Total	6	15,480			6	15,480			6	15,480
CAF-7	Chief, Fiscal	1	2,600			1	2,600			1	2,600
CAF-5	Voucher Auditor	1	2,000			1	2,000			1	2,000
CAF-3	Accounting Clerk	4	6,480			4	6,480			4	6,480
	Total	6	11,080			6	11,080			6	11,080
CAF-5	Chief, Mail & Files	1	2,000			1	2,000			1	2,000
CAF-4	Docket Clerk	1	1,800			1	1,800			1	1,800
CAF-3	Clerk, File	1	1,620			1	1,620			1	1,620
CAF-2	Clerk, File	1	1,440			1	1,440			1	1,440
CPC-3	Messenger	1	1,380			1	1,380			1	1,380
	Total	5	8,240			5	8,240			5	8,240
Total		17	34,800			17	34,800			17	34,800

Information Division

The Information and Public Relations Division, responsible to the Chairman, is established to formulate and provide execution through use of press, radio and other facilities, information and public relations programs to implement the progress of the non-discrimination program as promulgated by Executive Order 9346. This function may be summarised as (1) the collection and distribution of information within the agency and (2) outside the agency to manpower shortage areas in which minority groups are a significant part of the labor market and are not fully utilized. To carry out the function above, the following activities are provided:

a. Keeping the FEPC staff informed regarding events, inside and out of government, related to FEPC activities by collecting and distributing such information or appropriate summaries. This activity involves daily examination of such records as the Federal Register, Congressional Record, and key newspapers.

b. Planning over all policies and programs to provide for the correction of misinformation that operates to retard the war effort including (1) arranging radio broadcasts, (2) arranging publication of articles by newspapers and periodicals.

c. Stimulating local media to cooperate actively, making available to such institutions and persons correct information and special informational techniques and methods to meet unique and varied situations.

d. Maintaining liaison with the OWI and the information and public relations staffs of other agencies interpreting FEPC problems and plans, cooperating with and gaining active cooperation of such agencies.

e. Providing answers to requests for information regarding FEPC activities from the general public, other government agencies and Members of Congress.

f. Preparing press releases regarding Committee decisions and programs.

g. Promoting the development of cooperative relationships between FEPC offices and local civic groups that represent cross sections of local opinion to the end that FEPC offices may fully understand local problems and to gain the assistance of such groups in carrying out FEPC programs.

Statement of Permanent Positions

Information Division

		Payroll as of December 31, 1944		Vacant Positions as of December 31, 1944		Total Positions 1945		Increases or Decreases Proposed for 1946		Total Positions 1946	
		No.	TAS	No.	TAS	No.	TAS	No.	TAS	No.	TAS
CAF-12	Chief							1	4,600	1	4,600
CAF-11	Information Specialist	1	3,800			1	3,800			1	3,800
CAF-7	Information Specialist	1	2,600			1	2,600			1	2,600
CAF-4	Clerk Stenographer	1	1,800			1	1,800			1	1,800
CAF-2	Clerk Typist	—	—			—	—	1	1,440	1	1,440
	Total	3	8,200			3	8,200	2	6,040	5	14,240

Reports, Analysis and Statistics

The Review and Analysis Division (Reports, Analysis and Statistics) is responsible for:

1. Collecting, assembling, analyzing and preparing interpretations of statistical data covering all pertinent phases of the Committee's operations, including constructive criticism of general operations techniques. Surveying all field reports to gather statistical and informational material by subject and locality.

2. Establishing and maintaining liaison with other agencies and groups, both government and private, engaged in related activities to obtain statistical and other analysis prepared by such agencies and groups useful to the Committee in making policy and program determinations, collating and interpreting such material for Committee and staff use.

3. Preparing technical informational releases designed to assist employers and unions in providing the integrating of minority group workers into industry and government service by reflecting successful techniques employed throughout the country by employers, unions, and government agencies, adapting such studies to local problems and for use by examiners.

4. Conducting, supervising, planning or analyzing compliance studies of employment by companies cited as a result of hearings and

companies submitting employment reports directly to FEPC, as well as studies of special industries. Analyzes the performance of operating agreements with other agencies through administrative conduct of cases handled under the agreements.

5. Analyzes and evaluates reports submitted by government agencies on their employment of Negroes. These reports are submitted to the FEPC at the request of the President.

6. Maintains a specialized library and is a source of specialized and technical information related to minority groups, labor and employment for the Committee, the staff, other government agencies and private organizations operating in related fields.

7. Assists the Chairman in formulating program plans.

8. Provides the data necessary for the effectuation of interagency recommendations.

9. For Committee guidance, makes studies of racial conditions in localities where the Committee is processing important cases.

Statement of Permanent Positions

Review and Analysis Division

		Payroll as of December 31, 1944		Vacant Positions as of December 31, 1944		Total Positions 1945		Increases or Decreases Proposed for 1946		Total Positions 1946	
		No.	TAS	No.	TAS	No.	TAS	No.	TAS	No.	TAS
CAF-13	Chief	1	5,600			1	5,600			1	5,600
CAF-12	Labor Market Analyst							1	4,600	1	4,600
CAF-11	Research Assistant	1	3,800			1	3,800			1	3,800
CAF-9	Compliance Analyst	1	3,200			1	3,200			1	3,200
CAF-7	Compliance Analyst	3	7,800			3	7,800			3	7,800
CAF-4	Clerk Stenographer	2	3,600			2	3,600			2	3,600
CAF-3	Clerk Stenographer	–		1	1,620	1	1,620	–		1	1,620
	Total	8	24,000	1	1,620	9	25,620	1	4,600	10	30,220

Hearings and Legal

The Legal Division, responsible to the Deputy Chairman, performs two (2) types of functions as follows:

1. Receives and prepares cases referred by the Committee for hearing, travels, interviewing witnesses, conferring with the party charged, union officials, representatives of contracting agencies of the government and other persons to obtain all information necessary, and in suitable form for presentation before the Committee or a Hearing Examiner; attempts settlement prior to the hearing, presenting evidence, cross examining witnesses and performing other functions usually performed by a trial attorney.

2. The second type of function involves reviewing cases recommended by the Chief of Field Operations for action by the Committee and submitting recommendations thereon to the Committee; preparing briefs involving interpretations of Executive Order, statutes and regulations of other government agencies pertaining to problems and cases before the Committee; rendering opinions at the request of the Chief of Field Operations on jurisdiction over parties charged and types of complaints; maintaining liaison with and cooperating with legal staffs of other government agencies in preparing and interpreting regulations and agreements related to utilization of minority group manpower.

Statement of Permanent Positions

Legal Division

	Payroll as of December 31, 1944		Vacant Positions as of December 31, 1944		Total Positions 1945		Increases or Decreases Proposed for 1946		Total Positions 1946	
	No.	TAS	No.	TAS	No.	TAS	No.	TAS	No.	TAS
P-6 Chief							1	5,600	1	5,600
P-5 Attorney	2	9,200			2	9,200			2	9,200
P-4 Attorney							1	3,800	1	3,800
CAF-4 Clerk Stenographer	1	1,800			1	1,800			1	1,800
CAF-3 Clerk Stenographer	—	—	1	1,620	1	1,620	—	—	1	1,620
Total	3	11,000	1	1,620	4	12,620	2	9,400	6	22,020

Operations, Departmental and Field

The Operations Division, departmental and field, is responsible to the Office of the Chairman. The Chief and examiners review Final Disposition, Progress and Compliance reports to determine that settlements and applied or planned techniques are consistent with established rules, regulations and policies, returning to regional directors cases that do not meet settlement tests for further action; traveling to the regions to assist in negotiations on highly complex or difficult cases, uncovered by examination of progress reports or at the request of regional directors; answer questions raised by regional directors in connection with all phases of their activities of receiving and attempting settlement of alleged violations of the Executive Order; reviewing cases referred by regional directors to Washington for further action and engaging in such negotiations with the interested parties as may be necessary at this next higher level to obtain satisfactory settlement.

Two (2) of the examiners are each responsible for six (6) regions (WMC regions), handling initially all cases that flow to and from regions assigned; each assisted by an examiner of lower grade.

The Chief supervises, plans and executes an operating program within established policy; coordinates the activities of the examiners, handles unusual, complex or extremely difficult cases and maintains liaison with government and other cooperating agencies.

Statement of Permanent Positions

Operations

		Payroll as of December 31, 1944		Vacant Positions as of December 31, 1944		Total Positions 1945		Increases or Decreases Proposed for 1946		Total Positions 1946	
		No.	TAS	No.	TAS	No.	TAS	No.	TAS	No.	TAS
Departmental:											
CAF-14	Chief	1	6,500			1	6,500			1	6,500
CAF-13	Prin. Fair Practice Examiner	2	11,200			2	11,200			2	11,200
CAF-12	Senior Fair Practice Examiner	1	4,600			1	4,600			1	4,600
CAF-11	Fair Practice Examiner	1	3,800			1	3,800			1	3,800
CAF-4	Clerk Stenographer	3	5,400			3	5,400			3	5,400
CAF-3	Clerk Stenographer	1	1,620			1	1,620			1	1,620
	Total	9	33,120			9	33,120			9	33,120
Field:		60	194,820	3	9,220	63	204,040	20	68,400	83	272,440
Total		69	227,940	3	9,220	72	237,160	20	68,400	92	305,560

Distribution of Field Operations Personnel
Estimate for the Appropriation

Salaries and Expenses, FEPC, 1946

Location	Actual Employment March 15, 1945			Requested for 1946										
	Total	Prof.	Clerical	Total	Prof.	Clerical	CAF-13	CAF-12	CAF-11	CAF-9	CAF-7	CAF-5	CAF-4	CAF-3
New York	7	4	3	7	4	3	1		3			1	1	1
Philadelphia	6	4	2	7	4	3	1		3				1	2
Pittsburgh	2	1	1	2	1	1		1					1	
Washington, D. C.	5	3	2	6	4	2	1		1	1	1		1	1
Norfolk				3	2	1		1	1				1	
Cleveland	4	2	2	5	3	2	1		1	1			1	1
Detroit	4	2	2	4	2	2		1	1					2
Cincinnati	2	1	1	3	2	1		1	1				1	
Chicago	6	4	2	7	5	2	1		3	1			1	1
Indianapolis				2	1	1		1					1	
Atlanta	5	3	2	6	4	2		1	2	1		1	1	
Memphis				3	2	1		1	1				1	
Dallas	3	2	1	4	2	2		1	1				1	1
New Orleans	3	2	1	3	2	1		1		1			1	
Kansas City	4	2	2	4	2	2		1	1				1	1
St. Louis	3	2	1	3	2	1		1	1					1
Denver				2	1	1		1					1	
San Francisco	5	3	2	5	3	2	1	1	1			1	1	
Los Angeles	4	2	2	4	2	2		1	1				1	1
Seattle				3	2	1		1	1				1	
Total	63	37	26	83	50	33	6	15	23	5	1	3	18	12

Intermittent Personal Services

During the calendar year ended December 31, 1944, the Committee employed departmental consultants for a total of 343 man-days. These consultants were employed in connection with major Committee hearings and to represent and advise the Committee in negotiations with major employers and unions in situations where the special abilities of consultants were required. Of the total field WAE, service of the type outlined above was performed up to one full man-year.

Committee members are expected to be in employment for 480 man-days during 1946. Their services will be required in connection with regular and special Committee meetings, hearings, post hearings negotiations, and informational and public relations activities.

When hearings or special investigations are conducted in cities other than those in which FEPC offices are located, it is necessary to borrow stenographers or obtain volunteer services. Such services are not dependable. One half (1/2) man-year at $1800 per annum is requested to supplement volunteer services for temporary employment of stenographers.

Summary

Departmental			
Committee Members	480 days @	$25	$ 12,000
Consultants	360 days @	22.22	8,000
Stenographers	180 days @	1800 p.a.	900
Total departmental			$ 20,900

Summary (continued)

Total departmental		$ 20,900
Field		
Consultants	360 days @ $3800 p.a.	3,800
Total WAE service		$ 24,700

Justification by Object Classes of Expenses

Portion of Estimate for the Appropriation

Salaries and Expenses, Committee on Fair Employment Practice, 1946

SUMMARY

02	Travel		$ 71,000
03	Transportation of Things		1,500
04	Communication Services:		
	Postage	$ 855	
	Other	15,488	16,343
05	Rents and Utility Services		21,300
06	Printing and Binding		6,000
07	Other Contractual Services		15,747
08	Supplies and Materials		3,520
09	Equipment		4,530
	Total Other Objects		$ 139,940

02 Travel

Funds are requested for the expenses of travel for fifty-four (54) field and twenty (20) departmental regular employees. In addition, 600 days of travel status are estimated for Committee Members and other WAE employees. 1944 experience as well as that of 1945 to date indicates an average travel cost of $13.33 per man-day for departmental employees and $10 per man-day for field employees.

Estimates of the number of man-days travel status per traveler are based upon actual experience during the calendar year 1944. During the base period, travel was limited by insufficient funds and made necessary investigations and negotiations by correspondence in many instances in which direct contact would have been of greater advantage to the government. In addition, the period of pendency of cases was adversely affected because it was necessary to delay visits to war production centers until a maximum number of cases could be handled through single visits. This practice is normally followed but the frequency of such visits should be increased. The following supporting schedules may be summarized as follows:

Summary

	Man-days	Rate	Total
Departmental:			
Stationed in Washington, D. C.	1,080	13.33	$ 14,396
Hearings Examiner (Los Angeles)	75	10.00	750
Committee Members	360	13.33	4,775
Consultants	216	13.33	2,879
Total departmental			22,800
Field:			
Regular employees	4,720	10.00	47,200
Intermittent employees	100	10.00	1,000
Total field			48,200
Total			$ 71,000

Estimate Fiscal Year 1946

Schedule of Estimated Number Days Travel Status
Per Permanent Departmental Employee

Title	No. Travelers	Number of Days: Actual per Traveler Jan.-Dec. 1944	Number of Days: Estimated 1946	Man-days
Chairman and Deputy Chairman	2	48	50	100
Chief, Budget and Administrative Management	1	39	30	30
Chief, Review and Analysis	1	28	30	30
Chief, Legal	1		30	30
Chief, Field Operations	1	26	30	30
Hearing Examiner	2	93	100	200
Fair Practice Examiner	4	74	75	300
Information Specialist	2	36	30	60
Attorney	3	127	100	300
Total	17			1,080

Schedule of Estimated Number Days Travel Status per Field Employee

Regional Repr. and Fair Practice Examiners	50 (47.2 man-years)	77	100	4,720
Hearing Examiner	1		75	75
Total	51			4,795

03 Transportation of Things

This item is requested to provide funds for the shipment of employee's household goods including crating and drayage upon permanent change of official station. These changes in station will occur largely in connection with staff turnover due to selective service and other causes and the Committee's desire to station experienced personnel in each of its offices. The Committee estimates that at least five such changes will occur during the fiscal year 1946 and that the cost of each will amount to $150 in accordance with established war agency experience, $750.

In addition, $750 is estimated to cover the cost of shipping files and packages that weigh in excess of four pounds and to defray the expense of moving offices to new locations.

04 Communication Services

Communication expenses for the fiscal year 1944 and 1945 to date, excluding the cost of penalty mail, average $143 per man-year of service. This rate is considerably above that based upon general war agency experience, but is reasonable for the Committee because of (1) the large number of industrial areas covered by single offices, (2) insufficient travel funds to permit personal contact with many of these areas on critical problems, and (3) the recent Committee reorganization and the fact of undeveloped standards for guidance of field personnel which necessitated frequent exchanges of information between headquarters and regional offices on critical policy matters. The latter problem now has been met so that a decrease in this rate is expected for the balance of the fiscal year 1945 and for 1946. The opening of skeleton staff offices in key war production centers where minority groups are a significant part of the labor market has and will continue to reduce the communications rate. The estimate for 1946 is based upon $110 per man-year of service or $15,488.

Use of penalty mail privileges will require payments into the Treasury Department of the cost, as determined by the Post Office Department, of handling such mail. Committee correspondence involving use of this privilege is of three types: (1) case correspondence, (2) internal administration and (3) public information. Case correspondence is defined as outgoing mail to complainants, parties charged, and collateral parties where the subject matter is a docketed case and the purpose of the correspondence is to investigate, negotiate or adjust the allegation or to confirm or acknowledge such action. Internal administration correspondence includes transmittal of field instructions on policy and fiscal matters, inquiries related to policies and procedures, exchange of reports and general correspondence incident to decentralized operations. Public information outgoing mail covers the distribution of Committee decisions to interested and affected employers and unions and a restricted list of outstanding individuals concerned with the

Committee's activities. This list seldom exceeds 300 items and is audited twice a year. This category also includes correspondence replying to inquiries from the public (1) regarding location of Committee offices, (2) complimenting or critizing Committee activities, and (3) requesting copies of decisions and regulations.

Committee requirements for this object are estimated as follows:

Type of Mail	Actual Use 6 Mo. to 12/31/44	Estimated Fiscal Year 1946
Departmental:		
Case correspondence	3,800	8,000
Internal Administration	2,000	4,000
Public Information	4,300	15,000
Field:		
Case correspondence	12,000	22,000
Internal Administration	1,000	2,000
Public Information	2,000	6,000
Total	25,100	57,000

Summary	Estimated No.	Estimated Cost at $15 per M
Case correspondence	30,000	$ 450
Internal Administration	6,000	90
Public Information	21,000	315
Total	57,000	$ 855

05 Rents and Utility Services

Committee field offices now occupy 11,645 square feet of space at an annual rental, including utility services, of $18,100. Additional space will be required in Seattle, Denver, Norfolk, Indianapolis, and Memphis in connection with new offices planned for those cities. A minimum of 400 square feet for each office is requested. This additional space (2,000 sq. ft.) is estimated to cost $1.60 per square foot per year (FEPC average rate) or $3,200; total estimate Rents and Utility Services, $21,300. This item is higher than in previous years because of the need to open offices in key war production centers, stationing personnel in those centers. In all instances, the saving in travel cost exceeds the cost of opening and maintaining offices. In addition, the immediate availability of field personnel in these centers has been of great advantage to the Committee in handling cases and to other government agencies which call upon the Committee for assistance.

06 Printing and Binding

The 1944 rate of expense for printing and binding was drastically reduced by this agency when the critical shortage of paper stock became known. Actual obligations amounted to $23 per man-year of service, although funds were available at $35 per man-year of service. For the fiscal year 1945, the Committee plans to reduce this class of obligation to $17.50 and expects the rate to increase only to $20 during 1946, even though fiscal services have been added to the agency's functions. These new services require use of numerous printed forms prescribed by General Accounting Regulations of the Comptroller General. The increase in total dollar amount brought about by increase in personnel for fiscal services is not sufficient to meet the cost of these prescribed forms, use of which is mandatory, $3,000.

The Committee plans to issue its second comprehensive report during the fiscal year 1946, as well as a technical, educational pamphlet for distribution to employers and labor unions presenting sound methods and techniques successfully applied by employers and unions to provide effective utilization of minority groups in war industries. This pamphlet will be published because of the volume of requests from employers and unions for such guidance. The number of copies of the annual report and the pamphlet will be determined by the ceiling of $3,000 requested for these items.

07 Other Contractual Services

Hearings Expense:		
Estimate 6 multiple case hearings requiring 10 witnesses each in travel status average of 3 days:		
Transportation, fees and expenses 180 man-days at $12 per day	$ 2,160	
Estimate 20 single case hearings, 3 witnesses each in travel status 1 day:		
Transportation, fees and expenses 60 man-days at $10 per day	600	
Transcript of hearings, estimated 7300 pages at 60¢ per page	4,347	
Conference and Hearings room rental: Estimate 28 days at $25 per day	700	
Total estimated Hearings Expense		$ 7,807
Committee meetings:		
Transcript of 24 meetings estimated 100 pages each at 60¢ per page		1,440
Remodeling and partitioning offices and other miscellaneous contractual services		1,500
Duplicating services and materials used in connection with field instructions, Committee decisions and other administrative tools		5,000
Total other contractual services		$ 15,747

08 Supplies and Materials

In consideration of the demands of the armed forces upon the raw materials and resources of the nation, the Committee will in 1946 limit its use of supplies and materials to $25 per man-year of service. This represents a 25% reduction in the actual rate for comparable prior periods. Estimated requirements, $3,520.

09 Equipment

This item is requested to provide funds for equipment for additional employees and for ordinary replacement of semi-non-expendable equipment.

Number of employees requested		141
Number now employed		117
Number requiring basic equipment		24
Estimated cost per employee	$130	
Total cost (24 x $130)		$ 3,120
Other items estimated at $10 per employee		1,410
Total requirements		$ 4,530

NC FEPC
Finance

December 15, 1947

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT FEPC

Receipts from January 1 to December 15, 1947 ------		$ 32,125.06
Expenditures:-		
Salaries (after tax deductions)	$ 10,632.72	
Out-of-town travel & maintenance	5,932.27	
Telephone - Washington office	767.09	
" - New York	252.55	
Rent - Washington office	761.50	
Rent and Broker's fee - New York office	3,355.65	
Mimeographing	577.95	
Printing	322.04	
Telegraph	126.60	
Taxes - Withholding, Social Security & D.C. Comp.	2,115.62	
Salaries paid former employees	1,655.21	
Office Expenses & Supplies - New York office	145.00	
" " " " - Washington	1,052.52	
Payment on Delinquent Printing bill	250.37	
Payment on Loans & expenses of Board Members	1,554.94	
Total amount of expenditures - -	$ 30,320.00	
Balance - - -	1,805.06	

CHECKS

CC - Certified checks
DM - Debit Memo
RT - Returned Item
LST - List
EC - Error Correct

National Educational Committee for a
New Party. [redacted]
141 West 40th Street, Room 603,
New York, N. Y.

DEPOSITS

CC - Collections
L - Loans - Discount
CM - Credit Memo
EC - Error Correct

OD - Overdraft

IN
ACCOUNT
WITH

MANUFACTURERS TRUST COMPANY

NEW YORK

THE MAINTENANCE OF THIS ACCOUNT IS SUBJECT TO THE RULES, REGULATIONS, CONDITIONS AND LIMITATIONS APPEARING ON THE REVERSE SIDE HEREOF.

Notify us Promptly of Change in Address

CHECKS	DEPOSITS	DATE	NO. OF CHECKS	BALANCE
	Balance Forward BF	OCT -1-48		245.74
210 CL		OCT 27-48	1	243.64

3551—7-47

The Last Amount In This Column Is Your Balance

PLEASE EXAMINE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT AND VOUCHERS AT ONCE

THIS ACCOUNT IS MAINTAINED WITH THE MANUFACTURERS TRUST COMPANY SUBJECT TO THE RULES, REGULATIONS, CONDITIONS AND LIMITATIONS APPEARING ON THE REVERSE SIDE HEREOF.
THE TRUST COMPANY DISCLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY ERROR IN THE ACCOUNT AS RENDERED UNLESS INFORMED IN WRITING OF IT WITHIN THIRTY DAYS OF THE DELIVERY OR MAILING OF ANY STATEMENT AND CANCELLED VOUCHERS.

OVER

In consideration of the maintenance of this account by MANUFACTURERS TRUST COMPANY, the depositor agrees to be bound by, and that this account shall be maintained subject to, all the rules, regulations, conditions and limitations appearing below and now or hereafter contained in any deposit ticket used by or for the depositor, checkbook, statement of account or receipt, and that the receipt of a checkbook, the use of the deposit ticket or the mailing of a monthly statement to the depositor shall constitute due and sufficient notice to the depositor of all the terms, conditions and limitations and of any modifications thereof or additions thereto appearing thereon.

This Company and all correspondents receive items for credit or collection subject to all of the provisions of Article 19-A of the New York Negotiable Instruments Law and any amendment thereto and to the regulations of the Federal Reserve Bank and New York Clearing House Association, except as herein expressly modified.

Items drawn on this or any other office of this Company are deemed received for collection. All items will be credited subject to, and the credit given therefor may be withdrawn only after, actual final payment of the item in cash or solvent credit shall have been received at the office of this Company where the item was credited. This Company shall not be required to protest any deposited item and shall not be liable for its failure to do so, such protest being expressly waived. This Company may charge back, without notice, any item at any time before final payment thereof in cash or solvent credit has been received at the office of this Company where credited, including items drawn on this or any other office of this Company, whether returned or not and whether any credit given therefor was withdrawn or not.

All items received for collection and all deposits, including cash deposits, made after 3:00 P.M. on week days and after 12 Noon on Saturdays, or made or received at any office other than the office at which the account is maintained, are deemed for all purposes to have been made by depositor and received by this Company as of the next succeeding business day.

All deposits of cash or of items drawn on this office of this Company, whether made generally or for any specific purpose, shall not be subject to payment, and the credit given therefor shall not be subject to withdrawal, until the day following their deposit.

The depositor agrees that the exclusive way of stopping payment of any items shall be by the written order of the depositor, on this Company's standard form of stop payment notice, signed in the manner set forth on the depositor's current signature card and actually received at the office of this Company where the item is payable. No waiver of the foregoing shall be effective or binding upon this Company unless such waiver be in writing and signed by this Company.

This Company shall not be liable: for payment or certification, through inadvertence or oversight, of post-dated checks, or of checks which the depositor has requested this Company not to pay, nor for non-payment and return of items by reason of such payment or certification; for failure to present or for late presentation of any item; for loss of items in transit or otherwise while in the process of collection.

The depositor agrees to examine the monthly statement and returned vouchers accompanying same promptly and to notify this Company at once of any error in the account or of objection for any reason to any voucher returned being charged against him. Unless depositor shall notify this Company in writing within thirty days of the delivery or mailing of any statement and cancelled vouchers of any claimed errors in such statement, or that depositor's signature upon any such returned vouchers was forged, or that any such voucher was made or drawn without depositor's authority, or that it was raised or otherwise altered, or unless the depositor shall have notified this Company in writing within six months after the delivery or mailing of such vouchers that any endorsement thereon was forged or made without the authority of the endorser, the statement of account shall for all purposes be considered correct and this Company shall not be liable for any payments made and charged to the account or for any other errors in the statement of account as rendered to depositor.

No legal proceeding or action shall be brought by the depositor(s) to recover payment of any instrument upon which any signature or endorsement has been forged or which was drawn, made, accepted or endorsed without the authority of the depositor(s) or the endorser, or which was raised or altered, unless (1) the depositor(s) shall have given the written notice to the Company as provided in the preceding paragraph, and (2) such legal proceeding or action shall be commenced within one year from the date when such statement and cancelled vouchers were delivered or mailed to the depositor(s).

Failure of this Company to exercise any right hereunder in any one or more instances shall not be deemed a waiver thereof on any other occasion.

PAID

OFFICE 22

MANUFACTURERS TRUST COMPANY

CHARGE ACCOUNT OF National Educational Committee for A New Pary $ 2.10

FOR BALANCE LESS THAN MINIMUM REQUIRMENTS, AND/OR FOR ACTIVITY GREATER THAN BALANCE JUSTIFIED DURING MONTH OF SEP 1948

AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE

2476 2.48

NCFEPC
Finance

STATEMENT OF BILLS PAID:-

There was a balance in the bank of	$ 81.81		
On 12/2/49 Mr. Wilkins sent me	300.00		which I deposited in the bank
Out of this amount I spent	$ 381.81		
Petty Cash 10/10/49		$ 30.00	
E. Hopson salary		243.10	(according to Mr.
Rent - November		40.00	Wilkins instructions)
	- 313.10	$ 313.10	
Balance	$ 68.71		
C & P Telephone		47.40	
Petty Cash 12/5/49		20.00	to complete mailing for Mr. Aronson
	67.40	67.40	
Balance -	$ 1.31		

DEPOSITED IN BANK

David Dubinsky's check	$ 1,000.00	
Hotel & Restaurant	1,000.00	(Hugo Ernst)
Fellerman	100.00	(The Free Sons of Israel)
Anti-Defamation League	100.00	
Nelson A. Rockefeller	1,000.00	
	3,200.00	
2/14/49	950.00	
	4,150.00	
Balance in bank	1.31	
	4,151.31	

Check #			
1830	Rent January	$ 40.00	
1831	A & A Public Stenography	87.74	
1832	R. R. Church	420.17	
1833	E. Hopson salary (pt. of Nov. all Dec. pt of Jan.)	440.85	
1834	Western Union	11.24	
1835	Hamilton Nat. Bank	50.00	(Petty Cash)
1836	E. Hopson salary 1/15/50- 1/31/50 2/1/50- 2/15/50	243.10	
1837	C & P Telephone	13.54	
1838	R. R. Church balance due as reimbursement for 1949	217.05	
1839	P. L. Klein bal. due on salary plus expenses	334.45	
1840	Rent February	40.00	
1841	Internal Revenue 3rd qtr	179.40	(1949)

Check #	1842	DC. Comp Bd.	$ 1.80	
	1843	Herbert Knox (bal. due)	50.00	(Public Accountant)
	1844	E. Hopson salary 2/16/50 - 2/28/50	121.55	
	1845	Western Union	5.69	
	1846	C & P Telephone	44.91	
	1847	Rent (March(	40.00	

Total Expenditures $ 2341.49

Bank Balance	$ 4, 151.31	
Expenditures	2, 341.49	
Balance	1, 809.82	
Deposited	250.00	(Mr. Wilkins sent me a notation that he had deposited this amount in the bank and asked that I write a receipt to Rev. Marshall Shephard)
Bal. to date	$ 2, 059.82	(3/3/50)

Elise B. Hopson

This is how my account makes up

Check from Mr. Randolph	$	150.00	
" " Mr. Wilkins		243.10	(NAACP)
Telegraphic money order		260.00	(This amount was not entered on the books as Mr. Wilkins sent me a telegraphic money order and told me to cash it and pay one month's rent. This also accounts for no rent entry for December. Have a receipt for December rent.)
Check # 1833		440.85	
1836		243.10	
	$	1337.05	(This figure covered a period from 9/1/49 to 2/15/50)

NCFEPC. Finance

AMALGAMATED BANK BALANCE

April 26, 1950

Balance in bank 4/6/50 $ 3, 253.95

Expenditures: -

# 1860	Hayes Storage 4 months @ $10.00 Jan.Feb.Mar Apr.	$ 40 .00
1861	Elise Hopson salary 4/1-4/15/50	120.00
1862	R. R. Church Reimbursement of expenses Balance due 3/31/50 $297.70 4/1-4/17/50 170.00	467.70
1863	P. L. Klein salary 1st week in October, 1949	64.95
1864	" " " expense acct. 1st week in October, 1949	5.00
1865	Academy Press - printing of stationery	156.08
1866	Western Union	4.54
1867	C & P Telephone Company	36.60
1868	DC. Comp. Bd., 1st qtr 1950	.75
1869	Collector of Internal Revenue 1st qtr 1950	35.70
1870	Elise Hopson salary 4/16/50 - 4/30/50 inclusive	120.00
	Total expenditures - - -	$ 1051.32

Bal.	$ 3, 253.95
Expenditures	1, 051.32
	$ 2, 202.63
Deposit	# 300.00
	2, 502.63

Balance in bank to date - $ 2, 502.63

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NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F. E. P. C.

AMALGAMATED BANK BALANCE — April 26, 1950

Balance in bank 4/6/50 — $ 3, 253.95

Expenditures:-

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1861	Elise Hopson salary 4/1-4/15/50		120.00
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Total Expenditures - - - - $ 1051.32

Bal.	$ 3, 253.95
Expenditures	1, 051.32
	$ 2, 202.63
Deposit	300.00
	2, 502.63

Balance in bank to date - $ 2, 502.63

COPY

July 7, 1950

AMALGAMATED BANK BALANCE

Balance in bank 4/26/50 $ 2 502.63

Disbursements;-

Check #	1871	Atlantic Bldg. Corp. May rent	$ 40.00
	1872	Petty Cash 4/26/50	50.00
	1873	E. B. Hopson Salary 5/1/50-5/15/50 incl.	120.00
	1874	R. R. Church reimbursements of expenses thru May 18, 1950	587.72
	1875	E. C. Hopson salary 5/16-5/31/50 incl	120.00
	1876	Atlantic Bldg. Corp June rent	40.00
	1877	C & P Telephone Co.,	55.83
	1878	R. R. Church reimbursements of expenses May 19 thru June 2. 1950	237.70
	1879	E. B. Hopson salary 6/1/50-6/15/50	120.82
	1880	A & A Public Stenography	59.54
	1881	Western Union	33.94
	1882	E. B. Hopson 6/16/50 -6/30/50	120.92
	1883	C & P Telehone Co.,	52.55
	1884	Petty Cash 7/3/50	50.00
	1885	Atlantic Bldg. Corp July rent	40.00
	1886	R. R. Church reimbursement of expenses 6/3/50 thru 6/30/50	487.74
			2216.76

$ 2 216.76

Balance in bank 7/7/50 $ 285.87

July 7, 1950

MEMORANDUM TO: THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD
COOPERATING ORGANIZATIONS AND LOCAL COUNCILS

FROM:

A. Philip Randolph and Roy Wilkins

Wednesday July 12th is C-Day in the United States Senate.

At one o'clock on that day the second vote to bring FEPC to the Floor for debate will be taken. Technically the vote will be on Senator Scott Lucas' move to obtain cloture on his motion to take up FEPC. The last time such a vote was taken we lost-- because there were not enough senators present to make up the necessary 64 votes to shut off the Dixiecrats. Only 19 Democrats and 33 Republicans voted for civil rights and against the filibuster. This vote can be won-- if the senators are there. Wire your senators immediately indicating that their presence is essential and that their absence will be construed as a vote against civil rights and against the minority citizens of the United States.

Get as many people as possible to send similar wires. We are doing all we can from Washington to influence the senators to stay in town but wires and phone calls from their own home states are needed and RIGHT NOW.

Also wire Majority Leader Scott Lucas and Minority Leader Kenneth Wherry urging them to do all in their power to have their respective parties represented on the Floor at one o'clock Wednesday July 12th.

An URGENT APPEAL *for* FINANCIAL HELP

YOU ARE AWARE of the phenomenal growth of interest and activity throughout the country in behalf of the Federal Permanent FEPC Bill. You know from our latest bulletin that members of House and Senate intend to push vigorously for congressional action in the early months of the new year. You know also that Congress will respond as the country prods it . . . and the country will prod as the voters are further informed and activated.

Thus far, our funds have sufficed to finance operational costs. But, at this point, our budget is drained dry. In order to continue distributing informative material to the additional community councils now coming into being in every area of the nation, *we appeal to you for the most substantial contribution you can afford.* The mainspring in this struggle is the people—and, only so long as we can continue to inform the public correctly and promptly, can that legislation for which we have all worked, so long and so intensely, become a reality. Please measure your own interest in a Permanent FEPC by this great and immediate need—and do respond *as soon and as generously* as you can.

NATIONAL COUNCIL for a *Permanent* FEPC

ANNA ARNOLD HEDGEMAN, *Executive Secretary*

930 F St., N.W.
Washington 4, D. C.

It's SIMPLE ARITHMETIC!

Just Compare These Figures:

	January 1945	*January 1946*
Rent	$90.00	$111.70
Postage	282.99	500.00
Telephone and Wires	396.44	1,500.00
Printing and Mimeographing	626.63	1,150.00
Field Workers	—	3,500.00
	$1,396.06	$6,761.70

NATIONAL COUNCIL *for a Permanent F E P C*
930 F Street, N.W.
Washington 4, D. C.

Check here

☐ We are glad to support the program of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC and enclose contribution of .... dollars.

☐ Please send us literature for distribution to our membership. (.............................. copies)

Name________________________________

(Organization)________________________

Street_______________________________

City and State________________________

7/7/50

re FOMC, Field staff officer

Hello Ted:

Here is a copy of our bank balance in the Amalgamated Bank. I thought I sent you a balance sheet before but I do not find any in my files.

I am also sending you a copy of the release that I was to send out today.

Elise

ASA PHILIP RANDOLPH

SUBJECT FILE

FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE
COMMITTEE

1944-46

Financial Papers
Contributions

NC-FEPC
Contributors

April 25, 1944

Mr. Sherman C. Fonville, President
Mr. Thomas C. Biggs, Secty.-Treas.
Dining Car Employees' Union, Local 351
4654 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

Dear Brothers

We are very grateful for your check for $200.00 and realize that you have many obligations to meet. No gift to this cause is small. However, we are anxious to secure as large amounts as possible and hope that you will be continuously aware of all that it means for us to have a large fund at our disposal if possible.

We want you to know that the situation on the Hill is serious. Minorities have difficulty getting an honest hearing. Our bill (the Dawson-Scanlon-LaFollette—H. R. 3986) has been resting in the House Labor Committee for some weeks. That Committee is not anxious to discuss it and we are putting every bit of pressure on the individual members at this time.

It will be most helpful if you can get an interracial delegation to visit all Illinois congressmen and let them know two things:

(1) That you want them to vote favorably on the appropriation for the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice.

(2) That you want them to vote favorably on the Dawson-Scanlon-LaFollette Bill on Fair Employment Practice as a permanent part of our government structure.

Every organization in Illinois with which you have contact ought to do the same thing as quickly as possible. With the situation as difficult to crack as it is we need money for telegrams which occasionally need to be sent all over the country and for literature which can keep people informed. We are reliably informed that only a vast amount of public opinion can be helpful. We assure you that your money will be thoughtfully spent and we ask you to urge the men to get to the congressmen as quickly as possible and to be ready to answer an emergency financial appeal if we have to make one to you later.

The New York Times of April 15, 1944, stated on the front page James F. Byrnes' warning to the nation to expect "considerable unavoidable unemploymuch during the transition from war to peace." We know that if there is such unemployment minority groups—Negro, Jewish, Mexican, Filipino, Catholic, and others—will suffer most.

Our job is clear. We must mobilize public opinion quickly and contact all of our congressmen. Forgive any repetition in this letter, but we see the handwriting on the wall and we know that what labor groups like yours have done once they can do again. Please get busy.

Fraternally yours

A. Philip Randolph
Co-Chairman

APR/[illegible]

15

April 25, 1944

Mr. Solon C. Bell, Chairman
Joint Council, Dining Car Employees' Union
3806 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

Dear Brother Bell

I wish I could sit down with you this minute and talk with you about the current problems of the National Council for a Permanent Fair Employment Practice Committee, but I know that you are as conscious as we are of the attitude of Congress at this time.

As you know, the Dawson-Scanlon-LaFollette Bill—H. R. 3986—has been introduced in the House and referred to the Labor Committee, of which Mrs. Mary T. Norton is Chairman. The Bill rests there at the moment and we are very anxious to have the Labor Committee plan for open hearings. This will only happen, however, if representatives of your unions throughout the country use their influence and contact every single congressman. This is a huge job, but, as you know, congressmen do listen to labor representatives from their districts. Wherever your unions have interracial contacts it would be helpful if you would get them to do the same thing.

We urge you to make two requests of these congressmen throughout the country:

(1) That they support the appropriation for the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice.

(2) That they support the Dawson-Scanlon-LaFollette Bill for a permanent Fair Employment Practice Committee.

The National Council of course is working on both problems at the same time, since we must have the President's Committee during this war period and on the basis of the excellent performance of this Committee we must establish a permanent Fair Employment Practice Committee.

In addition to these two tasks, we hope very much that you will urge the unions throughout the country to make substantial financial contributions. We have already as a nation been warned by James F. Byrnes (see N. Y. Times of

April 12, 1944) that we may expect "considerable unavoidable unemployment during the transition from war to peace." Minority groups will be in the large majority in this unemployment period following the war unless we are able to save the President's Committee and at the same time secure a permanent F. E. P. C. We cannot do either of these things without adequate funds to carry on a nation-wide program, for Congress will not budge unless public opinion is quickly developed on a nation-wide basis—and this costs money. Any sacrifice that we can make financially is worth while if we can guarantee to our returning soldiers of all minority groups—Jewish, Negro, Filipino, Mexican, Catholic, etc.—their share of the work available. Employment without regard to race, color, creed, or national origin is not much of a request to make of a democracy.

Your financial contributions can help us at this critical time to focus the attention of the entire country on this important issue. Please send us a substantial contribution and urge your locals to do the same.

Fraternally yours

A. Philip Randolph
Co-Chairman

APR/GN

NATIONAL COUNCIL
for a
PERMANENT FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE COMMITTEE
1410 H STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON 5, D. C.
TELEPHONE EXECUTIVE 8884

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Treasurer
WILLIAM JAY SCHIEFFELIN

National Executive Secretary
MRS. ANNA ARNOLD HEDGEMAN

November 10, 1944

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
217 W. 125th St.,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Randolph,

Please send personal notes to the following people.

1. Mr. Robert Kearse, Grand Master, King Hiram Lodge, AF and A Masons, Vauxhall, New Jersey. Mr. Kearse presented a benefit at the Mosque Theatre in Newark, on November 2nd, and gave us a check for $500.
2. Judge William Hastie, Chairman of Washington Branch of the NAACP, Washington, D. C. Miss Bertha Lomack, Chairman of the Program Committee, 732 Park Road, N. W., Washington, D. C., check for $147.40.
3. Miss R. E. Arnold, sent check for $300.

Cordially yours,

Anna Arnold Hedgeman

Anna Arnold Hedgeman
National Executive Secretary

AAH:EH

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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May 8, 1944

Mr. William Pollock
General Secretary-Treasurer
Textile Workers Union of America
15 Union Square
New York City 3

Dear Brother Pollock

The National Council for a Permanent F. E. P. C. is very grateful for the contribution of $250.00 made by the Textile Workers Union of America.

It is very heartening to have such support and we are making every effort to serve as an effective instrument through which legislation to eliminate discrimination may become a reality.

Fraternally yours

A. Philip Randolph
Co-Chairman

APR/SW

C
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P
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TEXTILE WORKERS UNION OF AMERICA

15 Union Square New York 3

April 21, 1944

Mr. David Dubinsky, Treasurer
Conference Committee for Permanent FEPC
217 West 125th Street, Room 301
New York 27, New York

Dear Sir and Brother:

Your communication dated November 4, 1943 requesting a contribution toward the work of the National Council for a Permanent F. E. P. C. was brought to the attention of a recent meeting of our National Executive Council, with the result that we are enclosing our check in the amount of $250.00 for this purpose.

May your Committee be successful in the work it is preparing to do.

Fraternally yours

(Signed) WILLIAM POLLOCK

General Secretary-Treasurer

C
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P
Y

UNITED TRANSPORT SERVICE EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA

3451 South Michigan Avenue   Chicago 16, Ill.

Office of
Willard S. Townsend
International President

April 21, 1944

Mr. A. Philip Randolph, President
Brotherhood Sleeping Car Porters
1410 H Street
Washington, D. C.

Dear Brother Randolph

Your letter of the 18th has been received with request that I serve on the Executive Committee of the National Council for a Permanent F. E. P. C. This is to advise that I shall be glad to serve on such committee and you can depend on me to render any service I can to aid this worthwhile program.

Fraternally yours

(Signed) WILLARD S. TOWNSEND
International President

WST/LKW

April 24, 1944

Mr. Willard S. Townsend
International President
United Transport Service Employees of America
3451 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago 16, Illinois

Dear Brother Townsend

We are so pleased that you can serve as a member of the Executive Committee of the National Council for a Permanent Fair Employment Practice Committee.

It occurred to me that you might be interested in a resume of the total situation. Our National office is located at 1410 H Street, N. W., Washington 5, D. C.

Enclosed you will find copies of the literature which we are distributing as widely as possible at this time. If you have any suggestions or criticisms please let us have them.

I am sure you know that the Dawson-Scanlon-LaFollette Bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives and referred to the House Labor Committee. At this time we need every possible bit of pressure put on each member of the House Labor Committee for a hearing. Any contacts you have which would help us get local people to contact their congressmen will be exceedingly valuable at this time. In each case we are anxious to have the congressmen know also that we want the President's Committee budget appropriation approved. We are anxious to get all of the commitments we can, both for the appropriation and for the bill for a permanent Fair Employment Practice Committee.

Every indication we get from the Hill makes us know that this bill will only have a chance of passage if we can create a wide amount of national interest in it.

We are also making every effort to secure contributions from a wide variety of individuals and organizations. Any suggestions which you have with regard to finances would also be appreciated. The bill has not yet been introduced in the Senate, but we are negotiating there. We are also anxious to secure publicity in all of the varieties of labor and general press. Again we would appreciate suggestions for such publicity.

At this time it would be very helpful if you would send us a statement over your signature of the significance of our program to make F. E. P. C. a part of our government structure. We wish your comment would also carry a statement about the appropriation for the President's Committee. We hope to use these statements on a leaflet which will go along with our material.

It is interesting to note that the large magazines are carrying stories already on employment problems which we can expect during the immediate postwar period. I was particularly struck by the statement of Mr. James F. Byrnes in the New York Times of April 15th warning the nation to expect "considerable unavoidable unemployment during the transition from war to peace." You and I know full well that this burden will largely rest on the shoulders of minorities unless we are safeguarded by the kind of legislation proposed by the National Council.

Mrs. Anna Arnold Hedgeman is our National Executive Secretary at 1410 H Street, N. W., Washington 5, D. C., and any suggestions you have will get into action a little more quickly if you send them to her directly.

Best wishes to you for the continued success of your work.

Fraternally yours

A. Philip Randolph
Co-Chairman

APR/GW

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT F.E.P.C. 168

5/3 1944

Received One thousand Dollars

Name Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

Address 217 W. 125th St.

N.Y.C. 27

Contr. ✓

other

$1,000.00

NC-FEPC

Gratefully acknowledged,

WILLIAM JAY SCHIEFFELIN

Treasurer

per Anna Arnold Hedgeman

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[redacted]
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[redacted]357

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
69 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, 3 N. Y.
TELEPHONE: ALGONQUIN 4-3550
Official Organ: The Crisis

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LESLIE S. PERRY
FRANK D. REEVES (ON LEAVE)
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANTS,
WASHINGTON BUREAU

August 9th
1944

Dear Philip:

I am puzzled about the $350 which you said was due on our pledge to the National Council for a Permanent FEPC. On looking at the record, I found that at the February meeting of the NAACP Board, it voted a contribution of $100 to the Council and a monthly contribution of $25. Our check for $100 was sent Mr. Will Allen, 1410 H Street, N. W., Washington D. C., on February 23rd, and was acknowledged March 9th by Mrs. Hedgeman. Our office sent a check for $25 on March 13th, also acknowledged by Mrs. Hedgeman on March 15th; and we sent further checks on July 13th and August 3rd for $25 each. It thus appears that we owe not $350 but $75 for the months of April, May and June. Our check for that amount is enclosed herewith.

As you perhaps already know, the Association has also spent in its own efforts in behalf of the FEPC budget and in support of the bill to make FEPC permanent a considerable additional sum for travel, telephone, telegraph, printing, postage, and other items.

Ever sincerely,
Walter
Secretary.

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
217 West 125th Street
New York 27, New York

WW:DW

NATIONAL COUNCIL
for a
PERMANENT FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE COMMITTEE
1410 H STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON 5, D. C.
TELEPHONE EXECUTIVE 8864

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Senator Arthur Capper
Senator Robert F. Wagner
Co-Chairmen
Rev. Allan Knight Chalmers
A. Philip Randolph
Treasurer
William Jay Schieffelin

National Executive Secretary
Mrs. Anna Arnold Hedgeman

NC-FEPC

August 11, 1944

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
International President
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
217 W. 125th Street
Room 301
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Randolph,

Just a line to thank you for your efforts in securing the $500.00 donation from the Provisional Committee for colored locomotive firemen.

It is, indeed, a life-saver at this particular moment, and not only I, but the other members of the staff are exceedingly grateful.

Sincerely yours,

Sidney Wilkinson
(Miss) Sidney Wilkinson
Assistant to Mrs. Hedgeman

SW/EH

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Re-FEPC
Contribution

August 23, 1944

Mr. Walter White, Secretary
N. A. A. C. P.
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Walter:

Thanks a lot for your letter of August 8th with check for $75 for the months of April, May, June as part payment of pledge of the NAACP of five hundred dollars to the National Council for a Permanent FEPC. You are quite right that on a basis of paying $25 a month $75 and not $500 was due, but I think the Council hoped that it might be convenient for the Association to give the balance of the pledge to help out in this financial crisis..

However, we appreciate immensely the check of $75. It will help quite a bit.

Sincerely,

A. Philip Randolph
Co-Chairman

APR:hs

afcce
23076

August 28, 1946

Miss Sydney Wilkinson
National Council for a
Permanent FEPC
1410 H Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Miss Wilkinson:

Find enclosed check for $75 from the NAACP with copy of letter which is self-explanatory.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
Co-Chairman

APR:bs
Encs.

af:co
23078

October 25, 1944

Miss Sidney Wilkinson
Assistant Executive Secretary
National Council for
Permanent FEPC
1410 H Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Miss Wilkinson:

Find enclosed check for $500 from the International Ladies Garment Workers Union which is the final amount pledged to the Council. I am glad we got it at this time. Kindly send Mr. Dubinsky a nice letter of thanks.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:ha
Encs.

af:ce
23076

NC-FEPC

November 17, 1944

Mrs. Ann Arnold Hedgeman
National Council for a Permanent FEPC
1410 H. Street, N. W.
Washington 5, D. C.

Dear Ann:

I am glad to know of the contributions to the Council and I shall write the persons sugg ested in your letter an expression of appreciation.

Sincerely,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:ba

af:oo
E2076

NC-FEPC
Contribution

November 17, 1944

Judge William Hastie, Chairman
Miss Bertha Lomack, Chairman
Program Committee
Washington Branch, NAACP
732 Park Road, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

My dear Friends:

Permit me to express on behalf of the National Council for a Permanent Fair Employment Practice Committee their profound appreciation and thanks for your interest and fine spirit of cooperation, expressed in the contribution of $147.40 to the Council by the Washington Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. I assure you that this help came at a time when it was sorely needed and we are grateful to the interest that you showed personally in developing a public meeting to help the fight for a permanent Fair Employment Practice Committee.

Cordially,

A. Philip Randolph
Co-Chairman

APR:ha

af:es
23078

NC-FEPC
Contribution

November 17, 1944

Mr. Robert Kearse
Grand Master
King Hiram Lodge, AF&A Masons
Vauxhall, New Jersey

My dear Mr. Kearse:

Permit me on behalf of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC to express our deep and sincere appreciation for your interest and fine spirit of cooperation expressed in the contribution of $500 to the National Council for a Permanent Fair Employment Practice Committee. I assure you this help came at a time when it is sorely needed and we thank you from the bottom of our hearts for your generous donation.

We believe that the fight to make the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice a permanent agency in the postwar period is one of the important efforts in the interest of democracy and better race relations in America today.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:hm

af:oe
23076

cpy t Webster

INTERNATIONAL OFFICERS
A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT
ASHLEY L. TOTTEN
INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY-TREASURER
MILTON P. WEBSTER
1ST INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT
BENNIE SMITH
2ND INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT
E. J. BRADLEY
3RD INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT
C. E. DELLUMS
4TH INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT

BROTHERHOOD
of
SLEEPING CAR PORTERS
AN INTERNATIONAL UNION
AFFILIATED WITH THE A. F. OF L.
TWIN CITIES DIVISION
443 MACKUBIN

LOCAL OFFICERS
A. NORTH
PRESIDENT
A. OWENS
VICE-PRESIDENT
R. W. GIBSON
RECORDING SECRETARY
B. L. MORRIS
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
FRANK BOYD
SECRETARY-TREASURER

March. 3rd. 1945

Dear Bro Randolph:

Arriving home March 2nd. 1945 after a successful trip to Washington D.C. as one of the delegates from the Twin Cities for a permanent Federal F.E.P.C.

At the regular meeting of the Twin Cities Division of the Brotherhood, on March 2nd 1945, the enclosed express order for eighteen dollars is a collection toward the funds for a National F.E.P.C.

For ever at the service of the Brotherhood.

Fraternally yours.
Frank Boyd.

NC-FEPC
Gen.
contribution

March 16, 1945

Mr. Frank Boyd, Secretary-Treasurer
Twin Cities Division BSCP
443 Mackubin
St. Paul, Minnesota

Dear Brother Boyd:

Permit me to thank you for your letter of March 3rd with money order for eighteen dollars ($18.00), contributed by the Twin Cities Division of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters for a permanent FEPC. I assure you that I appreciate this immensely.

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:EB

af/oo
25076

Rev. Borders:

August 1, 1945

I note the check book has a stub dated 7-2-45 which Mr. Marvin Jones tells me he wrote for Miss Fisher he says and the amount is $ 676.98
I added that $676.98 plus $87.50 plus $9 and gives you $773.48, and it is supposed to be $774.48. Jones said Miss Fisher made the error in giving him the figures but that Mr. Cochrane straightened it out by giving her the difference making the total as stated in report written by the Secretary, Mrs. Howell of $774.48.

Miss Frazier

U3

Rev. Wm. Holmes Borders:

August 1, 1945

Total expense which Miss Margaret Fisher was reimbursed - to the amount of $ 774.48

We hold a receipt which Miss Fisher signed for postage in amount of - June 12, 87.50
Also June 18 I note postage Miss Fisher in amount of 9.00
However, Rev. Borders, I am of the opinion that the $87.50 plus the $9.00 are included in the total expense of $774.48, as it specifically states total expense.
I trust this is OK.

Miss Frazier

WHEAT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH
WILLIAM HOLMES BORDERS, MINISTER
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

August 2, 1945

Mr. A. Phillip Randolph
217 W. 125th Street
New York, 27, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Randolph:

Inclosed is a check for $1,500.00 and a statement of $774.00 from Miss Frazier, Mr. Cochran's secretary. You recall that he is treasurer of our local committee. Miss Hedgeman through Miss Margaret Fisher implied that we would receive credit for the bill of the partition sent Congress several weeks ago.

We are continuing our effort. The remaining $2,700.00 are to be raised. An effort is already on foot. Glad to do our bit for a permanent F. E. P. C.

Sincerely yours,

William Holmes Borders
William Holmes Borders

WHB/mtj

- 217 W. 125 St.
N.Y.C.

August 27, 1946

Rev. William Holmes Borders
Wheat Street Baptist Church
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Rev. Borders:

Permit me in the name of the officers and members of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC to express our profound appreciation and thanks for the check of $1500. Pardon my delay in sending you this acknowledgement but I have just returned from a month and a half stay in Canada where I had to go to explain the rules of the recent wage agreement the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters negotiated with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

May I say that we face a hard fight ahead for a permanent FEPC but I think we can and will win if we are able to mobilize the democratic and moral forces of the nation behind this battle.

With cordial good wishes, I am

Very truly yours,

A. Philip Randolph
Co-Chairman

APR:ha

af:ee
23076

November 10, 1945

Mr. Marshall Field
Editor and Publisher
Chicago Sun
400 Madison Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Field:

Mr. R. R. Church of Chicago, Illinois suggested to me over the telephone last Friday evening November 9th that he had discussed with you some of the problems involved in the fight for the enactment of Bills S 101 and H.R. 2232 for a permanent Fair Employment Practice Commission. I have told him about the fact that our fight for a permanent FEPC has reached a stalemate in the Congress since the Rules Committee refused a rule for the Bill and the Discharge Petition lacks 70 signatures to complete the 218 required to transmit the Bill to the floor for a vote. These signatures can only come from Republicans who come from rural districts where there are few or no Negroes and other minorities who can exercise any pressure on them. We have discovered that it is apparently the strategy of the High Command of the Republican Party to have congressmen and senators who have large minority votes in their states or districts to indicate that they are favorable to FEPC and most of them will sign the Discharge Petition but in the Republican Caucuses, I have been informed that those Republicans who do not have large minority groups are told not to sign the Petition or support the Bills and this seems to be the case with respect to 70 Republican Congressmen who have refused to sign the Discharge Petition.

Now in discussing this matter with some Negro Republican leaders, it was decided that Negro Republicans should hold a Conference in Washington, D. C. and there pronounce as their policy the holding of the Republican Party, and not individual Republicans responsible for Republicans signing the Petition in the House and supporting Cloture Rule in the Senate.

To this end I got in touch with Mr. R. R. Church who heads the National Negro Republican organization for the purpose of getting him to call such a conference in Washington but he was advised by some of the leading Negro Republicans that it will require some time to work up such a conference and that in the meantime if Mr. Church could spend 45 or 60 days in Washington conferring with various Republican congressmen and senators before the conference in the interest of FEPC, it would be immensely helpful. Mr. Church has already given much of his time and spent his funds in the interest of this fight and I would not want to call upon him to go there and take up the job at his own expense. However, the National Council for a Permanent FEPC which is leading the fight to secure the enactment of the aforementioned Bills has serious financial problems to meet. We have headquarters in Washington, D. C. at 930 F. Street, N. W., with Mrs. Ann Arnold Hedgeman, National Executive Secretary in charge. She has three young women who contact members of the House and Senate from time to time. We also have an office force of four or five persons. In addition to these workers we have five field workers. They are engaged in the program of setting up Local Councils for a Permanent FEPC in various states throughout the country. These Councils do three things: 1. Education and mobilize public sentiment back of the Bills in Congress. 2. Raise funds to help finance the fight; 3. Develop interracial and interfaith delegations composed of A. F. L. and C. I. O. representation to come to Washington at strategic times to contact their senators and congressmen in the interest of the Bills.

Now the expense of operating the National Council ranges around six thousand dollars a month. In the next three or four months we plan to make our supreme struggle to develop the necessary forces to secure the enactment of these Bills before the next congressional elections. It is our strategy to get the Bills moving to the floor of the House and Senate after the first of the year. We are enlisting all friendly senators and congressmen to make major speeches in behalf of these measures.

Therefore, if we can get this conference of Negro republicans held around the first part of January and get Mr. Church to spend the intervening time there, of about 60 days on the Republican congressmen and senators, I am confident we will move a long way toward our goal. Now I estimate that it would cost about fifteen hundred or two thousand dollars to stage such a conference. This expense would include the following:

1. Railroad fare of Mr. Church to and from Washington and a few other points to contact Negro Republicans and white Republican leaders, about $300.

2. Maintenance for Mr. Church away from home, about $400.

3. Stenographic services, $300.

4. Telegrams, long distance calls, postage etc., $200

5. Dinner for colored Republicans and invite white Republicans, including white senators and congressmen for about one hundred or 150 at $5 a plate which would end a two day conference, $400.

There will be other incidentals that will reach two thousand more or less.

Mr. Church suggested that you might be interested in helping the Council to defray the expenses of such a conference or make a general contribution to this effort for a permanent FEPC.

You will be interested to know that the monies that have been raised for this fight have come from trade unions, civic groups, the churches and individuals. The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters with which I am associated has contributed more than seven thousand dollars in a lump sum from the International and from the locals of the Brotherhood more than three thousand dollars. The Brotherhood also defrays the expenses of any trips that any of its officials may make in behalf of the FEPC which relieves the Council of using any funds for this purpose. The International Ladies Garment Workers Union has contributed five thousand dollars, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, $[illegible], and a large amount of the funds have come from our Local Councils in the South. You will be interested to know also that many of our Local Councils in the South are interracial. Thus, this fight for a permanent FEPC is developing a remarkable spirit of racial unity throughout the South, North and West.

We are now in the process of developing nation-wide huge public mass meetings to arouse and channel public sentiment back of this struggle. A public meeting is planned in the Madison Square Garden for the [illegible] of February. A meeting will be staged in the Coliseum of Chicago sometime in the new year. A big meeting will be staged in the Municipal Auditorium of St. Louis, December 10th and meetings will follow in Cleveland, January [illegible], in the Municipal Auditorium, in Wichita and Topeka, Kansas; Philadelphia Detroit, Washington, Denver, Los Angeles and San Francisco. We always raise funds through these meetings. Four Sundays ago we held a great meeting in the Municipal Auditorium in Kansas City where Congressman Charles LaFollette of Indiana was one of the speakers. Eight thousand persons attended and we raised more than four thousand dollars in the collection.

At the present time our resources are at low ebb, and we need to secure funds rapidly and in large amounts in order to develop the comprehensive program planned. We have launched a campaign to raise two hundred thousand dollars to carry on the fight for FEPC.

I want you to know that we have a staff under the leadership of Mrs. Ann Arnold Hedgeman which is doing a magnificent and brilliant job in Washington, D. C. Mrs. Hedgeman was former Secretary of the YWCA in Philadelphia and Brooklyn and was also in the Office of Civilian Defense during the war. She is able, aggressive and dynamic with a high consecration to the cause of economic justice for all minorities. We believe that FEPC will be a symbol of hope for the Negro in particular and all minorities in general because it provides equality of opportunity for jobs and upgrading on the jobs. We believe that the tides of reaction are rising and if we cannot hold the line for FEPC, the liberal and democratic forces of America will not be able to hold the line against anti-semitism, anti-laborism and anti-liberalism and the increase of

Jim-Crowism and fascism. As unemployment increases and discrimination on account of race, religion and national origin grows, as a result of competition and rivalry for jobs with the absence of hope, tension, desperation, race riots, violence and bloodshed may follow. Therefore, the fight for FEPC is not only a fight for the Negro, Jew, Catholic, Mexican or Japanese-Americans but it is a fight for American democracy.

Now, Mr. R. R. Church is one of America's leading citizens and one of the most highly respected Negro Republicans in the country. He is honest, fearless and independent with a fundamental comprehension of the political forces at work in our country. He is acquainted with all of the white Republicans of consequence and power having been a Republican all of his life. He is highly respected by Negroes all over the country as well as by his fellow white Republicans. Hence, he is by all odds the key person to do this job on the Republicans, if we can manage to provide the means [illegible] which he may work it out. If we can get sufficient pressure brought upon the Republicans and compel them to bring pressure to bear for FEPC in the House and Senate it will have the effect of forcing the Democratic administration to move with some force and determination to prevent the Republicans from taking the ball and being the main champion for FEPC. We don't believe that either the Democrats or Republicans sincerely want to pass the Bills for FEPC. Hence, this strategy is designed to play the Republicans against the Democrats and the Democrats off against the Republicans. I think it may work successfully. May I at this time express my deep appreciation for the spiritual and intellectual leadership the Chicago Sun and yourself personally are giving the American people today.

I assure you that the National Council will be deeply grateful for any interest and cooperation you may find it convenient to give us at this time.

In checking with the Council I was informed that we have not as yet received a contribution from you to the present and hence this letter to you, confident of your interest in this struggle because of the many editorials and news articles you have carried in the Chicago Sun in support of FEPC.

Checks may be made out to the National Council for a Permanent FEPC. You may either send your contribution to the National Council Office at 930 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. or give it to Mr. R. R. Church at Chicago.

With cordial good wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
Co-Chairman

APR:bm

NC-FEPC ~~con~~ Contribution

THE CHICAGO SUN
400 WEST MADISON STREET
CHICAGO, 6

MARSHALL FIELD

November 13, 1945

Mr. A. Philip Randolph, Co-Chairman
National Council for a Permanent FEPC
Room 301, 217 West 125th Street
New York 27, New York

Dear Mr. Randolph:

On receipt of your letter I have been glad to forward a check for $500.00 to the National Council for a Permanent FEPC in Washington.

I expect I had better leave it up to you or the Board of that organization whether they use it for Mr. Church's activities or otherwise.

Yours sincerely,

Marshall Field.

FEPC
contributions

November 19, 1945

Mr. Marshall Field
Editor and Publisher
THE CHICAGO SUN
400 West Madison
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Field:

Permit me to thank you for your letter of November 15th informing me that you have sent a check for $500 to the National Council for a Permanent FEPC in Washington, as a contribution to the work being done by this organization in the interest of securing the enactment of Bills S. 101 and H.R. 2232. May I assure you that I appreciate this immensely.

Again may I say that we also appreciate profoundly the consistent support you have given this fight in THE CHICAGO SUN.

Very sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:RB

af/ec
22076

NC FEPC
~~Gen~~
Contributions

March 17, 1945

Mrs. Claire Florsheim
179 East Lake Shore Drive
Chicago 11, Illinois

Dear Mrs. Florsheim:

Permit me in the name of the National Council for a Permanent Fair Employment Practice Committee to express our sincere appreciation for your interest and fine spirit of cooperation as shown by your liberal contribution of $1000 to our fight for the enactment of Bills S. 101 and H.R. 2232. The officers and members were greatly thrilled to learn of your contribution.

May I say that we shall use it in a most effective manner in this great crusade for human brotherhood and the abolition of discrimination against persons because of race, color, creed or national origin.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:RB

af/ce
23076

NC-FEPC contributions

February 21, 1945

Mrs. Ann Arnold Hedgeman
National Executive Secretary
National Council for a Permanent FEPC
930 F Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Ann:

Find enclosed check and letter that are self-explanatory. I am disappointed in the amount. I think, however, securing funds will be our least worry in a short period.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:RB
enc.
af/cc
23076

NC-FEPC
Gen.
contributions

Rough estimate of money raised by
Mr. Randolph and Mrs. Hedgeman
on trips to communities during
February

Mr. Randolph

Detroit	$800.00	
Durham, N. C.	1,000.00	
		$1,800.00

Mrs. Hedgeman

Philadelphia	500.00	
Hackensack	100.00	
Swarthmore, Germantown, and vicinity	47.50	
Toledo	62.12	
	709.62	709.62
		$2,509.62

(Also due in from Mrs. Hedgeman's trips
$1,000 from Pittsburgh and
170 from Philadelphia)

NC-FEPC
Gen,
contribution

March 17, 1945

Mrs. Katherine Kuh
720 North Wabash Avenue
Chicago 11, Illinois

Dear Mrs. Kuh:

Permit me in the name of the National Council for a Permanent Fair Employment Practice Committee to express our sincere appreciation for your interest and fine spirit of cooperation as shown by your liberal contribution of $25 to our fight for the enactment of Bills S. 101 and H.R. 2232. The officers and members were greatly thrilled to learn of your contribution.

May I say that we shall use it in a most effective manner in this great crusade for human brotherhood and the abolition of discrimination against persons because of race, color, creed or national origin.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:RB

af/cc
23076

NC-FEPC —
Contribution

May 21, 1945

Mr. Moses LeRoy
1721 Jensen Street
Houston, Texas

Dear Mr. LeRoy:

I was informed by Brother H. F. Carter, Chairman of the Houston Council for a Permanent Fair Employment Practice Committee of the splendid contribution of $500.00 which the Freight Handlers contributed to the fund to fight for a Permanent FEPC in Congress. I assure you that the officers and members of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC, and the Negro people, both in civilian life and in the armed forces, are greatly indebted to the fine spirit of race pride and interest in the cause of labor as a whole and justice for all minorities, regardless of race, creed, color, national origin, religion or ancestry, which your organization showed in its action on this important matter.

Kindly remember me to the officers and members of your union. Forward!, Onward! and Upward!

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:MB

cf/cc
23076

NEW YORK JOINT BOARD
AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA
31-35 WEST 15th STREET
NEW YORK 11, N. Y.
Tel. CHelsea 3-0300

LOUIS HOLLANDER,
J. CATALANOTTI,
Gen'l Mgrs.
ABRAHAM MILLER,
Sec'y-Treas.

May 3,1945

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
217 West 125 Street
New York 27, New York

Dear Mr. Randolph:

I am enclosing herewith a check in the amount of $100 as a contribution of the New York Joint Board, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, to the National Council for a Permanent FEPC.

Please acknowledge receipt of the contribution.

Very sincerely yours,

Abraham Miller
Secretary-Treasurer
New York Joint Board,
ACWA

Enclosure
AM:g

220

NC-FEPC
Gen

217 West 125 Street
New York, N. Y.

May 11, 1945

Mr. Abraham Miller
Secretary-Treasurer
New York Joint Board, ACWA
31-35 West 15 Street
New York 11, N. Y.

Dear Brother Miller:

Permit me in the name of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC to express our deep appreciation for the check of one hundred dollars as a contribution to this fight.

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph
Co-Chairman

APR:hm

af:oe
23076

Laundry Workers Joint Board
of Greater New York
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America
160 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.
Telephone CHelsea 3-8282

February 19, 1945

A. Philip Randolph, Co-Chairman
National Council for a Permanent F.E.P.C.
217 West 125th Street
New York 27, New York

Dear Brother Randolph:

As per the conversation between you, Brother Roy Soden, and myself, we enclose check for $500.00 as contribution of the Laundry Workers Joint Board towards the campaign of your Committee.

You will recall that at that time we also discussed the matter of representation on the Council. We are prepared to go forward with this.

You may be assured that the work of the Council will have our whole-hearted support.

Fraternally yours,

Louis Simon, Secy-Treas.

LAUNDRY WORKERS JOINT BOARD
OF GREATER NEW YORK, ACWofA

HG/cb
enc.

Inc: FEPC
Contribution

February 21, 1948

Mr. Louis Simon, Secretary-Treasurer
Laundry Workers Joint Board of Greater New York
160 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Brother Simon:

Permit me in the name of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC to express our great appreciation and thanks for the contribution of five hundred dollars ($500) by the Laundry Workers Joint Board to the Council to help carry on the fight for the enactment of federal legislation for a permanent FEPC. I assure you that this contribution comes at a time when it will be most helpful. The forces of reaction are threatening minorities and the workers everywhere, and if we can hold the line for a permanent FEPC against this rising wave of reaction, it will strengthen the forces of democracy everywhere, and help us to beat back the menacing tides of anti-labor and anti-Semitism and anti-liberalism that we face.

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:RB

cf/ee
28076

NC-FEPC
Gen

June 29, 1945

Mr. W. B. Smith, Secretary-Treasurer
Illinois Central Train Porters
2809 Law Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Brother Smith:

Permit me to thank you for your letter of June 19th with check for twenty-five dollars ($25.00) for the FEPC. I assure you that we appreciate this very much. We are having the fight of our lives to save this Bill.

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:BB

af/bo
22976

CHECK SERVICE DESIRED OTHERWISE MESSAGE WILL BE SENT AT FULL RATE			
DOMESTIC		FOREIGN	
FULL RATE		FULL RATE	
DAY LETTER		CDE RATE	
NIGHT LETTER		URGENT	
SERIAL		DEFERRED	
RESERVATION		NIGHT LETTER	
TOUR-RATE		SHIP RADIO	

Postal Telegraph

CHARGE ACCOUNT NUMBER	
CASH NO.	TOLLS
CHECK	
TIME FILED	(STANDARD TIME)

Send the following message, subject to the Company's rules, regulations and rates set forth in its tariffs and on file with regulatory authorities Form 1

NL- [illegible]

To Mr. L. E. Austin Feb. 12, 1945 19

Street Address Mr. J. S. Stewart and Mr. Roy G. Trice,

City 117 Peabody Street, Durham, North Carolina

Wish to express on behalf of Council deep appreciation for check of $1302.15 for FEPC. Pardon delay in acknowledgement. It was due to constant traveling and illness from Flu. Letter follows.

A. Philip Randolph

Sender's Full Name (if not shown) and Address for Reference *Sender's Telephone Number*

NC-FEPC
Gen Wilkinson

March 8, 1945

Miss Sidney Wilkinson
Assistant to Mrs. Hedgeman
National Council for a
Permanent FEPC
930 F Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sidney:

Find enclosed checks and letters that are self-explanatory, including a check for $1000 from Mrs. Claire B. Florsheim, and a check for $25 from Mrs. Katherine W. Kuh, an express money order for $18 from the Twin Cities Division of the Brotherhood, and a check for $370.50 which represents the collection that was taken up at the St. James Forum in Cleveland, at which I spoke on March 4th. At the end of my talk, I requested a collection if it didn't violate the policies of the Forum, and the minister, Dr. Gomes readily consented, and the appeal was made, and the collection of $470.00 was raised, and the church gave us $370.50.

Now, Mr. C. S. Wells, President of the Cleveland Division of the Brotherhood, spent $15 out of his personal funds to pay for circulars to help advertise the meeting, and I want to request you to send him a check for $15.00 and mark it for expense for advertising the meeting. His address is 2103 East 71st Street, Cleveland, Ohio

While in Cleveland I also set up a local council for a Permanent FEPC. Mr. Sharp is chairman, Mr. Robert Fenn is treasurer and Mrs. Jean Murrell Capers is secretary. You may write the council at 2580 East 40th Street, Cleveland, Ohio. For the present they plan to set up an office and start a drive to raise $10,000. Kindly send them some of the Bills in the Senate and the House and any literature that you have.

They have organized a fine group including the leading people of Cleveland.

May I request that the letter be sent to Rev. Combs, expressing appreciation for his interest and fine spirit of cooperation, and also that letters be sent to Mr. Homer T. Williams, Midwest Director, Union for Democratic Action at the Chicago Council Against Racial and Religious Discrimination, 166 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois, Room 512, and a letter also to Dr. Homer A. Jack, who is the Secretary of the Council.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:BB

af/ee
22076

NC-FEPC

Contribution

May 31, 1945

Miss Sidney Wilkinson
Assistant to Mrs. Hedgeman
National Council for a Permanent FEPC
930 F Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sidney:

Find enclosed copy of letter which is self-explanatory. This is splendid work which is being done in Houston, Texas.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:EB
enc.
af/nc
E2078

NC-FEPC
contribution

May 11, 1946

Miss Sidney Wilkinson
National Council for a Permanent FEPC
930 F. Street, N. W.
Washington, 4, D. C.

Dear Sid:

Find enclosed check and letters that are self-explanatory. Won't you send them an acknowledgement of the check also.

Sincerely,

A. Philip Randolph
Co-Chairman

APR:ha
Encs.

af:oe
23076

NC-FEPC
Contributions

June 22, 1946

Miss Sidney Wilkinson
Assistant to Mrs. Hedgeman
National Council for a Permanent FEPC
930 F Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sid:

Find enclosed letter with check for twenty-five dollars ($25.00). Kindly write Mr. Smith a letter of acknowledgment and appreciation.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:[illegible]
enc.

[illegible]
[illegible]

NC-FEPC
Gen (7)

August 31, 1946

Miss Sidney Wilkinson
National Council for a Permanent FEPC
930 F Street, N. W.
Washington, 4, D. C.

Dear Sid;

Find enclosed check for $1800 from the Atlanta Council. Kindly send them a good letter of encouragement and appreciation. They are doing a good job.

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph
Co-Chairman

APR:ha
Enc.

af:oe
23076

NC-FEPC
an
[illegible]
Contribution

December 28, 1945

Miss Sidney Wilkinson
Assistant to Mrs. Hedgeman
National Council for a Permanent FEPC
930 F Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sid:

Find enclosed check for $1000. It is a loan to the Council to be returned as soon as possible.

Hope you may be able to manage with this. In the meantime, I will work on some other sources to see if we can raise some more funds.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:BB
enc.

coin/153

NATIONAL SPONSORING COMMITTEE
JAMES B. CAREY
JAMES G. PATTON
A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
R. J. THOMAS
MAX ZARITSKY

UNION FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION

166 West Jackson Boulevard • Chicago 4, Illinois
Telephone Harrison 7255

FRANK W. MCCULLOCH, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
PEGGY MCCLURG, SECRETARY
HOWARD Y. WILLIAMS, MIDWEST DIRECTOR

NATIONAL OFFICERS
REINHOLD NIEBUHR
CHAIRMAN
ALBERT SPRAGUE COOLIDGE
TREASURER
JAMES LOEB, JR.
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Fight Fascism! . . . on both fronts --- at home and abroad . . . Defend Democracy!

March 5, 1945

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
National Council for a Permanent F.E.P.C.
℅ Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
217 West 125th Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Randolph:

It was fine to hear you speak again at the local meeting called by the Chicago Council Against Racial and Religious Discrimination.

Mr. Jack has forwarded you the two checks which I secured for the work of your National Council for a Permanent F.E.P.C., but failed to give you the addresses of these two contributors. In order that you may mail receipts and thank them, the names are: Mrs. Claire Florsheim, 179 E. Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 11, and Mrs. Katherine Kuh, 720 N. Wabash Ave., Chicago 11.

With all good wishes for success in your splendid work, I am

Faithfully yours,

Howard Y Williams

Howard Y. Williams
Midwest Director

CHICAGO EXECUTIVE BOARD: John A. Lapp, Chairman; Willard Townsend, Vice-Chairman; Curtis D. MacDougall, Recording Secretary; Howard Landau, Treasurer; Willoughby Abner; James Luther Adams; Harland Allen; J. Bryan Allin; Courtenay Barber, Jr.; Morris Bialis; Anita McCormick Blaine; Samuel Booth; G. A. Borgese; Augustine J. Bowe; Emily H. Bryant; Horace Cayton; Stella Counselbaum; Archibald J. Carey; Leon Despres; Earl B. Dickerson; Charles W. Gilkey; Howard Gould; John Gutknecht; William H. Holly; Jerome Kerwin; Mrs. Adolph Klein; Katherine Kuh; Samuel Laderman; Leo Lerner; Samuel Levin; Michael Mann; Francis E. McMahon; Leonard Levy; Joseph Martinek; Hyde Perce, Jr.; George L. Quilici; Curtis Reese; Mrs. Kenneth Rich; Franklin D. Scott; Thomas L. Slater; Edward J. Sparling; Jacob Weinstein; Daniel Williams; Louise Leonard Wright.

39

NC-FEPC
[illegible]
contribution

March 17, 1948

Mr. Howard Y. Williams, Midwest Director
Union for Democratic Action
166 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago 4, Illinois

Dear Friend Williams:

Just a word to thank you for your letter of March 8th and to say that it was a great pleasure to see you again at the FEPC luncheon in Chicago.

I want you to know that I appreciate immensely your efforts in securing the contributions of $1000 from Mrs. Claire Florsheim and $25 from Mrs. Katherine Kuh. I am writing them thanking them for their splendid contributions.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:BB

35-06 94th Street
Jackson Heights, N.Y.
February 6, 1946

National Council for
a Permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission
261 W. 125th St.
New York, New York

Gentlemen:

This is a small contribution, and a late one, at that. I hope it will by of some help in enabling you to continue your fight for FEPC legislation.

Yours very truly.

Marthe J. Charles

Marthe J. Charles

NC-FEPC
Corr

March 7, 1946

Mr. David Dubinsky, President
International Ladies Garment Workers Union
1710 Broadway
New York, N. Y.

Dear Brother Dubinsky:

On behalf of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC I want to express my thanks to you, the Joint Board of Dress and Waistmakers Union and the Joint Board of Cloak, Suit, Skirt & Reefer Makers Union and the miscellaneous trades for a contribution of twelve thousand five hundred dollars to the National Council to wage the battle for the enactment of Bills S 101 and HR 2232. I assure you that this manifestation of constructive interest and cooperation has given new inspiration and hope to this memorable battle of the century against intolerance, bigotry and racism--the enemy of progress, brotherhood and peace.

When we win this battle for a permanent FEPC, and indeed the fight even before victory, will serve to strengthen the underpinnings of our American democratic traditions, faiths and values, and help beat back the rising tide of fasism, anti-semitism, jim crowism, anti-laborism and anti-liberalism in America, it will be a constructive contribution to peace and the Brotherhood of man.

I am glad to bring to your attention that the Madison Square Garden Rally for a permanent FEPC was an epoch making American town meeting for our democratic political system which has served to increase the genuine democratic forces in the nation against totalitarianism from the right and left.

Forward to peace, plenty and freedom.

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph

APR:hm
oeiu 153

44 Homer Avenue
Buffalo, New York
January 29, 1946

Sirs:

After reading of your plight in the newspaper PM, I feel that you can use this money more advantageously than I. It isn't much, but perhaps a great many other people read the article also, and will act likewise

Cooperatively yours,
(Miss) Blanche Elster

P.S. Kindly do not spend the postage to send me a receipt or an acknowledgement.

1/29/46

A. Philip Randolph + Allen K Chalmers
261 West 125 th. St.
New York, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

Please find enclosed two dollars for furthering good work of Council to effect passage of FEPC bill.

Very truly yours
Hilda Gottesfeld
719 N. Rockland St.
Phila. 20 Pa.

NC-FEPC
Gen

March 7, 1946

Mr. Israel Feinberg,
Joint Board Cloak, Suit,
Skirt & Reefer Makers Union
127 West 33 Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Brother Feinberg:

On behalf of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC I want to express our great appreciation and thanks to the Joint Board and yourself personally for the contribution of twenty-five hundred dollars to the National Council to wage the battle for the enactment of Bills S 101 and HR 2232. I assure you that this manifestation of constructive interest and cooperation has given new inspiration and hope to this memorable battle of the century against intolerance, bigotry and racism--the enemy of progress, brotherhood and peace.

When we win this battle for a permanent FEPC, and indeed the fight even before victory, will serve to strengthen the underpinnings of our American democratic traditions, faiths and values, and help beat back the rising tide of facism, anti-semitism, jim crowism, anti-laborism and anti-liberalism in America, it will be a constructive contribution to peace and the brotherhood of man.

I am glad to bring to your attention that the Madison Square Garden Rally for a permanent FEPC was an epoch making American town meeting for our democratic political system which has served to increase the genuine democratic forces in the nation against totalitarianism from the right and left.

Forward to peace, plenty and freedom.

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph

APR:bs

Station Hospital
Fort Miles, Del.
Jan. 29, 1946

National Council for a Permanent FEPC
261 West 125 St.
New York, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

As a firm believer that there should be no discrimination against any man because of his race, color or creed, I am sending you my check to support your work for the enactment of a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission.

Yours truly,

Irving M. Gruber

Sgt. Irving M. Gruber

COPY

HANDY BROTHERS MUSIC CO., INC.
PUBLISHERS
"Genuine American Music"
1650 Broadway
New York, N. Y.

April 20, 1946

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
National Council Permanent FEPC
1410 4th St., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Randolph:

I am now back in New York at the old roll-top desk after three weeks absence "deep in the heart of Texas," where I visited a number of cities and schools in an illustrated lecture on Negro music. I toured Texas and adjoining states in an automobile with Rev. L. K. Kimbrough and tooted the old trumpet at every performance to the accompanimant of Mr. Steve Stevens, our Professionsl Manager. This tour was under the management of Prof. M. B. Tolson, and for the benefit of the Log Cabin Theatre, Wiley College, Marshall, Texas and pleasurable indeed, in that I had not toured Texas since the Spanish-American War (1898) when "HOT TIME IN THE OLD TOWN TONIGHT" was a typical tune for Texas, although our thirty piece band featured classical music.

Miss Louise Logan, my traveling companion (my eyes) and Mr. Stevens helped tremendously in making our trip a success and enabled us to add many new friends of both races to our long list.

We visited St. Louis and Little Rock enroute, returning by way of Memphis where preparations are bing made for my appearance at the Cotton Carnival in May, and the dedication of the W. C. Handy Theatre in September.

Southern hospitality and a generous press were good for what ails an old trouper like me; and I am taking this method of letting you and my many friends know that I am thankful for this lift which left me none tht worse for wear. I found my family well and the business humming.

I am handing you my check for one hundred dollars as subscribed for at Madison Square Gardens.

Beginning the 9th of May I will be covering a number of cities until June 1st. T his work is not a money making undertaking, but something that enables me to keep my fingers on the pulse of the people while they in turn are doing something to cause me to be remembered in other years.

With every good wish, I am

Very truly yours,

W. C. HANDY

WCH:LMH
Enc.

COPY

May 6, 1946

Mr. W. C. Handy
1650 Broadway
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Handy:

I have sent your letter on to Mr. Randolph at his New York office. I know he will want to hear about your experiences. It is good for the country to have contact with you from time to time. We are glad that they have had this opportunity and we know how much it has meant to you personally.

We are so grateful for your contribution of one hundred dollars ($100.00), receipt #2339, for which is enclosed. We hope, too, to have a talk with you soon about that song we still want you to write.

Cordailly yours,

(Mrs.) Anna Arnold Hedgeman
Executive Secretary

AAH/klg
Encl. 1

[illegible]

May 22, 1946

Mr. W. C. Handy
Handy Brothers Music Company, Inc.
1650 Broadway
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Handy:

Permit me to thank you for your letter of April 20th with contribution of $100 to the National Council for a Permanent FEPC. I assure you that I appreciate this immensely. It will help us greatly. We are making every effort to win this fight, and I am sure we will sooner or later.

I enjoyed reading your letter about your trip to Texas.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:BB

oeiu/153

NC-FEPC
AAH

April 24, 1946

Mrs. Ann Arnold Hedgeman
National Council for a Permanent FEPC
930 F Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Ann:

Find enclosed receipt for deposit of check for twenty-five hundred dollars ($2,500) from the ILGWU Cloak Makers Joint Board in the Amalgamated Bank last Saturday.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:ba
oeiu 153
Enc.

NC Gen

March 7, 1946

Mr. Julius Hochman, Chairman
Joint Board of Dress & Waistmakers Union
218 West 40 Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Brother Hochman:

On behalf of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC I want to express our great appreciation and thanks to the Joint Board and yourself personally for the contribution of five thousand dollars to the National Council to wage the battle for the enactment of Bills S 101 and HR 2232. I assure you that this manifestation of constructive interest and cooperation has given new inspiration and hope to this memorable battle of the century against intolerance, bigotry and racism—the enemy of progress, brotherhood and peace.

When we win this battle for a permanent FEPC, and indeed the fight even before victory, will serve to strengthen the underpinnings of our American democratic traditions, faiths and values, and help beat back the rising tide of fascism, anti-semitism, jim crowism, anti-laborism and anti-liberalism in America, it will be a constructive contribution to peace and the brotherhood of man.

I am glad to bring to your attention that the Madison Square Garden Rally for a permanent FEPC was an epoch making American town meeting for our democratic political system which has served to increase the genuine democratic forces in the nation against totalitarianism from the right and left.

Forward to peace, plenty and freedom.

Fraternally yours,

APR:ba

A. Philip Randolph

A c FEPC
Gen

Received from the Jacksonville Local of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC, through Brother L. L. Haynes, the sum of twenty-five dollars ($25.00) remittance for the sale of FEPC buttons.

The National Council for a Permanent FEPC appreciates this fine work of the Jacksonville Local Council for a Permanent FEPC, immensely.

A. Philip Randolph

SIGMUND LIVINGSTON
National Chairman

RICHARD E. GUTSTADT
National Director

BENJAMIN R. EPSTEIN
Eastern Regional Director

EASTERN REGIONAL OFFICE
ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE of B'NAI B'RITH
Community Service Department
Willkie Memorial Building — 20 West 40th Street
New York 18, N. Y.
Telephone: MUrray Hill 3-7727

April 12, 1946

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
National Council for a Permanent FEPC
261 Constitution Avenue
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Randolph:

Enclosed herewith are 18 checks totalling $385.00 received by the Metropolitan Council of B'nai B'rith as a result of your appeal for funds made for the National Council for a Permanent FEPC before that group several weeks ago. Attached to each check you will find the name of the person to whom an acknowledgment should be sent, if you should wish to do so.

Sincerely,

MARVIN M. JAGER, Director
Dep't. of Ecomonic Discrimination

MMJ/mgn
Enc.

TO ELIMINATE DEFAMATION OF THE JEWS AND TO COUNTERACT UN-AMERICAN AND ANTI-DEMOCRATIC PROPAGANDA THROUGH A BROAD EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM; TO ADVANCE GOOD-WILL AND PROPER UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN AMERICAN GROUPS; TO PRESERVE AND TO TRANSLATE INTO GREATER EFFECTIVENESS THE IDEALS OF AMERICAN DEMOCRACY.

NC-FEPC
Gen

April 16, 1946

Mr. Marvin N. Jager, Director
Department of Economic Discrimination
Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith
30 West 40 Street
New York 18, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Jager:

On behalf of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC I want to take this opportunity to express our deep appreciation for your interest and fine spirit of cooperation in the fight to secure the enactment of the FEPC Bills before Congress and to beat back the rising menacing tides of racism, anti-liberalism, anti-laborism and anti-semitism in our country.

We shall be glad to send a letter of acknowledgement of appreciation to each contributor.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:hm
ccin 183

101 Central Park West
New York 23, N. Y.

January 30, 1946

National Council for a
Permanent FEPC
261 West 125th Street
New York, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

I am enclosing herewith my check in the amount of $25.00 as my contribution toward the continued good work of your group. I'm sorry it can't be larger.

Sincerely,
Charlotte Lichterman
(Mrs. M.)

NATIONAL COUNCIL
for a
PERMANENT FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE COMMITTEE
930 F STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON 4, D. C.
TELEPHONE EXECUTIVE 5894

Honorary Chairmen
SENATOR ARTHUR CAPPER
SENATOR ROBERT F. WAGNER
Co-Chairmen
REV. ALLAN KNIGHT CHALMERS
A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
Treasurer
WILLIAM JAY SCHIEFFELIN

Executive Secretary
MRS. ANNA ARNOLD HEDGEMAN

N C FEPC
Gen

February 7, 1946

Mr. Philip Randolph
International President
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
217 West 125th Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Randolph:

We acknowledge with thanks your letter of January 31 which enclosed $53.00 as the result of an appeal in P. M. January 28th.

Cordially yours,

Mildred W. Makover
Mildred W. Makover
Local Council Coordinator

lr

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

A. A. AUSTIN
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MRS. MABEL STAUPERS
MONROE SWEETLAND
WILLARD S. TOWNSEND
NOAH WALTER, JR.
MAX ZARITSKY
CHARLES S. ZIMMERMAN

JOINT BOARD DRESSMAKERS' UNION, 218 West 40th Street, New York City

NC-FEPC
Gen

COPY

January 30th, 194[illegible].

Mrs. Anna Arnold Hedgeman,
Executive Secretary,
National Council for a Permanent F.E.P.C.,
930 F Street, N.W.,
Washington 4, D.C.

Dear Mrs. Hedgeman:

I am very happy to enclose our check in the sum of $500.00 voted by our Union to the National Council for a Permanent F.E.P.C.

We are all admiring the splendid fight which you are putting up on behalf of the National Council and we pray for victory.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Nathaniel M. Minkoff,
Secretary-Treasurer.

NMM:l

NC-FEPC
Gen

January 30, 1946

Miss Lorna Paul
[illegible] North Bouvier Street
Philadelphia 38, Pennsylvania

Dear Miss Paul:

The National Council for a Permanent Fair Employment Practice Committee is in receipt of your letter of January 28, 1946, in which you enclosed a personal check of $5.00. You state in your letter that you are submitting this check as the result of your being informed by the New York newspaper "PM", in its January 28th issue, that this Council, of which I have the honor of being Co-Chairman, is in need of funds.

As you perhaps know, the Council is attempting to secure enactment of federal legislation by the Congress prohibiting discrimination in employment because of race, creed, color or national origin. We feel that this legislation is of vital importance if our nation is to be an ethical democracy. This Council has been working in the interest of this legislation known in the Senate as S. 101 and in the House of Representatives as H. R. 2232, for the past two and a half years. The Bill is currently on the floor of the Senate and is experiencing the undemocratic filibuster of Southern Poll-Tax Senators. However, our fight is just, democratic and Christian. The cause for which we are working shall ultimately succeed. The interest you have indicated and manifested by your contribution is just another of the many expressions of the masses of Americans throughout the nation who express their hope that all citizens will take their rightful place in the total economic life of the nation, without regard to race, creed, color or national origin.

It is gratifying at this time to receive such an expression of confidence for the work we are trying to do. In behalf of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC, I officially and personally thank you. Please feel free at any time to call on us for any information with reference to FEPC legislation which you may feel we are in a position to advance.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
Co-Chairman

APR:RB

Lorna Paul

6558 N. Bouvier Street Philadelphia 26, Pennsylvania

Monday, January 28, 1946.

Dear Sirs:

I am a student at the University of Pennsylvania and a "major" in Sociology. Since I am greatly interested in social problems, I am a reader of the newspaper that crusades to improve all social conditions — "PM"

As I was reading "PM" this evening I noticed an article stating that your organization is in need of funds to carry on your fight against unfair employment practices. I am enclosing five dollars. I hope that this will be of some assistance to you. Keep up the good fight!

Sincerely,

Lorna Paul

LILLIAN L. POSES
Attorney-at-Law

36 West 44th Street
New York City
MU 2-3995

December 23rd, 1946.

Mr. A. Phillip Randolph,
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters,
217 West 125th Street,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Phil:

Enclosed are three checks from the following people:

Mr. J. Mittelmann	$25.00
Dr. Pearlman	100.00
Mr. H. Langner	50.00

Bigger and better ones will be coming along very shortly.

Looking forward to seeing you after the first of the year, I am

Sincerely,

Lillian

NC-FEPC
Corr.

December 27, 1946

Mrs. Lillian L. Poses
36 West 44 Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Lillian:

Just a word to thank you for your letter of December 23rd with checks for FEPC from:

Mr. J. Mittelmann, $25, Dr. Pearlman, $100 and Mr. E. Langner, $50.

I want to assure you in the name of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC that we are deeply grateful for your fine, generous and constructive efforts in getting this financial help for the Council. Following the holidays I will call you with the hope that I may be able to come down and have a chat with you.

Cordially yours,

APR:ha

A. Philip Randolph
International President

NC-FEPC
[illegible]

December 27, 1946

Mrs. Lillian Young
56 West 44 Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Lillian,

Permit me to thank you for your letter of December 26th with check for $50 for the National Council for a Permanent FEPC from Mr. Turcher. I assure you that I appreciate this immensely. I hope you read the New York Evening Post, yesterday, Mr. Vandergrunter's column. He carried an interesting comment on alleged Inside American Politics on FEPC. However, I believe that our bargaining position for FEPC is stronger today than ever before and even this comment is helpful.

Cordially,

APR:bs

A. Philip Randolph
International President

December 31, 1946

Mrs. Lillian Poses
36 West 44 Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Lillian:

Permit me to thank you for your letter of December 24th with check for $50 for the National Council for a Permanent FEPC from Mr. Tarcher. I assure you that I appreciate this immensely.

I hope you read the New York Evening Post, December 26th, Mr. Vandervanter's column. He carried an interesting comment on alleged Inside Republican Politics on FEPC. However, I believe that our bargaining position for FEPC is stronger today than ever before and even this comment is helpful.

Cordially,

APR:hs

A. Philip Randolph
International President

January 29, 1946

Nat'l. Council for a Permanent FEPC
261 W. 125th St.
New York, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

Congratulations on the grand job you are doing.

I know the sum I am enclosing is infinitesimal when compared with your needs--but I want you to know of my wholehearted sympathy with the work you are doing & I will send more when I am able.

Sincerely,

(Miss) Ruth Polsky

Jan 28, 1946

National Council F.E.P.C.
261 West 125 Street
New York New York.

Gentlemen:

I hear you are in need of funds. Please accept my contribution and keep on with the good work.

Sincerely,

Leo Rappaport
20 East 35 Street
N.Y. N.Y.

JOINT BOARD

MILLINERY WORKERS UNION

United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union

A. F. of L.

NATHANIEL SPECTOR
Manager

A. MENDELOWITZ
MAX GOLDMAN
Co-Managers

ALEX ROSE
Secretary-Treasurer

LOCALS 2-24-30-42-90-92
31 WEST 37th STREET
New York 18, N. Y.

Telephone Wisconsin 7-8383

Ran

August 16, 1946

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
217 West 125 Street
New York City

Greetings:

On the urgent appeal of Benjamin McLarin, I am forwarding to you a contribution of $250. for the National Council for Permanent FEPC.

Wishing you success in your noble efforts, I remain,

Sincerely yours,
JOINT BOARD
MILLINERY WORKERS UNION
Alex Rose
ALEX ROSE
Secretary-Treasurer

AR:pcj
enc.

NC - FEPC
Corr

September 2, 1946

Mr. Alex Rose
Secretary-Treasurer
Millinery Workers Union
31 West 37 Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Brother Rose:

On behalf of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC, the agency which is carrying the ball in the fight for federal legislation outlawing discrimination in industry based upon race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry, I want to express my great appreciation and thanks for the contribution of $500 made to the Council as a result of the appeal of Benjamin McLaurin. I assure you that this support is deeply appreciated and will be most helpful.

Fraternally yours,

APR:hm

A. Philip Randolph
Co-Chairman

A U – FEPC
6

- 217 W. 125 St.
NYC

February 16, 1946

Mr. Charlie Sherman
Anti-Defamation League
212 Fifth Avenue Suite 801
New York 10, N. Y.

Dear Charlie:

Permit me to express my great appreciation and thanks on behalf of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC for the contriubtion of twelve hundred and fifty dollars to the FEPC fight by the Anti-Defamation League. I am glad to inform you that the American Jewish Committee also contributed twelve hundred and fifty dollars.

May I hope you are feeling better.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
Co-Chairman

APR:hm.
oeiu 153

2254 N CAMAC ST
PHILA., 33, PA.

NAT. COUNCIL FOR A
PERM F.E.P.C.
261 W 125 ST.
NEW YORK, N.Y.

Dear sirs:-

A small token in the right direction in hopes for the greatest success.

Yours truly,
W. J. Thomas.

LILLIAN L. POSES
Attorney-at-Law

400 Madison Avenue,
~~30 West 44th Street~~
New York City
~~[illegible]~~
Plaza 5-4989

January 3rd, 1946.

Mr. A. Phillip Randolph,
Brotherhood Of Sleeping Car Porters,
217 West 125th St.,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Randolph:

Mrs. Poses asked that I forward the enclosed checks to you for F.E.P.C.:

Lanvin Parfums, Inc.	$100.00
Henry Jaffe	100.00
A. Neuburg	100.00

Yours very truly,

G. Walker
Secretary to Mrs. Poses

GW
Encl.

NC-FEPC
Contributions

January 15, 1948

Miss G. Walker
Secretary to Mrs. Fosse
400 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Miss Walker:

Permit me to thank you for your letter of January 3rd in which three checks were enclosed from Lanvin Parfums, Inc., Henry Jaffe and A. Hamburg, each for $100.

I want you to know, and will you kindly inform Mrs. Fosse, that the Council is deeply grateful to her for the fine, basic financial support she has made possible for the fight for FEPC.

Very truly yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:BB

LILLIAN L. POSES
Attorney-at-Law

36 West 44th Street
New York City
MU 2-3995

December 24th, 1946.

Mr. A. Phillip Randolph,
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters,
217 West 125th St.,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Randolph:

Mrs. Poses asked that I mail the enclosed check from Mr. Tarcher in the sum of $50.00 to you for the Fair Employment Practice Commission.

Yours very truly,

G. Walker

Secretary to Mrs. Poses

GW

REGISTERED LETTER
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

January 31, 1946

Miss Sidney Wilkinson
Assistant to Mrs. Hedgeman
National Council for a Permanent FEPC
930 F Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sid:

Enclosed please find $88 in checks and cash sent to this office as the result of an appeal made in the Monday, January 28th issue of the New York newspaper "PM".

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
Co-Chairman

APR:ER
enc.

ccij/153

NC-FEPC
Gen.

February 11, 1946

Miss Sidney Wilkinson
Assistant to Mrs. Hedgeman
National Council for a Permanent FEPC
930 F Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sid:

Find enclosed additional contributions to FEPC which originated when the New York newspaper P.M. carried an article about our plight for funds.

Sincerely,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:BB

encls/165

NC-FEPC
~~[illegible]~~
Contribution

January 25, 1945

Miss Sidney Wilkinson
Assistant to Mrs. Hedgeman
National Council for a Permanent FEPC
930 F Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sid;

Find enclosed check contributed by the local division of the Brotherhood in Denver, Colorado. It was raised at a meeting held under the auspices of the local Denver division.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:BB
enc.
[illegible]

April 16, 1946

Miss Sidney Wilkinson
National Council for
A Permanent FEPC
930 F Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sid;

Find enclosed checks contributed by the members of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. Find also enclosed letter which accompanied the checks. I would suggest that you send a letter of appreciation to each donor.

Sincerely yours,

APR:ha
Enc.
ccju 153

A. Philip Randolph
International President

NC FEPC 1
Gen

June 4, 1946

Miss Sidney Wilkinson
Assistant to Mrs. Hedgeman
National Council for a Permanent FEPC
930 F Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sid:

Find enclosed money order for thirty dollars ($30.00). It was paid to me for a speech by the Masonic Lodge No. 188, IBPOE of W, at 361 1st Street, Hackensack, New Jersey, which held a meeting in the interest of FEPC. This group, together with some other citizens plan to establish a local council.

Kindly send a letter of thanks to this Lodge for this contribution. I don't remember the name of the man in charge.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR:EB
enc.
ccin/188

JAN 30 1946

Gentlemen -

Enclosed please find a small contribution in answer to this plea for funds as published in P.M. of 1/28/46

E. F. Davis
J. Yablon